Government
Publications

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Ontario. Legislative assembly.

Sessional papers.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME XLI.—PART VIII.

First Session of Twelfth Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1909

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1909

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No. 49... Report shewing expenditure and account of Construction, Right-of-Way purchased and Equipment, owned by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1909. *Printed.*

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No. 51... Bulletin of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane in the interests of Psychiatry in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1909. *Printed for distribution only.*

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No. 63... Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of March, 1909, that the Report of Mr. Starr, who was appointed a Commissioner to enquire into certain matters relating to liquor licenses in the City of Toronto, which has not been printed for public distribution, the original Report be laid upon the Table of the House. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1909. Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex.*) *Not Printed.*

No. 64... Return to an Order of the House of the Tenth day of March, 1909, for a Return shewing :—Concerning each appointment made by the Government to any educational office, or employment, since the Government's inception of office. 1. Name of appointee. 2. Date of appointment. 3. Nature of employment or office. 4. Outline of duties pertaining thereto. 5. The salary paid. 6. If teacher, master or professor : (*a*) His academic standing. (*b*) The kind of school or schools in which his experience was obtained, and the length of it. (*c*) His professional status, and stating the kind of training school in which he was trained. 7. Concerning the office of Inspector since the creation of the office, and as to such official : (*a*) What previous experience in inspection had he. (*b*) His academic and professional standing qualifying him for his duties. 8. If not holding his engagement still, how was it severed. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1909. Mr. *Stock. Not Printed.*

No. 65... Report upon the Hospitals for the Idiotic and Epileptic of Ontario for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1909. *Printed.*

No. 66... Return to an Order of the House of the Fifth day of April, 1909, that the Report of the Commissioner who held the recent enquiry into the conduct of W. R. Andrews, the License Inspector of East Elgin, together with the evidence on which the same is based, be laid upon the Table of the House. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1909. Mr. *Bowyer. Printed.*

No. 67... Return to an Order of the House of the Eighth day of March, 1909, for a Return shewing :—1. When a branch or sub-department of Forestry was established under the Government of Ontario. 2. The names and duties of all officials and employees of the said branch or sub-department in each year since and including the year 1905. 3. Name of any and all officials of the Government of Ontario whose duty it is to deal with forest conservation or re-forestation or either of them, together with a copy of the Orders-in-Council appointing said officials and copies of regulations defining their duties. 4. A statement, in detail, of the lands that have been set aside as forest reserves since the beginning of the year 1905, giving the location and acreage of each. 5. A statement in detail of the lands set aside for re-forestation since the beginning of the year 1905, giving the location and acreage of each. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1909. Mr. *MacKay* (*Grey.*) *Not printed.*

No. 68... The James Bay Treaty, No. 9, with pay list for 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1909. *Printed.*

No. 69... Return to an Order of the House of the Fifth day of March, 1909, for a Return shewing :—1. How many licenses to operate motor vehicles in the Province was granted during the year 1908. 2. How many of these were granted to non-residents and how many to residents of this Province. 3. Were special Constables appointed by the Provincial Government to enforce the Motor Vehicle Law. If so, how many. 4. What expense in regard to their services or otherwise was undertaken by the Government in that regard. 5. How many convictions were made for breaches of the law. 6. How many were through the efforts of said Constables, if any. 7. What was the nature of the offences, and what number of convictions were secured under each. 8. What number of these convictions were against non-residents. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1909. Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*.) *Not printed.*

No. 70... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-fourth day of March, 1909, for a Return shewing :—1. How many Emigrants the Salvation Army brought out from Great Britain and Ireland during the season of 1908. 2. How many were male and how many female. 3. How many were placed in the homes of the farmers of the Province of Ontario. 4. The names and addresses of the farmers, and if those so placed remained; how long, with names and addresses of any still remaining. Also, shewing :—1. How many Emigrants the Government of this Province brought out from Great Britain and Ireland during the season of 1908. 2. How many were male and how many female. 3. How many were placed in the homes of the farmers of the Province of Ontario. 4. The names and addresses of the farmers, and if those so placed remained, and if so, how long ; with the names and addresses of any still remaining. Also, shewing :—1. How many farmers the Government induced to come to the Province of Ontario during the year 1908. 2. How many rented, leased, or purchased farms. 3. How many are still on the farms, and if not, why. 5. Shewing any who took up government land, and if so, if they purchased it or acquired it on the homesteading plan. 7. The names and addresses of such farmers. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1909. Mr. *Studholme*. *Not printed.*

HON. J. O. REAUME

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS ONTARIO

JOHN ARMSTRONG
SECRETARY LABOUR BUREAU

NINTH REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Labour

OF THE

Province of Ontario

For the year ending December 31st

1908.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. Cameron, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1909.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO.

To His Honour John Morison Gibson, K.C., LL.D., &c., &c., &c.
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for 1908.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister Public Works, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you herewith the Ninth Report of the Bureau of Labour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Secretary.

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NINTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOUR.

1908.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting the Ninth Report of The Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, and the third during my term of office, I have again the pleasure of stating that the work of the Bureau and its results continue to show a marked increase.

The three Free Employment Bureaus, started and operated last year at Hamilton, London and Ottawa, as shown in the last Report, have continued to do good work in securing situations for applicants and supplying labour when and where required. A fourth Bureau was opened at Berlin, in May, 1908, and from the start has been very successful. The operations of these Free Employment Bureaus are fully shown in the tables presented in this Report. The adoption of some means for giving greater publicity locally would, no doubt, tend to increase their usefulness and the scope of their work.

The Municipal Clerks have complied more generally with the request to fill up the schedules for supplying statistical and other information, there being 704 returns for 1907 as compared with 559 returns for 1906, and 227 for 1905. These include all the cities, nearly all of the towns and incorporated villages, and the great majority of the townships. These results were not obtained without difficulty, repeated applications being necessary in many cases, and in some few appeals to the mayors for their intervention with the clerks. In last year's report a new feature was introduced in a table giving municipal statistics so as to show in convenient shape the large amounts of money expended for permanent objects. This has been continued, and its showing is highly satisfactory. Out of the 704 returns 22 do not give statistics, leaving 682 to be tabulated. They report 12,623 new buildings erected in 1907, costing $36,062.579; expenditure on permanent improvements, such as bridges, roads, sidewalks, etc., $4,678,805; and on sanitation, including sewers, $1,468,325. Of these amounts the 19 cities report 6,884 new buildings, costing $25,945,789; expenditure on permanent improvements $2,333,-430, and on sanitation $1,234,544. The 117 towns reporting, 2 not doing so, give 2,575 new buildings, costing $6,517,500; permanent improvements $1,018,039, and sanitation $206,577. The 135 incorporated villages reporting, all doing so, give 693 new buildings, costing $1,069,480; permanent improvements $241,185, and sanitation $11,263. The 411 townships, or

groups of townships reporting, give 2,471 new buildings, costing $2,529,810; permanent improvements, $1,086,151; sanitation, $15,941. There are 61 townships grouped with others which have reported, bringing the total number of townships to 472 and of municipalities to 765. About 100 townships have not reported, and of those that have done so many do not give complete statistical information. The difficulty which some clerks of towns and incorporated villages, and even of a few of the smaller cities, profess to experience in giving statistical and financial information, which they ought to have ready at hand in their records, points to imperfect bookkeeping, and suggests the advisability of some general auditing of municipal accounts to secure accuracy and a more uniform system, so as to allow of useful comparison. The returns of municipal clerks are given in condensed form in my report, among other useful and interesting information being the statements of new industrial establishments started during 1907, and of the openings for other industries.

In the table of Municipal Statistics a new column is added in response to an additional question in the schedule as to public utilities owned and operated by the municipalities, with their cost or value. The information thus acquired is of great interest and very satisfactory, showing a capital expenditure on these objects of nearly thirty million dollars. Cities to the number of 19 report a capitalization of public utilities of $20,408,938; 83 towns, $8,134,792; 36 incorporated villages, $885,908, and one township $4,500. A further table gives a classification of the public utilities owned by municipalities as follows:—Water-works $24,472,250, electric lighting $3,358,607, gas works $233,133, street railways $546,314, power plants $683,227, telephone systems $140,607, being a total of $29,434,138.

The schedules returned by the Labour Organizations also show a considerable increase, being 320 as compared with 271 for 1906 and 157 for 1905. This increase, though in a measure satisfactory, is still far from what it ought to be. The majority of secretaries complied with satisfactory promptitude, but in some cases repeated requests had to be made by letter and by personal solicitation, either direct or through those having influence with the different labour unions; also, there is still lacking a completeness in a few of the returns. There is no good reason for this reticence, which is not the policy of labour organizations in other countries, where they seem most anxious to show their full strength, knowing well that these statistics are referred to as authoritative.

Returns to the schedules sent to manufacturers have also increased, being 592 as compared with 427 for 1906 and 205 for 1905. Of these returns 56 were incomplete, leaving 536 establishments, employing 42,636 persons, to be tabulated, against 384 establishments employing 35,316 in 1906, and 153 establishments employing 8,505 in 1905. The aggregate number of days in operation in these 536 establishments was 154,905 as compared with 113,434 in 1906, and 43,718 in 1905. The product was $100,097,507 as against $83,198,546 in 1906, and $18,473,139 in 1905; the wages $19,123,227 as against $15,869,337 and $3,458,914. The average wage rate per year was $459.15 and

per day $1.60, as compared with $449.43 and $1.52 in 1906, and with $406.69 and $1.48 in 1905. The average proportion of wages to profit was 25.34 per cent. as compared with 19.06 in 1906 and 23.33 in 1905. In a subsequent table giving in condensed form the increases in product and in wages, it is shown that the average increase in product was 14.30 per cent., while 26 establishments reported an unspecified increase and 127 the same output as before. The increase in wages was 8.77 per cent. affecting 22,294 workers, and 33 establishments reported unspecified increases, and 241 the same wage-rate as the previous year. It cannot be said, as in my last report, that there was no case of a decrease of wages in factories, but they were few and of small amount, there being no case of an average decrease in wages in any one of the 32 classified industries.

The statements of changes in wages and hours of labour, introduced in the last report, have been continued. They show that the upward movement still prevailed, the few small decreases being no doubt, attributable to the financial depression which affected some lines of industries.

The report also contains condensed notes as to labour legislation, trade disputes, legal decisions affecting working people, and other matters coming within the scope of the objects of the Bureau of Labour.

The correspondence of the Bureau has also largely increased. Of my annual report 6,300 were sent out, including 130 mailed separately to individuals applying for them. There were sent to the municipal clerks 1,280 schedules; to the secretaries of labour organizations, 1,220 circulars and schedules, and to manufacturers 2,550 circulars and schedules. There were also mailed 587 letters, giving information required, urging returns of the schedules and explaining the scope of the questions asked, and cognate subjects.

There has also been an increase of personal interviews with callers requiring information as to the laws affecting labour, rates of wages, industrial statistics and kindred subjects. These included 18 deputations from labour organizations concerning matters affecting their industries. Among other callers have been a great number of students from the University seeking statistical and other information as to manufacturing industries, employment, wages, etc., to aid them in their studies and the preparation of papers in this line. These have always been willingly rendered all the assistance in my power.

The good offices of the Bureau have been sought on several occasions during the year to assist in effecting settlements in labour troubles, and in arranging fair wage scales.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Circulars were sent to the clerks of all the municipalities in the Province asking them for information as to the industries started during 1907, the openings for other industries, the number and cost of new buildings, and the amounts spent on permanent improvements and on sanitation, including sewers. An additional enquiry was made this year as to the public utilities owned and operated by the municipalities with their cost and value, and very satisfactory and useful information was obtained, 136 municipalities reporting that they had such works in operation, with a total capitalization of $29,434,138. The clerks of all the cities, of nearly all the towns and incorporated villages, and many of the townships filled up and returned these schedules to the number of 704, an increase of 146 over the previous year, when there was also an increase of 332 over 1905. These reports are given in full.

The following cities, towns and townships, through their clerks, responded to the above enquiries, 61 townships grouped with others being included so as to make the total number 765.

NOTE.—C. for City; Tn. for Town; V. for Village; Tp. for Township.

Abinger, Tp.
Aberdeen Additional, Tp.
Acton, V.
Adelaide, Tp.
Adjala, Tp.
Adolphustown, Tp.
Ailsa Craig, V.
Albermarle, Tp.
Alberton, Tp.
Alexandria, Tn.
Alfred, Tp.
Algona S., Tp.
Alice and Fraser, Tps.
Alliston, Tp.
Almonte, Tn.
Alnwick, Tp.
Alvinston, V.
Amabel, Tp.
Amaranth, Tp.
Ameliasburgh, Tp.
Amherst Island, Tp.
Amherstburg, Tn.
Ancaster, Tp.
Anderdon, Tp.
Anglesea, Tp.
Anson and Hindon, Tps.
Anstruther, Tp.
Arkona, V.
Armour, Tp.
Arnprior, Tn.
Arran, Tp.
Artemesia, Tp.
Arthur, Tp.
Arthur, V.
Ashby, Tp.
Ashfield, Tp.
Asphodel, Tp.
As-iginack, Tp.
Athens, V.
Athol, Tp.
Atwood, Tp.
Augusta, Tp.
Aurora, Tn.
Awenge, Tp.
Aylmer, Tn.
Ayr, V.

Bagot and Blythfield, Tp.
Balfour, Tp.
Bancroft, V.
Bangor, etc., Tps.
Barrie, Tn.
Barrie, Tp.
Barton, Tp.
Bastard and Burgess S., Tps.
Bath, V.
Bathurst, Tp.
Bayfield, V.
Bayham, Tp.
Beamsville, V.
Beaverton, V.
Bedford, Tp.
Beeton, V.
Belle River, V.
Belleville, City.
Belmont and Methuen, Tps.
Berlin, Tn.
Bertie, Tp.
Beverley, Tp.
Bexley, Tp.
Biddulph, Tp.
Billings, Tp.
Binbrook, Tp.
Blandford, Tp.
Blenheim, Tp.
Blenheim, Tn.
Blind River, Tn.
Bloomfield, V.
Blue, Tp.
Blyth, V.
Blythefield, Tp.
Bobcaygeon, V.
Bolton, V.
Bonfield, Tn.
Bosanquet, Tp.
Bothwell, Tn.
Bowmanville, Tn.
Bracebridge, Tn.
Bradford, Tn.
Brampton, Tn.
Brant, Tp.
Brantford, City.

Bridgeburg, V.
Bright Additional, Tp.
Brighton, Tp.
Brighton, V.
Brock, Tp.
Brockville, Tn.
Brooke, Tp.
Brougham, Tp.
Bruce, Tp.
Bruce Mines, Tn.
Brudenell and Lyndock, Tps.
Brunel, Tp.
Brussels, V.
Bruton, Tp.
Buchanan Tp.
Bucke, Tp.
Burford, Tp
Burgess N., Tp.
Burgess S., Tp.
Burk's Falls, V.
Burleigh and Anstruther, Tps.
Burlington, V.
Burns, Tp.
Cache Bay, Tn.
Caistor, Tp.
Caledon, Tp.
Caledonia, Tp.
Caledonia, V.
Cambridge, Tp.
Camden, Tp.
Cameron, Tp.
Campbellford, Tn.
Cannington, V.
Canonto N., Tp.
Canonto S., Tp.
Caradoc, Tp.
Carden, Tp.
Cardiff, Tp.
Cardinal, V.
Cardwell, Tp.
Carleton Place, Tn.
Carling, Tp.
Carlow, Tp.
Carnarvon, Tp.
Carrick, Tp.
Cartwright, Tp.

Cashel, Tp.
Casselman, V.
Cavan, Tp.
Cavendish, Tp.
Cayuga, V.
Cayuga N., Tp.
Cayuga S., Tp.
Chaffey, Tp.
Chandos, Tp.
Chaplean, Tp.
Chapman, Tp.
Chapple, Tp.
Charlottenburgh, Tp.
Charlotteville, Tp.
Chatham, City.
Chatham, Tp.
Chatsworth, V.
Chesley, Tn.
Chesterville, V.
Chinguacousy, Tp.
Chippawa, V.
Christie, Tp.
Clara, Tp.
Clarence, Tp.
Clarendon and Miller, Tps.
Clarke, Tp.
Clifford, V.
Clinton, Tp.
Clyde, Tp.
Cobalt, Tn.
Cobden, V.
Cobourg, Tn.
Cockburn Island, Tp.
Colborne, Tp.
Colborne, V.
Colchester N., Tp.
Colchester S., Tp.
Coleman, Tp.
Collingwood, Tn.
Collingwood, Tp.
Copper Cliff, Tn.
Cornwall, Tn.
Cornwall, Tp.
Courtright, V.
Cramahe, Tp.
Creemore, V.
Crosby N., Tp.

Crowland, Tp.
Crozier, Tp.
Culross, Tp.
Cumberland, Tp.
Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke Tps.
Dalton, Tp.
Darling, Tp.
Darlington, Tp.
Dawn, Tp.
Day and Bright Additional, Tps.
Delhi, V.
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby Tps.
Denison, Tp.
Derby, Tp.
Dereham, Tp.
Deseronto, Tn.
Digby, Tp.
Dilke, Tp.
Dorchester N., Tp.
Dover, Tp.
Downe, Tp.
Draper, Tp.
Drayton, V.
Dresden, Tn.
Drummond, Tp.
Drury, Denison and Graham, Tps.
Dudley, Tp.
Dumfries N., Tp.
Dumfries S., Tp.
Dundalk, V.
Dundas, Tn.
Dungannon, Tp.
Dunn, Tp.
Dunnet, Tp.
Dunnville, Tn.
Dunwick, Tp.
Durham, Tn.
Dutton, V.
Dymond, Tp.
Dysart, *et al*, Tps.
Easthope N., Tp.
Easthope S., Tp.
Eastnor, Tp.
Effingham, Tp.
Eganville, V.
Egremont, Tp.
Ekfrid, Tp.
Elderslee, Tp.
Eldon, Tp.
Elizabethtown, Tp.
Ellice, Tp.
Elma, Tp.
Elmira, V.
Elmsley S., Tp.
Elora, V.
Embro, V.
Emily, Tp.
Emo, Tp.
Enniskillen, Tp.
Ennismore, Tp.
Eramosa, Tp.
Erin, Tp.
Erin, V.
Ernesttown, Tp.
Escott Rear, Tp.
Esquesing, Tp.
Essa, Tp.
Essex, Tn.
Etobicoke, Tp.
Euphemia, Tp.
Euphrasia, Tp.
Evanturel, Tp.
Exeter, V.
Eyre, Tp.
Faraday, Tp.
Fenelon, Tp.
Fenelon Falls, V.
Fergus, V.
Ferris, Tp.
Finch, Tp.
Finch, V.
Fitzroy, Tp.
Flamboro' E., Tp.
Flamboro' W., Tp.
Flos, Tp.
Foley, Tp.
Forest, Tn.
Fort Erie, V.
Fort Frances, Tn.
Fort William, City.
Fraser, Tp.
Fredericksburgh S., Tp.
Gainsborough, Tp.
Galt, Tn.
Galway and Cavendish, Tps.
Gananoque, Tn.
Garafraxa, W., Tp.
Garden Island, V.
Garson, Tp.
Georgetown, V.
Georgina, Tp.
Glanford, Tp.
Glencoe, V.
Glenelg, Tp.
Gloucester, Tp.
Goderich, Tn.
Goderich, Tp.
Gordon, Tp.
Gore Bay, Tn.
Gosfield, N., Tp.
Gosfield, S., Tp.
Goulburn, Tp.
Gower, N., Tp.
Gower, S., Tp.
Graham, Tp.
Grand Valley, V.
Grantham, Tp.
Grattan, Tp.
Gravenhurst, Tn.
Grey, Tp.
Griffith and Matawatchan, Tps.
Grimsby, V.
Grimsby, N., Tp.
Grimsby, S., Tp.
Guelph, City.
Guelph, Tp.
Guildford, Tp.
Gwillimbury, E., Tp.
Gwillimbury, N., Tp.
Gwillimbury, W., Tp.
Hagar, Tp.
Hagarty, *et al.*, Tps.
Hagerman, Tp.
Hagersville, V.
Haileybury, Tn.
Haldimand, Tp.
Hallam, Tp.
Hallowell, Tp.
Hamilton, City.
Hamilton, Tp.
Hanmer, Tp.
Hanover, Tn.
Harburn, Tp.
Harcourt, Tp.
Harriston, Tn.
Harvey, Tp.
Harwich, Tp.
Hastings, V.
Havelock, Tn.
Havelock, Tp.
Hawkesbury, Tn.
Hawkesbury, E., Tp.
Hawkesbury, W., Tp.
Hay, Tp.
Head, Maria and Clara Tps.
Hensall, Tp.
Hepworth, V.
Herschell, Tp.
Hespeler, Tn.
Hillier, Tp.
Hilton, Tp.
Himsworth, N., Tp.
Himsworth, S., Tp.
Hinchinbrooke, Tp.
Hindon, Tp.
Hintonburg, V.
Holland Landing, V.
Horton, Tp.
Houghton, Tp.
Howe Island, Tp.
Howick, Tp.
Howland, Tp.
Hudson, Tp.
Hullett, Tp.
Humberstone, Tp.
Humphrey, Tp.
Hungerford, Tp.
Huntingdon, Tp.
Huntley, Tp.
Huntsville, Tn.
Huron, Tp.
Ingersoll, Tn.
Innisfil, Tp.
Iroquois, V.
Jocelyn, Tp.
Johnson, Tarbutt and Tarbutt, addl., Tps.
Joly, Tp.
Jones, Tp.
Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham, Tps.
Keewatin, Tp.
Kemptville, V.
Kenora, Tn.
Keppel, Tp.
Kerns, Tp.
Kincardine, Tn.
Kincardine, Tp.
King, Tp.
Kingston, City.
Kingston, Tp.
Kingsville, Tn.
Kinloss, Tp.
Kitley, Tp.
Korah and Awenge, Tps.
Laird, Tp.
Lake, Tp.
Lakefield, V.
Lanark, Tp.
Lanark, V.
Lancaster, Tp.
Lancaster, V.
Lansdowne, Front, Tp.
Lansdowne, Rear, Tp.
Latchford, Tn.
Lavallee, Tp.
Lavant, Tp.
Lawrence, Tp.
Laxton, Digby and Longford, Tps.
Leamington, Tn.
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front, Tps.
Limerick, Tp.
Lindsay, Tn.
Listowell, Tn.
Little Current, Tn.
Livingstone, Tp.
Lobo, Tp.
Lochiel, Tp.
Logan, Tp.
London, City.
London, Tp.
Longford, Tp.
Longueuil, Tp.
L'Orignal, V.
Lorne, Tp.
Lucan, V.
Lucknow, V.
Luther, E., Tp.
Luther, W., Tp.
Lutterworth, Tp.
Lynedoch, Tp.
McClintock, Tp.
McClure, Tp.
McDougall, Tp.
McDonald, Meredith & Aberdeen, addl. Tps.
McGillivray, Tp.
McIrvine, Tp.
McKellar, Tp.
McKillop, Tp.
McKim, Tp.
McNab, Tp.
Machar, Tp.
Madoc, Tp.
Madoc, V.
Maidstone, Tp.
Malahide, Tp.
Malden, Tp.
Manvers, Tp.
Mara, Tp.
Maria, Tp.
Mariposa, Tp.
Markdale, Tp.
Markham, Tp.
Markham, V.
Marlborough, Tp.
Marmora, V.
Marmora & Lake, Tps.
Martland, Tp.
Maryborough, Tp.
Marysburgh, N., Tp.
Marysburgh, S., Tp.

Massey, Tn.
Matawatchan, Tp.
Matchedash, Tp.
Matilda, Tp.
Mattawa, Tn.
Mattawan, Tp.
Maxville, V.
Mayo, Tp.
Meaford, Tn.
Medonte, Tp.
Mcdora and Wood, Tps.
Melancthon, Tp.
Meredith, Tp.
Merrickville, V.
Merritton, V.
Mersea, Tp.
Metcalfe, Tp.
Methuen, Tp.
Midland, Tn.
Millbrook, V.
Miller, Tp.
Milton, Tn.
Milverton, V.
Minden, Tp.
Minto, Tp.
Mitchell, Tn.
Monaghan, S., Tp.
Monck, Tp.
Monmouth, Tp.
Mono, Tp.
Montague, Tp.
Monteagle & Herschell Tps.
Moore, Tp.
Morley, Tp.
Mornington, Tp.
Morris, Tp.
Morrisburg, V.
Moulton, Tp.
Mount Forest, Tn.
Mountain, Tp.
Murray, Tp.
Muskoka, Tp.
Navin and Lorne, Tps.
Napanee, Tn.
Nassagaweya, Tp.
Neelon and Garson, Tps.
Nelson, Tp.
Nepean, Tp.
Neustadt, V.
New Hamburg, V.
New Liskeard, Tn.
Newboro', V.
Newburgh, V.
Newbury, V.
Newcastle, V
Newmarket, Tn.
Niagara, Tp.
Niagara, Tn.
Niagara Falls, City.
Nichol, Tp.
Nightingale, Tp.
Nipissing, Tp.
Nissouri, E., Tp.
Nissouri, W., Tp.
Normanby, Tp.
North Bay, Tn.
Norwich, V.
Norwood, V.
Oakland, Tp.
Oakley, Tp.
Oakville, Tn.
O'Connor, Tp.
Oil Springs, V.
Olden, Tp.
Oliver, Tp.
Omemee, V.
Oneida, Tp.
Onondaga, Tp.
Ops, Tp.
Orangeville, Tn.
Orford, Tp.
Orillia, Tn.
Oro, Tp.
Oshawa, Tn.
Osnabruck, Tp.
Oso, Tp.
Osprey, Tp.
Otonabec, Tp.
Ottawa, City.
Oxford, E., Tp.
Oxford, N., Tp.
Owen Sound, Tn.
Paipoonge, Tp.
Paisley, V.
Palmerston, Tn.
Palmerston & N. and S. Canonto, Tps.
Papineau, Tp.
Paris, Tn.
Parke, Tp.
Parkhill, Tn.
Parry Sound, Tn.
Peel, Tp.
Pelham, Tp.
Pembroke, Tn.
Penetanguishene, Tn.
Percy, Tp.
Perry, Tp.
Perth, Tn.
Peterborough, City.
Petewawa, Tp.
Petrolea, Tn.
Pickering, Tp.
Picton, Tn.
Pilkington, Tp.
Pittsburgh, Tp.
Plantagenet, N., Tp.
Plantagenet, S., Tp.
Plummer Additional, Tp.
Plympton, Tp.
Point Edward, V.
Port Arthur, City.
Port Carling, V.
Port Colborne, V.
Port Dalhousie, V.
Port Dover, V.
Port Elgin, V.
Port Hope, Tn.
Port Perry, V.
Port Rowan, V.
Port Stanley, V.
Portland, Tp.
Portsmouth, V.
Powassan, Tn.
Prescott, Tn.
Preston, Tn.
Puslinch, Tp.
Radcliffe, Tp.
Raglan, Tp.
Rainy River, Tn.
Raleigh, Tp.
Rama, Tp.
Ramsay, Tp.
Ratter & Dunnett, Tps.
Rayside, Tp.
Reach, Tp.
Renfrew, Tn.
Richards, Tp.
Richmond, Tp.
Richmond, V.
Richmond Hill, V.
Ridgetown, Tn.
Rochester, Tp.
Rockland, V.
Roddick, Tp.
Rolph, Buchanon & Wylie, Tps.
Romney, Tp.
Ross, Tp.
Roxborough, Tp.
Russell, Tp.
Ryde, Tp.
Ryerson, Tp.
St. Catharines, City.
St. Edmunds, Tp.
St. Joseph, Tp.
St. Mary's, Tn.
St. Thomas, City.
Saltfleet, Tp.
Sandwich, Tn.
Sandwich West, Tp.
Sarnia, Tn.
Saugeen, Tp.
Sault Ste. Marie, Tn.
Schreiber, Tp.
Scugog. Tp.
Seaforth, Tn.
Sebastopol, Tp.
Seneca, Tp.
Seymour, Tp.
Sheffield, Tp.
Shelburne, V.
Sherbourne, &c., Tps.
Sherbrooke, Tp.
Sherbrooke, N., Tp.
Sherbrooke, S., Tp.
Sherwood, Tp.
Shuniah, Tp.
Sidney, Tp.
Simcoe, Tn.
Smith, Tp.
Smiths Falls, Tn.
Sombra, Tp.
Somerville, Tp.
Sophiasburgh, Tp.
South River, V.
Southampton, Tn.
Springer, Tp.
Springfield, V.
Stafford, Tp.
Stanhope, Tn.
Stanley, Tp.
Stayner, Tn.
Steelton, V.
Stephen, Tp.
Sterling, V.
Stisted, Tp.
Storington, Tp.
Stouffville, V.
Stratford, City.
Strathroy, Tn.
Streetsville, V.
Strong, Tp.
Sturgeon Falls, Tn.
Sturgeon Point, V.
Sudbury, Tn.
Sullivan, Tp.
Sundridge, V.
Sunnidale, Tp.
Sutton, V.
Sydenham, Tp.
Tara, V.
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Addl., Tps.
Tarentorus, Tp.
Tecumseth, Tp.
Teeswater, V.
Tehkummah, Tp.
Thamesville, V.
Thedford, V.
Thessalon, Tn.
Thessalon, Tp.
Thompson, Tp.
Thornbury, Tn.
Thorold, Tn.
Thorold, Tp.
Thirlow, Tp.
Tilbury, V.
Tilbury, E., Tp.
Tilbury, N., Tp.
Tilbury, W., Tp.
Tillsonburg, Tn.
Tiverton, V.
Torbolton, Tp.
Toronto, City.
Toronto, Tp.
Toronto, E., V.
Toronto Gore, Tp.
Toronto, N., Tn.
Toronto, W., City.
Tossorontio, Tp.
Tottenham, V.
Townsend, Tp.
Trafalgar, Tp.
Tudor and Cashel, Tps.
Turnbury, Tp.
Tweed, V.
Uxbridge, Tn,
Uxbridge, Tp.
Van Horne, Tp.
Vankleet Hill, Tn.
Vaughan, Tp.
Verulam, Tp.
Vespra, Tp.
Vienna, V.
Wainfleet, Tp.
Walkerton, Tn.
Walkerville, Tn.
Wallace, Tp.
Wallaceburg, Tn.
Walpole, Tp.
Wardsville, V.
Warwick, Tp.
Waterdown, V.
Waterford, V.
Waterloo, Tn.
Waterloo, Tp.
Waters, Tp.
Watford, V.
Watt, Tp.
Wawanosh, E., Tp.

Wawanosh, W., Tp.
Wellwood, Tn.
Welland, Tn.
Wellesley, Tp.
Wellington, V.
Westmeath, Tp.
Weston, V.
Westport, V.
Whitby, Tn.
Whitby, E., Tp.
Whitchurch, Tp.
Wiarton, Tn.
Wicklow, Tp.
Widdifield, Tp.
Williams, E., Tp.
Williams, W., Tp.
Willoughby, Tp.
Wilmot, Tp.
Winchester, Tp.
Winchester, V.
Windham, Tp.
Windsor, City.
Wingham, Tn.
Wolford, Tp.
Wood, Tp.
Woodbridge, V.
Woodhouse, Tp,
Woodstock, City.
Woodville, V.
Woolwich, Tp.
Worthington and Blue, Tps.
Wroxeter. V.
Wylie, Tp.
Wyoming, V.
Yarmouth, Tp.
Yonge Front, Tp.
Yonge and Escott Rear, Tps.
Zorra, E., Tp.
Zorra, W., Tp.

Reports from Municipal Clerks.

ABINGER, Tp.—See Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby Tps.

ABERDEEN, Additional, Tp.—See McDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen additional Tps.

ACTON, V.—Owns and operates electric light plant; value, $8,200. Good openings for boot and shoe factory, creamery, cheese factory or harness factory. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost about $26,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500. A. McKinnon, Village Clerk, Acton P. O.

ADELAIDE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $3,000. H. J. Miller, Township Clerk, Adelaide P. O.

ADJALA, Tp.—No industries in this township. F. Kelly, Township Clerk, Athlone.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. One new building erected; cost, $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $315. D. W. Roblin, Township Clerk, Dorland, P. O.

AILSA CRAIG, V.—Flax factory started. Good opening for brick and tile yard with unlimited clay. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $6,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $120. E. B. Smith, Village Clerk, Ailsa Craig.

ALBEMARLE, Tp.—Small turned woodware factory started. Openings for cheese factory, creamery, saw mill, or any industry requiring wood. Number of buildings erected, 18; cost about $23,000; 10 barns, 7 houses, one mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,330. Ch. E. Whicher, Township Clerk, Colpoy's Bay.

ALBERTON, Tp.—Portable saw mill started. Good opening for shingle mill and another small saw mill. One house erected; cost about $600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350. Chas. Segsworth, Township Clerk, Fort Frances P. O.

ALEXANDRIA, Tn.—Owns and operates waterworks and electric light; present valuation, $9,416. Good opening for foundry and machine repair shop. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,234. E. H. Tiffany, Town Clerk, Alexandria.

ALFRED, Tp.—Good opening for tile works. Number of buildings erected about 15; cost about $20,000. Roman Catholic Presbytery in Alfred Village; cost, $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,062. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Jos. Brisebois, Township Clerk, Alfred P. O.

ALGONA S., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500 government work. J. P. Nelan, Township Clerk, Castile P. O.

ALICE AND FRASER, Tps.—Good opening for cheese factories; two ready for running. Number of buildings erected and cost fifty per cent. over last year. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000 government grant besides statute labour. J. M. Kennedy, Township Clerk, Pembroke.

ALLISTON, Tn.—Threshing machine factory started. Good opening for woodenware factory and for most industries, owing to good railway facilities. Number of buildings erected, 13; cost, $18,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. W. M. Lockhart, Town Clerk, Alliston.

ALMONTE, Tn.—Own and operate electric light for street and domestic purposes; value, $40,000. Liberal inducements for new industries by way of electrical energy for power at nominal prices. Our large woollen mills offer employment for young women as well as men. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. J. T. Kirkland, Town Clerk, Almonte.

ALNWICK, Tp.—A grist mill and a livery business started at Roseneath Village. Good opening for cheese factory; old one burnt. A few new buildings erected and many improved and repaired; cost about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. Jas. Roberts, Township Clerk, Roseneath P. O.

ALVINSTON, V.—Good opening for most industries, with two railroads and plenty of water. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $2,600. John Irving, Village Clerk, Alvinston P. O.

AMABEL, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 20; cost, $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. R. H. Murray, Township Clerk, Allenford P. O.

AMARANTH, Tp.—An electric railway through locality is much needed and would pay well. Number of buildings erected, 14. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. E. Hamilton, Township Clerk, Laurel P. O.

AMELIASBURG, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory and barrel factory. A number of substantial, large houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,100, of which $400 was county grant. Amount expended on sanitation $33, for Board of Health. F. C. File, Township Clerk, Ameliasburg P. O.

AMHERST ISLAND, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $422. W. H. Moutray, Township Clerk, Stella P. O.

AMHERSTBURG, Tn.—Canning factory started. Own and operate waterworks and street lighting; value about $50,000, of which $6,000 is arc lighting for streets. Good opening for soda ash plant, owning to limestone quarries being in neighbourhood, and good shipping facilities by water, being on Detroit River. Amount expended on permanent improvements, including sewers, about $13,000. Amount expended on sanitation about $11,000. J. H. C. Leggatt, Town Clerk, Amherstburg.

ANCASTER, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,002. Amount expended on sanitation, $135. Henry Pim, Township Clerk, Ancaster P. O.

ANDERDON, Tp.—Good openings for various industries with good shipping facilities by rail and water. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,500. A. C. Mailloux, Township Clerk, Gordon P. O.

ANGLESEA, Tp.—See Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham, Tps.

ANSON AND HINDON, Tps.—Good opening for furniture factory, or any industry requiring a supply of maple, birch or beech timber, with some elm, basswood, spruce and balsam. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100. T. H. Rogers, Township Clerk, Carnarvon P. O.

ANSTRUTHER, Tp.—See Burleigh and Anstruther Townships.

ARKONA, V.—Power company started. Good opening for canning factory, for fruit and vegetables. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,150. J. G. Brown, Village Clerk, Arkona.

ARMOUR, Tp.—Good opening for flour mill. Nothing expended on roads, etc., outside of statute labour, and about $150 government work. R. Appleby, Township Clerk, Katrine P. O.

ARNPRIOR, Tn.—Knitting factory and clothes pin factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost, $70,494, exclusive of sewage system. Good openings for machine shop and foundry, and for furniture factory. Number of buildings erected, 11; cost, $7,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $600. Trevor H. Grout, Town Clerk, Arnprior.

ARRAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,733. Amount expended on sanitation, $136. H. T. Potts, Township Clerk, Dunblame.

ARTEMESIA, Tp.—Good openings for flour mill and tannery. Number of buildings erected, about 27; cost about $27,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500 on bridges. W. J. Bellamy, Township Clerk, Flesherton P. O.

ARTHUR, Tp.—Some few farm houses and barns erected; cost about $7,000 or $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000. Albert Hellyer, Township Clerk, Kenilworth P. O.

ARTHUR, V.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. D. T. Small, Village Clerk, Arthur.

ASHBY, Tp.—See Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby Tps.

ASHFIELD, Tp.—No industrial openings owing to want of railway facilities. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,066. Amount expended on sanitation, $23. Thos. G. Allen, Township Clerk, Dungannon P. O.

ASPHODEL, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000, including $3,000 for bridges. John Brackenridge, Township Clerk, Westwood P. O.

ASSIGINACK, Tp.—Best of localities for a saw mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. A. J. McLean, Township Clerk, Manitowaning P. O.

ATHENS, V.—Good opening for anything connected with dairying. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,651. G. F. Donnelley, Village Clerk, Athens.

ATHOL, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $9,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350. W. Moore, Township Clerk, Cherry Valley P. O.

ATWOOD, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $3,460. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $135. Amount expended on sanitation, $14. Hugh Carson, Township Clerk, Rainy River P. O.

AUGUSTA, Tp.—A rural telephone company is being found and will be in operation during present year. A number of farm buildings were erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000, including statute labor, about $3,000. John Mellafont, Township Clerk, Algonquin P. O.

AURORA, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks; cost, $25,000. Good openings for manufacturing of all kinds. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on sanitation, about $500. S. H. Lundy, Town Clerk, Aurora.

AWENGE, Tp.—See Korah and Awenge Tps.

Aylmer, Tn.—Condensed milk factory started, at cost of $125,000 for building and machinery, and to be enlarged to handle business and make tin cans. Foundry enlarged and started to make scales and pumps. Own and operate waterworks and electric light; value, $107,000; being $80,000 for waterworks and $27,000 for electric light. Good openings for another shoe factory, for cement works with material near by, for drain tile and sewer pipe factory, and for tannery for light goods. A good three story brick building can be had for any industry. Number of buildings erected, 17; cost, $92,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,860, being $4,032 for sidewalks and $828 for electric light plant. New conduit in course of construction costing $15,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $863. Junius Bradley, Town Clerk, Aylmer.

Ayr, V.—Good openings for any kind of industry. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,200. Amount expended on sanitation, about $100. A. J. Reid, Village Clerk, Ayr.

Bagot and Blythfield, Tps.—Good openings for smelting works, planing factory, pulp mills and flour mill. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $2,500. J. J. Dillon, Township Clerk, Calabogie P. O.

Balfour, Tp.—Saw mill started at Chelmsford. Good openings for grist mill and for creamery. Number of buildings erected, 11; cost, $12,300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $765. R. J. Groulx, Township Clerk, Chelmsford P. O.

Bancroft, V.—Good openings for pulp mill or any wooden goods industry. There is good water power. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Geo. L. Jarman, Village Clerk, Bancroft.

Bangor, McClure and Wicklow, Tps.—Wood manufacturing company started. Railway station and bank opened. Good openings for a roller flour mill and woollen mill. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost about $13,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. T. P. Netterville, Township Clerk, Maynooth P. O.

Barrie, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $118,991; and electric light plant, cost $74,933. Good openings for foundry, and for sash and door, furniture, boot and shoe, woodenware and whitewear factories. Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost about $75,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $2,000. Elijah Donnell, Town Clerk, Barrie.

Barrie, Tp.—No buildings erected. No expenditure on permanent improvement. W. P. Maynard, Township Clerk, Cloyne P. O.

Barton, Tp.—Openings for almost any industry in eastern portion of township. A considerable number of residences erected near city of Hamilton. Amount expended on permanent improvements, fully $2,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $380. A. G. E. Bryant, Township Clerk, Hamilton.

Bastard and Burgess S., Tps.—Number of buildings erected, 50; cost, about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Edgar Horton, Township Clerk, Delta P. O.

Bath, V.—Grist and saw mills were started. Own lamps for street lighting; value, $60. Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350 for sidewalks. Max. Robinson, Village Clerk, Bath P. O.

Bathurst, Tp.—A portable steam saw mill, and a cheese factory were started. There are a number of vacant water powers suitable for the development of electric energy. Number of buildings erected, about 12, mostly farm buildings; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $300. Small sum expended on sanitation by Board of Health. R. M. Anderson, Township Clerk, Manion P. O.

Bayfield, V.—Good opening for flax mill. One building was erected; cost $600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $17,531, including steel bridge over river with abutments costing the county $17,000. H. W. Erwin, Village Clerk, Bayfield P. O.

Bayham, Tp.—Opening for steel works at Pt. Burwell, and canning factory at Straffordville. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Benj. Brian, Township Clerk, Straffordville P. O.

Beamsville, V.—Own and operate waterworks, cost about $20,000. Good openings for bucket and box factory or pickle factory. Number of buildings erected, about 12; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,000 for reservoir. H. V. Robins, Village Clerk, Beamsville.

Beaverton, V.—Good opening for furniture factory; good shipping point with two railways passing through village. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $10,300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,226. Amount expended on sanitation, $2. C. A. Paterson, Village Clerk, Beaverton.

Bedford, Tp.—Opening for telephone. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $15. Jas. McNeil, Township Clerk, Burridge P. O.

Beeton, V.—Own and operate waterworks, value, $14,500, and electric light plant, value, $5,000. Good openings for sash and door factory, and carriage factory. Number of buildings erected, 5. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Amount expended on sanitation, $20. Jos. Wright, Village Clerk, Beeton.

Belle River, V.—Canning factory started. Good opening for beet-sugar factory. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $5,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $350. Amount expended on sanitation, about $75. S. Ducharme, Village Clerk, Belle River P. O.

Belleville, City.—Brass and steel works started. Own and operate waterworks, value, $200,057, and gas works, value, $90,000. Good openings for new industries of all kinds. Number of buildings erected, 51; cost, $171,550. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $20,000 for granolithic walks. Amount expended on sanitation, $951 for sewers. W. C. Mickel, City Clerk, Belleville.

Belmont and Methuen, Tps.—Good opening for a creamery. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600 government work. W. H. Johnston, Township Clerk, Havelock P. O.

Berlin, Tn.—Factories started for making furniture, go-carts, leatherette goods, bevelled and stained glass, silver plated goods, mattresses, comforters, etc., and high grade footwear. Own waterworks plant, value, $190,814; gas and electric light plant, $298,148; street railway plant, $95,752. All are operated by commissions. Good opening for any iron works. Number of buildings erected, 109; cost, about $770,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $24,777, being $14,069 for roadways and $10,708 for cement walks. Amount expended on sanitation, $18,246, being $2,050 for Board of Health, including salaries, and $16,196 for sewers. A. H. Millar, Town Clerk, Berlin.

Bertie, Tp.—New planing mill started. Good openings for various industries. Number of buildings erected, about 30; cost, $60,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,172. Amount expended on sanitation, $66. M. S. Pound, Township Clerk, Ridgeway.

Beverly, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost about $21,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,286. Wm. Wood, Jr., Township Clerk, Rockton.

Bexley, Tp.—Tannery being erected at Coboconk. Good opening for quarrying limestone for building purposes; some splendid sites for limestone quarries. One building erected; cost, $1,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements for roads, $800, half by Provincial Government. Alfred Taylor, Township Clerk, Victoria Road P. O.

Biddulph, Tp.—Factory for cement blocks started in Village of Granton. Good openings for agricultural implements factory, cement sand tile works. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,804, including $7,452, value of statute labour. Amount expended on sanitation, $25 to Board of Health. W. D. Stanley, Township Clerk, Granton P. O.

Billings, Tp.—Good openings for cement works, creamery or other industries, there being good water power. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $1,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600 for roads. T. J. Thompson, Township Clerk, Kagawong P. O.

Binbrook, Tp.—Openings to revive old industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,000. W. B. Switzer, Township Clerk, Binbrook P. O.

Blandford, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,266, besides statute labor. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. W. G. Henderson, Township Clerk, Bright P. O.

Blenheim, Tn.—Own and operate electric light system; cost $7,000. Good opening for canning factory. Number of buildings erected, 3 or 4; probable cost, $8,000 or $10,000. Percy S. Shillington, Town Clerk, Blenheim.

Blenheim, Tp.—Apple evaporator started in Village of Drumbo. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,990. Hugh Allan, Township Clerk, Richwood P. O.

Blind River, Tn.—Good opening for tannery and pulp mill. Number of buildings erected, 20; cost, $40,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements ,$1,500. Jas. Gemmel, Town Clerk, Blind River.

Bloomfield, V.—Opening for any small industry using steam power. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost about $12,000, one being cement storehouse for Canadian canners, costing $7,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $984. Chas. H. Saylor, Village Clerk, Bloomfield P. O.

Blue, Tp.—See Worthington and Blue townships.

Blyth, V.—Planing mill and house furnishings factory started. Good openings for salt works, stove and general foundry, handle works and knitting factory. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. A. Elder, Village Clerk, Blyth.

Blythefield, Tp.— See Bagot and Blythefield Townships.

Bobcaygeon, V.—Own and operate electric light plant, value, $12,000, and water power, value, $10,000. Good opening for any factory with wood for raw material. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500 for sidewalks. Chas. E. Stewart, Village Clerk, Bobcaygeon.

Bolton, V.—Good opening for dealer in live stock. Amount spent on permanent improvements, $2,500 for cement walks. John Macdonald, Village Clerk, Bolton.

Bonfield, Tn.—Good opening for furniture factory with water power available. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. J. Moran, Town Clerk, Bonfield.

Bosanquet, Tp.—Good opening for butter factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,952. Geo. Sutherland, Township Clerk, Thedford P. O.

Bothwell, Tn.—Own and operate electric light plant; cost, $6,000. Good opening for canning factory. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $6,000. W. H. Bradley, Town Clerk, Bothwell.

Bowmanville, Tn.—Own small plant for fire purposes. Opening for any kind of factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $275. John Lyle, Town Clerk, Bowmanville.

Bracebridge, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost, $41,000, and power and light plant, cost $62,000. Good openings for wooden wares and boat building. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $16,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $17,500, being $12,000 for cement walks and $5,500 for roadways. Amount expended on sanitation, $545. Alex. C. Salmon, Town Clerk, Bracebridge.

Bradford, Tn.—Good openings for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $17,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. Robt. Stewart, Town Clerk, Bradford.

Brampton, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks; cost about $120,000. Good openings for industries and aid given. Assessed value of additional buildings, $5,700. Amount expended on permanent improvement, about $11,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $7,906 for sewers. T. J. Blain, Town Clerk, Brampton.

Brant, Tp.—A number of farm houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. J. H. Cannon, Township Clerk, Chesley P. O.

Brantford, City.—Sand and lime brick works started. Own and operate waterworks, purchased from private corporation; cost $425,090. Welcome for all new industries. Number of permits for buildings erected, 391; cost, $509,945. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $23,710, including walks by local improvement, $22,028. Amount expended on sanitation, $6,813 for sewers by local improvement. H. F. Leonard, City Clerk, Brantford.

Bridgeburg, V.—Own and operate waterworks; cost, $40,000. Good opening for any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. H. Emrick, Village Clerk, Bridgeburg.

Bright Additional, Tp.—See Day and Bright Townships.

Brighton, Tp.—A few barns built; cost $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $75. Fred O. Wade, Township Clerk, Brighton P. O.

Brighton, V.—Good opening for stave factory, or any concern using soft coal; cheap water transportation. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $300. T. C. Lockwood, Village Clerk, Brighton.

Brock, Tp.—Openings for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, about 15; cost about $25,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,129, including Statute Labour, $3,663, and bonus for wire fences along road, $533. Amount expended on sanitation, $275. Frank Doble, Township Clerk, Sunderland P. O.

Brockville, Tn.—Cement and pressed brick factory started. Own and operate waterworks, value $243,000, and gas and electric plants, value $175,000. Openings for any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 17; cost about $41,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,544. Amount expended on sanitation, $2,341. Geo. K. Dewey, Town Clerk, Brockville.

Brooke, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $10,000. W. G. Willoughby, Township Clerk, Walnut P. O.

Brougham, Tp.—Openings for mining. Only farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $300 government work. Michael Sheedy, Township Clerk, Mount St. Patrick P. O.

Bruce, Tp.—Inverhuron Bay is a favorite camping ground and might be made a good summer resort. Number of buildings erected, about 12; cost about $9,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,084; including the erection of several re-inforced concrete bridges and culverts, and the purchase of cement concrete tile. J. G. MacKay, Township Clerk, Underwood.

Bruce Mines, Tn.—Good opening for a saw mill. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $874. Thos. Sullivan, Town Clerk, Bruce Mines P. O.

Brudenell and Lynedoch, Tps.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600 government work. W. J. Whelan, Township Clerk, Brudenell P. O.

Brunel, Tp.—Two saw mills started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Henry Farmsworth, Township Clerk, Huntsville P. O.

Brussels, V.—Good opening for canning factory. Some dwellings erected; cost $3,000. F. S. Scott, Village Clerk, Brussels.

Bruton, Tp.—See Dysart *et al.* Townships.

Buchanon, Tp.—See Rolph, Buchanon and Wylie Townships.

Bucke, Tp.—Two saw mills started at Haileybury and Argentine, and a number of mines opened. Good openings for a woollen factory and a foundry. Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost about $62,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $700, besides government grant. H. McQuarrie, Township Clerk, Haileybury P. O.

Burford, Tp.—Planing mills started. Good opening for chopping mill at Kelvin. Considerable number of buildings erected throughout township. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,126, including $1,803 for drains, and $225 bonus for wire fences. Amount expended on sanitation, $31 for Board of Health. Philip Kelly, Township Clerk, New Durham P. O.

Burgess N., Tp.—Openings for mining for mica and phosphate; about 50 men employed at present. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $1,200. R. T. Noonan. Township Clerk. Micaville P. O.

Burgess S., Tp.—See Bastard and Burgess S., Townships.

Burk's Falls, V.—Own and operate waterworks; cost about $42,000. Good opening for flour mill. New concrete store and other buildings erected; cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,150. John Duke, Village Clerk, Burk's Falls.

Burleigh and Anstruther, Tps.—Good openings for waggonmaker and shoemaker. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $939, including $800 government grant. Alex. Bell, M.D., Township Clerk, Apsley P. O.

BURLINGTON, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,523. O. T. Springer, Village Clerk, Burlington.

BURNS, Tp.—See Hagarty *et al* Townships.

CACHE BAY, Tn.—Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Amount expended on sanitation, $31. Fred. Schroeder, Town Clerk, Cache Bay.

CAISTER, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 15 or 20; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. Albert Shields, Township Clerk, Caistorville.

CALEDON, Tp.—Developed water power of about 50-horse power, suitable for any manufacturing industry. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. J. L. Meek, Township Clerk, Alton P. O.

CALEDONIA, Tp.—Good opening for making peat. R. L. Downing, Township Clerk, Routhier P. O.

CALEDONIA, V.—Clothing factory started. Good openings for foundry and machine shop, planing mill and sash and door factory; two railways, and natural gas for heating and lighting. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $350. Thos. Hassard, Village Clerk, Caledonia.

CAMBRIDGE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. J. B. Sanche, Township Clerk, Casselman P. O.

CAMDEN, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 7; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. T. E. McGill, Township Clerk, Centreville P. O.

CAMERON, Tp.—Good opening for mills; water power can be used on three different streams of almost any power required to run saw or other mills. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $400 government work. S. J. McMeekin, Township Clerk, Mattawa P. O.

CAMPBELLFORD, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, value, $13,500, and electric light plant, value $22,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,139. E. C. West, Town Clerk, Campbellford.

CANNINGTON, V.—Openings for industries of all kinds. Number of houses erected 4; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Wm. A. Robinson, Village Clerk, Cannington.

CANONTO, N., Tp.—See Palmerston and Canonto Tps.

CANONTO, S., Tp.—See Palmerston and Canonto Tps.

CARADOC, Tp.—Dry goods and grocery store started at Mt. Brydges. Good opening for canning factory and other industries at Mt. Brydges. Good railway and other facilities. Number of buildings erected 20 or 25; average cost $1,000 each. Amount expended on permanent improvements $5,000. Amount expended on sanitation $300 for patrolling against smallpox. C. H. Lockwood, Township Clerk, Mt. Brydges P. O.

CARDEN, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 10; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $722. John Walsh, Township Clerk, Kirkfield P. O.

CARDIFF, Tp.—Good opening for hardwood working factory; good water power available. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $68. Alfred G. Tate, Township Clerk, Highland Grove P. O.

CARDINAL, V.—Good openings for various industries. Number of buildings erected 4; cost about $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. M. Kavanagh, Village Clerk, Cardinal.

CARDWELL, Tp.—Saw mill started. Number of buildings erected 2; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $250. M. Wilson, Township Clerk, Rosseau P. O.

CARLETON PLACE, Tn.—Knitting factory started. Openings for any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 31; cost $31,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,130. A. R. G. Peden, Town Clerk, Carleton Place.

CARLING, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements about $300, government work. Jas. Crerar, Township Clerk, Shebeshekong P. O.

CARLOW, Tp.—Good openings for mining; iron and corundum. Number of buildings erected 5; cost $1,850. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. J. E. Greaves, Township Clerk, Havergal Tp.

CARNARVON, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500, Ontario Government grant. Wm. Vincer, Township Clerk, Mindemoya P.O.

CARRICK, Tp.—Good openings for almost any industry. Number of buildings erected, 25; cost $40,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. J. A. Johnston, Township Clerk, Mildmay.

CARTWRIGHT, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 4; cost about $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,423. Amount expended on sanitation $18. Wm. Beacock, Township Clerk, Cæsarea P. O.

CASHEL, Tp.—See Tudor and Cashel townships.

CASSELMAN, V.—Number of houses erected 10; cost $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $756. Amount expended on sanitation $17. Napoleon Quenneville, Village Clerk, Casselman.

CAVAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,955. John J. Fair, Township Clerk, Millbrook P. O.

CAVENDISH, Tp.—See Galway and Cavendish townships.

CAYUGA, V.—Number of buildings erected 2; cost $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $17,000. J. W. Sheppard, Village Clerk, Cayuga P. O.

CAYUGA N., Tp.—Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. W. A. McFarlane, Township Clerk, Cayuga, P. O.

CAYUGA S., Tp.—Number of buildings erected 4; cost about $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $275. Jas. W. Caughell, Township Clerk, South Cayuga P. O.

CHAFFEY, Tp.—Openings for wood turning and wood working industries. Number of buildings erected 12; cost about $10,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,800. Amount expended on sanitation $50 by Board of Health. Hugh Taylor, Township Clerk, Huntsville.

CHANDOS, Tp.—Openings for any business to utilize water power. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,400. Anson Andrus, Township Clerk, Coehill P. O.

CHAPLEAU, Tp.—Lumber mill, and sash and door factory started. Number of buildings erected 9; aggregate cost $127,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Samuel Acheson, Township Clerk, Chapleau P. O.

CHAPMAN, Tp.—Good opening for wood working industry in village of Magnetawan; good water power. J. M. Smith, Township Clerk, Pearceley P. O.

CHAPPLE, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factory. Number of buildings erected 2; cost $2,700. Amount expended on permanent improvements,

$1,000. Amount expended on sanitation $85. Geo. A. Kernahan, Township Clerk, Chapple P. O.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,033. George H. Macgillivray, Township Clerk, Williamstown P.O.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Tp.—Good opening for evaporator, being a good fruit section; also for other industries. A considerable number of houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. R. W. McCall, Township Clerk, Vittoria P. O.

CHATHAM, City.—Factories started to manufacture plumbers' brass goods, malleable iron double and single trees, hand sleighs. Own and operate street lighting plant cost $20,000, and water works plant cost $200,000. Good openings for flax factory with first-class land for flax growing; sugar beet factory with whole country good for sugar beets; implement factory with good shipping facilities; pork packing factory right in midst of hog raising territory; and shirt factory with splendid building for one in hand. Number of buildings erected, 57; cost $136,880. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $41,429. Amount expended on sanitation, $10,311. W. G. Merritt, City Clerk, Chatham.

CHATHAM, Tp.—Good opening for any industry suitable for rural municipality. A. McArthur, Township Clerk, Chatham P. O.

CHATSWORTH, V.—Number of buildings erected 3; cost $9,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100. Amount expended on sanitation $7. W. G. Reilly, Village Clerk, Chatsworth.

CHESLEY, Tn.—Factories started for furniture and for brass and iron beds. Number of buildings erected 12; cost $16,000, including two factories costing about $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,110. Wm. McDonald, Town Clerk, Chesley.

CHESTERVILLE, V.—Condensed milk and cream factory started. Good openings for sash and door factory and pork packing establishment. Number of buildings erected 4; cost $6,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, about $200. C. W. Casselman, Village Clerk, Chesterville.

CHINGUACOUSY, Tp.—Terra-cotta brick works started. Presbyterian church erected in Cheltenham, cost $8,000, also a number of farm barns. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Robt. Kee, Township Clerk, Cheltenham P. O.

CHIPPAWA, V.—Own 10 arc lamps, value of plant $1,000. Openings for industry requiring electric power, being only 1½ miles from great electric developing centre. Number of buildings erected 4; cost about $8,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Charles Weinbrenner, Village Clerk, Chippawa P. O.

CHRISTIE, Tp.—Good openings for wood working industries. Number of buildings erected 3; cost $1,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Jas. Buchner, Township Clerk, Orrville P. O.

CLARA, Tp.—See Head, Maria and Clara Townships.

CLARENCE, Tp.—Twenty-one cheese factories, 2 combined saw and grist mills, and a woollen factory put in operation. Good opening for brick yard; clay well adapted and traversed by C.P.R. Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements. $4,767. Amount expended on sanitation, $524. Joseph Menard, Township Clerk, The Brook P. O.

CLARENDON AND MILLER, Tps.—Dwelling house erected cost about $400. W. J. McCormic, Township Clerk, Plevna P. O.

Clarke, Tp.—Good opening for butter factory; one starting this spring. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,355. Amount expended on sanitation, $43. John Rickaby, Township Clerk, Orono P. O.

Clifford, V.—Own and operate acetylene gas plant; cost $2,800. Good opening for planing mill. Number of buildings erected 7; cost about $15,000. J. R. Aitcheson, Village Clerk, Clifford.

Clinton, Tp.—Good opening for basket factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. G. W. Tinlin, Township Clerk, Beamsville P. O.

Clyde, Tp.—See Dysart, etc., Townships.

Cobalt, Tn.—Good opening for smelters. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,222. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,111. H. E. Sewell, Town Clerk, Cobalt.

Cobden, V.—Very few buildings erected. No expenditure on permanent improvements. J. R. Warren, Village Clerk, Cobden.

Cobourg, Tn.—G. T. R. train ferry between Cobourg and Rochester, N.Y., started. Good opening for cement blocks factory, with plenty of sand and gravel close by. Number of buildings erected 20; cost $260,500, including jail and house of refuge, $100,000; and school $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Amount expended on sanitation $2,000. D. H. Minaker, Town Clerk, Cobourg.

Cockburn Island, Tp.—New school house erected; cost $750. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $573, of which $350 was Ontario Government grant. A. Monck, Township Clerk, Cockburn Island P. O.

Colborne, Tp.—Store and grain buying might be started at C.P.R. station, about the centre of the township. Farm buildings erected and improved throughout township. F. W. McDonagh, Township Clerk, Carlaw P. O.

Colborne, V.—Number of buildings erected 2; cost about $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,939. Geo. Keyes, Village Clerk, Colborne.

Colchester N., Tp.—Good opening for blacksmith's shop and woodwork repairing. Several large barns and some small ones erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Small amount expended on sanitation by Board of Health for disinfectants in connection with contagious diseases. A .C. Atkinson, Township Clerk, Gesto P. O.

Colchester S., Tp.—Cider and jelly factory started. Good opening for canning factory. J. H. Madille, Township Clerk, Harrow P. O.

Coleman, Tp.—Good opening for smelter. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $255. P. J. Hart, Township Clerk, Coleman.

Collingwood, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks value $101,498, and electric light plant value, $51,753. Good opening for wood working industries. Number of buildings erected 30; cost $70,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000. Sewerage system under construction. J. H. Duncan, Town Clerk, Collingwood.

Collingwood, Tp.—Planing mill started in Clarksbury Village. Good opening for any kind of wood working industry. One building erected at Clarksbury, cost $2,500, and others in the township. Edw. Rorke, Township Clerk, Clarksbury P. O.

Copper Cliff, Tn.—Number of buildings erected 18; cost $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $800. Amount expended on sanitation, $669. Thos. Stoddart, Town Clerk, Copper Cliff.

CORNWALL, Tn.—Own and operate water works, value $139,747. Openings for industries of almost any kind. Number of buildings erected 6; cost $55,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,955. Amount expended on sanitation, $568. Geo. S. Jarvis, Town Clerk, Cornwall.

CORNWALL, Tp.—A number of farm buildings erected, also dwelling houses in the villages, costing probably about $40,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000. John Mullin, Township Clerk, Cornwall Centre P. O.

COURTRIGHT, V.—Good openings for industries with good shipping facilities by rail and water. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $383. R. G. Hewart, Village Clerk, Courtright, P. O.

CRAMAHE, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,700. Amount expended on sanitation, $26. C. A. Wilson, Township Clerk, Castleton P. O.

CREEMORE, V.—Own and operate waterworks; cost $22,000. Good opening for fruit and vegetable cannery. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $5,500, including Baptist church, costing $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Amount expended on sanitation, $200 on isolation hospital during smallpox. A. H. Watson, Village Clerk, Creemore P. O.

CROSBY N., Tp.—Good opening for malleable iron works. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300. Wm. McKnight, Township Clerk, Westport P. O.

CROWLAND, Tp.—Iron and steel works and electro metal works started. Good openings for industries requiring electric power. Number of buildings erected 6; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $450. H. L. Pratt, Township Clerk, Crowland P. O.

CROZIER, Tp.—See Anderdon Tp.

CULROSS, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500 or $2,000 a year, beside statute labour. Chas. Button, Township Clerk, Culross P. O.

CUMBERLAND, Tp.—Openings for a carriage shop and a grist mill. Number of buldings erected 50; cost about $25,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,350. W. W. Dunning, Township Clerk, Cumberland P. O.

DALHOUSIE AND N. SHERBROOKE, Tps.—Saw mill started. Opening for various industries, with two good water powers, suitable for electric power. A few farm buildings erected; cost about $1,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Walter Geddes, Township Clerk, Dalhousie Lake, P. O.

DALTON, Tp.—Only a few small buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,316, including government grants $500, and statute labour, $406. Alex. Montgomery, Township Clerk, Sebright P. O.

DARLING, Tp.—Good opening for mining. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Jas. H. Rintoul, Township Clerk, Tatlock P. O.

DARLINGTON, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 18; cost, about $19,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,635. H. Elliott, Township Clerk, Hampton P. O.

DAWN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500 for concrete bridge. J. M. Webster, Township Clerk, Rutherford P.O.

DAY AND BRIGHT add'l Tps.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $800. Chas. Cavanagh, Township Clerk, Sowerby P. O.

Delhi, V.—Good opening for any kind of industry needing electricity for power furnished cheap. Number of buildings erected 3. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,123. Roger Crysler, Village Clerk, Delhi P. O.

Denby, Abinger and Ashby, Tps.—Portable steam saw mill and a planing mill started. Good opening for another cheese factory. Number of buildings erected 6; cost $4,800. Prospects of more building being done this year. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $265. Paul Stein, Township Clerk, Denbigh P. O.

Denison, Tp.—See Drury, Denison and Graham Tps.

Derby, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,843. Amount expended on sanitation, $145. Wm. Beaton, Township Clerk, Kilsyth P. O.

Dereham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,900, of which $3,420 was on drains. Alex. Bell, Township Clerk, Verschoyle P. O.

Deseronto, Tn.—Furniture factory started. Own and operate waterworks, value $40,704; and gas works cost $20,000. Good openings for canning factory, foundry, flour mill and malleable iron works. Furniture factory erected; cost about $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,100. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,027. Robert N. Irvine, Town Clerk, Deseronto.

Digby, Tp.—See Laxton, Digby and Longford Tps.

Dilke, Tp.—Two small saw mills started. Good opening for brick yard, part of machinery being on the ground. Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $1,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $850. A. A. Miniely, Township Clerk, Pinewood P. O.

Dorchester, N. Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. W. B. Lane, Township Clerk, Dorchester Station.

Dover, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, by Government, $500. John Welsh, Township Clerk, Chatham.

Downie, Tp.—A number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,659. Amount expended on sanitation, $240. P. Smith, Township Clerk, Stratford.

Draper, Tp.—Good opening for saw mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,100 for steel bridge. D. Cairns, Township Clerk, Uffington P. O.

Drayton, Tp.— Good opening for brick yard. Number of buildings erected 6; cost about $13,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $150. A. C. Woodman, Township Clerk, Drayton P. O.

Dresden, Tn.—Own and operate electric light plant, value $9,500. Opening for almost any kind of factory. Number of buildings erected 7; cost $41,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,300 for granolithic sidewalks. Amount expended on sanitation, $225. Arthur Smith, Town Clerk, Dresden.

Drummond, Tp.—A few bank barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Only expenditure on sanitation pay of Board of Health. Thos B. Moore, Township Clerk, Perth P. O.

Drury, Denison and Graham, Tps.—Number of buildings erected 14; cost $9,000, including ore bins at Victoria Mines and refinery at Worthington. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,460. Amount expended on sanitation, $75. R. B. Colloton, Township Clerk, Victoria Mines P. O.

Dudley, Tp.—See Dysart *et al.* Tps.

Dumfries N., Tp.—Number of buildings erected 12; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,184. Joseph Wrigley, Township Clerk, Ayr P. O.

Dumfries S., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Wm. Fleming, Township Clerk, Glen Morris P. O.

Dundalk, V.—Own and operate electric light plant; value about $6,500. Good opening for furniture factory. Number of buildings erected 2; cost about $8,000. Made cement tile for renewing sewer this season. J. D. Wilson, Village Clerk, Dundalk.

Dundas, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks; cost $56,573. Good openings for new industries of any character, with unexcelled railway facilities. Number of buildings erected, 25; cost $75,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $693. J. S. Fry, Town Clerk, Dundas.

Dungannon, Tp.—One building erected cost $400. Amount expended on permanent improvement, $250. Amount expended on sanitation, $10. A. S. Leavitt, Township Clerk, Bancroft P. O.

Dunn, Tp.—Good opening for lime and brick kiln. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. David Lyons, Jr., Township Clerk, Byng P. O.

Dunnet, Tp.—See Ratter and Dunnet townships.

Dunnville, Tn.—Concrete building block factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost about $30,000. Liberal terms given for establishment of new industries. Number of buildings erected about 33; cost about $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,642. J. W. Holmes, Town Clerk, Dunnville.

Dunwich, Tp.—Only a few new buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $4,000. D. A. McNabb, Township Clerk, Dutton P. O.

Durham, Tn.—Good openings for sash and door factory and waggon factory. Number of buildings erected 10; cost about $12,000. Wm. B. Vollet, Town Clerk, Durham.

Dutton, V.—Good opening for basket and berry box factory. Number of buildings erected 3; cost $4,500. J. D. Blue, Village Clerk, Dutton.

Dymond, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $855. E. F. Stephenson, Township Clerk, New Liskeard P. O.

Dysart *et al.*, Tps.—Good openings for chemical works, furniture factory, and shingle, saw and stave mills. Number of buildings erected about 40; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. G. H. Potts, Township Clerk, Haliburton.

Easthope N., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2.500. J. D. Fisher, Village Clerk, Amulree P. O.

Easthope S.,Tp.—Broom factory started. Opening for foundry or any other kind of industry. Houses and barns erected, cost aggregating about $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about, $4,000, including $2,000 statute labour. V. Slock, Township Clerk, Tavistock P. O.

Eastnor, Tp.—Number of buildings erected about 6; cost $10,000 to $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. J. H. Miers, Township Clerk, Lion's Head P. O.

Effingham, Tp.—See Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham Tps.

Eganville, V.—Opening for various industries; good water power and railway connection east and west. Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $17,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $400. Amount expended on sanitation about ,$150. R. Bannerman, Village Clerk, Eganville.

EGREMONT, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,796, including $2,853 for drains. David Allan, Township Clerk, Holstein P. O .

EKFRID, Tp.—Good opening for waggon and carriage shop at Appin Village. Number of buildings erected about 25; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,400. A. P. McDougald, Township Clerk, Melbourne P. O.

ELDERSLIE, Tp.—The power plant of Chesley electric light, assessed at $6,000, and the power plant of Paisley electric light, assessed at $4,000, are both in township of Elderslie. Good opening for cheese or butter factory. Number of buildings erected about 8; cost about $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. J. C. McIntyre, Township Clerk, Paisley P. O.

ELDON, Tp.—A number of houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,800. B. Stacey, Township Clerk, Lorneville P. O.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Tp.—Some new buildings erected, but number and cost not known. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Amount expended on sanitation, about $160 by Board of Health. J. B. Barry, Township Clerk, New Dublin P. O.

ELLICE, Tp.—Chopping mill started. Good openings for harness factory and shoe shop. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements over $5,000. Justus Kreuter, Township Clerk, Rostock P. O.

ELMA, Tp.—Number of houses erected, 19; cost $28,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,286, including $6,711 for drains. Geo. Lochhead, Township Clerk, Atwood P. O.

ELMIRA, V.—Interior woodwork factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $2,500. Good openings for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected 23; cost $35,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,100. John H. Ruppel, Village Clerk, Elmira.

ELMSLEY S., Tp.—Good opening for baker. Number of houses erected 7; cost $5,400. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,288. John Rabb, Township Clerk, Lombardy P. O.

ELORA, V.—Good openings for furniture factory; good, substantial, well equipped factory, costing about $10,000, including machinery, standing idle. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500 for cement sidewalks. Henry Clarke, Village Clerk, Elora.

EMBRO, V.—Apple evaporating factory started. Good openings for brick and tile works, foundry and repair shop, laundry, photographer and dentist. One building erected, cost $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. E. J. Cody, Village Clerk, Embro.

EMILY, Tp.—Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,219. Rich. J. Grandy, Township Clerk, Omemee P. O.

EMO, Tp.—Good openings for grist mill, printing office and shoe shop. Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $744. R. L. Phillips, Township Clerk, Emo P. O.

ENNISKILLEN, Tp.—No record of number and cost of buildings erected. Two steel and concrete bridges cost $2,300. Geo. V. Wyant, Township Clerk, Petrolea.

ENNISMORE, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $4,000. John Molony, Township Clerk, Ennismore P. O.

ERAMOSA, Tp.—Good opening for quarrying and shipping stone, and for rock crushing plant to make broken stone for shipment. Good water power for sale cheap. Number of buildings erected about 25; cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,067. Hugh Black, Township Clerk, Rockwood P. O.

ERIN, Tp.—Cannot tell how many buildings erected. No expenditure on permanent improvements. Thos. Young, Township Clerk, Erin P. O.

ERIN, V.—Good opening for woollen mill. Number of buildings erected 5; cost about $10,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Wm. Conboy, Village Clerk, Erin P. O.

ERNESTOWN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. E. O. Clark, Township Clerk, Odessa P. O.

ESCOTT REAR, Tp.—See Yonge and Escott Rear Tps.

ESQUESING, Tp.—Good openings for cheese factory and canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,241. J. H. Tracy, Township Clerk, Esquesing P. O.

ESSA, Tp.—Gas generator started at Cookstown. Openings for various industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $28. J. Coxworth, Township Clerk, Ivy P. O.

ESSEX, Tn.—Butter factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $33,000. One building erected; cost $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $400 for sewers. Geo. E. Wightman, Town Clerk, Essex.

ETOBICOKE, Tp.—Leather tanning and dressing works started. Three factory buildings unoccupied at New Toronto, suitable for heavy manufacturing, one as a brass rolling mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $13,000. J. A. L. Macpherson, Township Clerk, Islington P. O.

EUPHEMIA, Tp.—Electric road greatly needed. Some buildings erected; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. D. M. Smith, Township Clerk, Cairo P. O.

EUPHRASIA, Tp.—Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,542. N. L. Curry, Township Clerk, Rocklyn P. O.

EVANTUREL, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500, government grant. Stewart Brown, Township Clerk, Heaslip P. O.

EXETER, V.—An evaporating plant and a canning factory started. Own and operate pumping plant for street watering and partial fire protection; value $2,000. Good openings for woollen mills and knitting factory. Number of building erected 15; cost $22,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300; being $1,000 for cement water tanks for fire protection, and $300 for cement walks. Joseph Senior, Village Clerk, Exeter.

EYRE, Tp.—See Dysart *et al.* Townships.

FARADAY, Tp.—Marble quarries opened. Good opening for pulp mill or furniture factory; good water power and plenty of suitable timber. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200. Walter Wiggins, Township Clerk, Bancroft P. O.

FENELON, Tp.—Expenditure on permanent improvement, about $3,945, including $2,245 statute labour. J. B. Powles, Township Clerk, Powles Corners P. O.

FENELON FALLS, V.—Own and operate electric light and power plant, cost $70,000. Good openings for any industries requiring power. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Amount expended on sanitation $300. W. T. Junkin, Village Clerk, Fenelon Falls.

Fergus, V.—Planing mill and fanning mill factory started. Good opening for various industries, with first class railway facilities. Number of buildings erected 3; cost $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,622. Wm. Ross, Village Clerk, Fergus.

Ferris, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,700, government grant. M. Nelan, Township Clerk, Corbeil.

Finch, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,000. Jas. R. Simpson, Township Clerk, Finch P. O.

Finch, V.—Good openings for flour mill, carriage factory and other industries. Number of buildings erected 9; cost about $21,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $4,600 for a trunk sewer. Jas. R. Simpson, Village Clerk, Finch P. O.

Fitzroy, Tp.—Electric mills started. Good opening for flour mill. A Murphy, Township Clerk, Antrim P. O.

Flamboro E., Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,484. Amount expended on sanitation, $90. Jas. A. Walker, Township Clerk, Waterdown P. O.

Flamboro W., Tp.—A number of farms and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600 or $800. Amount expended on sanitation only usual expenses of Board of Health. Ira N. Binkley, Township Clerk, Greensville P. O.

Flos, Tp.—A church was erected costing $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350. C. S. Burton, Township Clerk, Elmvale P. O.

Foley, Tp.—Store and Post Office opened. Good opening for industries requiring hardwood timber. Number of buildings erected 2; cost $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $504. Amount expended on sanitation, $63. Andrew Oastler, Township Clerk, James Bay Junction.

Forest, Tn.—Good opening for canning and pickle factories. Number of buildings erected 7; cost $12,100. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,235. Amount expended on sanitation, $63. Rich. Karr, Town Clerk, Forest.

Fort Erie, V.—Company for distribution of electric power, carriage shop, concrete block and brick works, patent medicine factory and branch of chartered bank started. Own and operate lighting system; value $4,000. Good openings for planing mill and lumber yard, Jeweller, shoemaker, general stores, &c. Number of buildings erected 25; cost $40,000, with repairs and improvements. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. B. F. Matthews, Village Clerk, Fort Erie.

Fort Frances, Tn.—Machine shop started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $52,304. Good openings for wood working factory, implement factory, brewery, flour mill, pulp mill and manufacture of paper goods. Number of buildings erected 6; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $8,000 for sewers and waterworks. W. H. Elliott, Town Clerk, Fort Frances.

Fort William, City.—Iron works and foundry started. Own and operate telephone system, cost $56,097; waterworks system cost $400,000, when completed. Electric Light plant, $55,000; power for supplying consumers sold to city by Kaministiquia Power Co., at $25 per horse power; power generated at Kakabeka Falls, 18 miles from Fort William. Electric street railway, amount paid to Port Arthur City, $52,000. Good openings for furniture factory, motor and other boat building, biscuit factory, roller flour mills, linseed mill, cigar factory, implement factory, mattress factory and others especially where iron is required. Number of buildings erected

312, cost $720,568; additions and repairs 52 buildings, cost $32,665. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $143,500; being $15,000 for 1½ miles concrete walks, $5,000 for 2 miles plank walks, $2,500 for opening up new streets, $21,000 for 6,000 square yards asphalt pavement and $100,000 expended on Lock Lomond water works. Amount expended on sanitation, $191,000, being $186,000 for 5½ miles sewers and $5,000 spent by Board of Health. A. McNaughton, City Clerk, Fort William.

Fraser, Tp.—See Alice and Fraser Tps.

Fredericksburgh S., Tp.—One new house erected; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $751. Amount expended on sanitation, $5 for disinfecting after scarlet fever. W. H. Rikely, Township Clerk, Hayburn P. O.

Gainsborough, Tp.—The Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Electric Railway, just surveyed, may make openings for industries. Several farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800 for concrete sidewalks in Wellandport village, besides usual roadwork in Township. S. Kennedy, Township Clerk, St. Anns P. O.

Galt, Tn.—Two brass factories and an auto and electrical factory started. Owns and operates waterworks, cost $184,353. Good openings for furniture factory and iron industries. Number of buildings erected 120; cost $200,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $22,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $11,000. Joseph McCartney, Town Clerk, Galt.

Galway and Cavendish Tps.—Number of houses erected 2; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. Patrick Collins, Township Clerk, Mount Irwin P. O.

Gananoque, Tn.—Own and operate water works; value about $200,000. Good openings for industries, with good water power and excellent shipping facilities. Number of buildings erected 12; cost $23,275. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,564. S. McCammon, Town Clerk, Gananoque.

Garafraxa W., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, 4,869. Amount expended on sanitation, $111. Thomas Goodall, Township Clerk, Belwood P. O.

Garden Island, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvement, $62. Thos. Lappen, Village Clerk, Garden Island P. O.

Garson, Tp.—See Neelon and Garson Townships.

Georgetown, V.—Building to cost $5,000 for yarn and knitted goods factory begun in fall of 1907, and being completed. Own and operate waterworks, value $40,000. Opening for various industries. Number of buildings erected 12; cost about $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. H. W. Kennedy, Village Clerk, Georgetown.

Georgina, Tp.—Good opening for foundry, wooden ware or woollen factory; splendid water power at Pefferlaw. Number of buildings erected about 7; cost about $8,000. Amount expended in permanent improvements, about $1,800. Donald Ego, Township Clerk, Virginia P. O.

Glanford, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 5; cost $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $460. J. Fred Smith, Township Clerk, Glanford P. O.

Glencoe, V.—Good opening for furniture factory and electric light plant. Number of buildings erected 4; cost $3,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,154. Amount expended on sanitation, $185. Geo. Wilson, Village Clerk, Glencoe P. O.

Glenelg, Tp.—Two log yards for furniture factories started. Good openings for several industries, such as lime, logs and poles along Walker-

ton Lucknow railway. Number of buildings erected about 13; cost about $13,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,900. J. S. Black, Township Clerk, Pomona P. O.

Gloucester Tp.—Good opening for brickyard, as bed of clay adjoins City of Ottawa. Unused water power at Hog's Back Lock and Falls. Number of buildings erected about 100. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $3,000. H. B. Billings, Township Clerk, Billings Bridge P.O.

Goderich, Tn.—Factory for small wheels and rattan work started. Own and operate water works, and electric light works. Good opening for canning factory, and for brickyard with any quantity of the best clay. Number of buildings erected about 50; amount expended on permanent improvements $8,000. Amount expended on sanitation $3,000. W. A. McKim, Town Clerk, Goderich.

Goderich, Tp.—No new buildings erected. No expenditure on permanent improvements. Nixon Sturdy, Township Clerk, Goderich P.O.

Gordon, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Milton J. Nelles, Township Clerk, Gore Bay P.O.

Gore Bay, Tn.—Good opening for saw mill. Number of buildings erected, about 6; cost, about $10,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. John W. Kinney, Town Clerk, Gore Bay.

Gosfield, N., Tp.—Saw mill started. Some houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,285 for roads and bridges and $5,423 for drains, besides repaying $8,388 borrowed for drainage, or $17,096 in all. Isaac Jackson, Township Clerk, Cottam P. O.

Gosfield, S., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,008. G. W. Coatsworth, Township Clerk, Kingsville P. O.

Goulburn, Tp.—Factory started for making concrete pipes, blocks and building bricks. Number of buildings erected, about 10 or 12; cost, about $16,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. Adam Abbott, Township Clerk, Stittsville P. O.

Gower, N., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Amount expended on sanitation, $33. Jas. E. Craig, Township Clerk, North Gower P. O.

Gower, S., Tp.—Good opening for telephone system. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $389. Amount expended on sanitation, $67. Elijah Pelton, Township Clerk, South Gower P. O.

Graham Tp.—See Drury, Denison and Graham Tps.

Grand Valley, V.—Opening for any permanent industry, which municipality would assist. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. Wm. McIntyre, Village Clerk, Grand Valley.

Grantham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,325. L. S. Bessey, Township Clerk, St. Catharines P. O.

Gratton, Tp.—Good opening for broom and tub and pail factory. Amount expended on sanitation, $28. John George, Township Clerk, Eganville.

Gravenhurst, Tn.—Factory for wire chairs and specialties started. Own and operate hydro-electric power and light plant; value, about $80,000. Good openings for almost any kind of industry; cheap electric power for sale. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $7,500. W. H. Cross, Town Clerk, Gravenhurst.

Grey, Tp.—Concrete tile works started. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,797.

Amount expended on sanitation, $537. John McIntosh, Township Clerk, Ethel P. O.

GRIFFITH AND MATAWATCHAN, Tps.—Good opening for cheese factory. Amount expended on permanent improvement, about $800, government work. Edwin Godwin, Township Clerk, Griffith P. O.

GRIMSBY, V.—Factory for making split pulleys started. Own water works and operate under commissioners, cost, $44,000; pump by electric power to reservoir. Good openings for manufacturing industries, being near source of electric power and having the best of shipping facilities. Number of buildings erected, 18; cost, about $22,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,250. James Brodie, Village Clerk, Grimsby.

GRIMSBY, N., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. John Kerman, Township Clerk, Grimsby P. O.

GRIMSBY, S., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,085. F. W. Roberts, Township Clerk, Smithville P. O.

GUELPH, City.—Factories started to manufacture gasoline engines and valves. Own and operate water works, value, $158,970; gas and electric light plant, value, $223,697, and street railway, value, $118,782. Own Guelph Junction Railway, operated by C. P. R., cost, $193,000. Openings for almost any kind of manufacturing industry. Number of buildings erected, about 80; cost, about $502,750. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $28,463. Amount expended on sanitation, $9,225. T. J. Moore, City Clerk, Guelph.

GUELPH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,500. James Laidlaw, Township Clerk, Guelph.

GUILFORD, Tp.—See Dysart *et al* Townships.

GWILLIMBURY, E., Tp.—A few barns rebuilt at cost of $400 each and upwards. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,865. Amount expended on sanitation, $160. A. J. Hughes, Township Clerk, Sharon P. O.

GWILLIMBURY, N., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,471. Henry Sennett, Township Clerk, Belhaven P. O.

GWILLIMBURY, W., Tp.—Good opening for cheese factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. E. J. Evans, Township Clerk, Bradford P. O.

HAGAR, Tp.—Good openings for a saw mill and a tannery. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost,$5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Thos. A. Millichamp, Township Clerk, Markstay P. O.

HAGARTY, etc., Tps.—Good openings for veneer factory and woollen mills. Number of buildings erected, from 12 to 15; cost, from $450 to $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, between $1,100 and $1,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $300, in keeping down contagious disease. M. B. Grace, Township Clerk, Killaloe P. O.

HAGERMAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $80. F. N. McFie, Township Clerk, Dunchurch, P. O.

HAGERSVILLE, V.—Own and operate gasoline street lighting, value $600. Good openings for sash and door factory or foundry and machine shop and small iron castings; machine shop vacant. Excellent farming country around, with large weekly markets. Number of buildings erected, 6; costing $15,000 to $18,000. Amount expended on permanent improvement, $5,000 for granolithic sidewalks. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. John H. Scott, Village Clerk, Hagersville.

HAILEYBURY, Tn.—Saw mill and brick and tile works started. Own and operate water works, cost $50,000. Good openings for pulp and paper manufacturing with millions of cords of pulp wood within easy reach, short

driving and short hauling; also for sash and door factory, and for foundry on large scale to meet requirements of mines and saw mills. Number of buildings erected, 81; cost, $165,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,637. Amount expended on sanitation, $932. P. A. Ferguson, Town Clerk, Haileybury.

HALDIMAND, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,964. Amount expended on sanitation, $187. Reuben Lowless, Township Clerk, Grafton.

HALLAM, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factory. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $18,714, of which $214 by township and $18,500 by Government, including $17,500 for a bridge. Jas. H. Toland, Township Clerk, Wellwood P. O.

HALLOWELL, Tp.—Buildings erected, 3; farm barns costing about $1,000 each, and 5 houses costing from $500 to $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. M. B. Trumpour, Township Clerk, Bloomfield P. O.

HAMILTON, City.—Wood working tool factory, celluloid collar factory, saw and tool factory, knitting factory, two cigar box factories, wire works, shirt factory, spice factory, paint and colour factory and typewriter factory started. Own and operate water works system, cost, $2,278,410. Good openings for industries of any description. Number of buildings erected, 671, cost, $3,030,240. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $124,974. Amount expended on sanitation, $135,834, being $117,627 for sewers and $18,207 for sewage disposal. S. H. Kent, City Clerk, Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,425. Amount expended on sanitation, about $100. James D. Stewart, Township Clerk, Cobourg P. O.

HANMER, Tp.—Good opening for butter factory. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $2,000. J. A. Lemieux, Township Clerk, Belzard Valley P. O.

HANOVER, Tn.—Machine shop started. Own and operate water works, cost, $30,000. Good openings for all kinds of industries, with low taxes, cheap labour and two railways. Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost, about $16,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,163. Duncan Campbell, Town Clerk, Hanover.

HARBURN, Tp.—See Dysart, etc., townships.

HARCOURT, Tp.—See Dysart, etc., townships.

HARRISTON, Tn.—Cement tile and block factory started. Vacant shoe factory, fully equipped, available on liberal terms. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $9,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,150. Amount expended on sanitation, $27. A. J. Stewart, Town Clerk, Harriston.

HARVEY, Tp.—New saw mill started. Good opening for lime kiln and for industries requiring wood. Amount spent on permanent improvements, about $500, government work. David Weir, Township Clerk, Lakehurst P. O.

HARWICH, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,960. Amount expended on sanitation, $520. Geo. W. Riseborough, Township Clerk, Blenheim P. O.

HASTINGS, V.—Openings for any industry. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $2,680. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. A. Wilson, Village Clerk, Hastings P. O.

HAVELOCK, V.—Good opening and assistance for any woodenware factory. Number of buildings erected, 30; cost, $35,700. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $90. Jas. W. Bryans, Town Clerk, Havelock.

HAVELOCK, Tp.—See Dysart, etc., Townships.

HAWKESBURY, Tn.—Own and operate water works; cost, $110,000. Electric lighting plant owned by joint stock company. Good openings for furniture factory and other wood working industries; also for castings, stoves, etc. Number of buildings erected, 6 or 7; cost, $15,000 or $20,000. Amount being expended on permanent improvements, $15,000 or $25,000. First-class system of sewerage with about 150 sewer connections. D. Doyl, Town Clerk, Hawkesbury.

HAWKESBURY, E., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 15; cost, about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Nap. Labrosse, Township Clerk, St. Eugene P. O.

HAWKESBURY, W., Tp.—Opening for various rural industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,364. Amount expended on sanitation, $16. Fred. W. Thistlethwaite, Township Clerk, Vankleek Hill P. O.

HAY, Tp.—Good openings for cheese, butter and canning factories. Number of buildings erected about 12, cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,000. Fred. Hess, Sr., Township Clerk, Zurich P. O.

HEAD, MARIA AND CLARA, Tps. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. H. Beauchamp, Township Clerk, Deux Rivieres.

HENSALL, V.—Good opening for photographer. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. R. Benthron, Village Clerk, Hensall P. O.

HEPWORTH, V.—Streets, private houses and business places lighted with natural gas, owned by Hepworth Gas Co., value, $4,000. Good openings for any kind of woodenware industry, iron works and dairy. Amount spent on permanent improvements, $278. W. R. White, Village Clerk, Hepworth.

HERSCHELL, Tp.—See Monteagle and Herschell Tps.

HESPELER, Tn.—Heating and blower systems factory, elevators and fire escapes factory, and couches and folding beds factory started. Own and operate electric light plant; cost, about $20,000. Well equipped woollen mills lying idle and could be acquired. Number of buildings erected, 25; cost, $40,000, and large additions to four factories. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. W. Brewster, Town Clerk, Hespeler.

HILLIER, Tp.—One building erected, canning factory costing from $30,000 to $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Stephen Nease, Township Clerk, Hillier P. O.

HILTON, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. W. E. Whybourne, Township Clerk, Marksville P. O.

HIMSWORTH, N., Tp.—Good opening for tannery with lots of hemlock. Number of buildings erected, about 6; cost, about $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $431. John R. Moon, Township Clerk, Callendar P. O.

HIMSWORTH, S., Tp.—Good opening for woollen mills or any other industry requiring water power. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500, Government grant. A. Oldfield, Township Clerk, Powassan P. O.

HINCHINBROOKE, Tp.—Good opening for shoemaker. Several buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400, government work. Geo. A. Smith, Township Clerk, Parham P. O.

HINDON, Tp.—See Anson and Hindon Tps.

HINTONBURG, V.—Own and operate water works, value, $103,492. Number of buildings erected, 40; cost, about $40,000. W. A. Mason, Village Clerk, 96 Hinton Av., Ottawa. Village now united with Ottawa City.

HOLLAND LANDING, V.—Good openings for all kinds of manufacturing; good water facilities and Trent Valley Canal now under construction. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. F. J. Sheppard, Village Clerk, Holland Landing.

HORTON, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,000 for Bonnechere Point iron bridge. Geo. Edy, Jr., Township Clerk, Renfrew P. O.

HOUGHTON, Tp.—Stave and heading factory started. Good openings for brick and tile yard, canning factory, hub factory, any industry manufacturing woodenware, or glass factory, as we have immense sand hills on the shore of Lake Erie, said to be the right kind for glass. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. Jas. Boyd, Township Clerk, Glenmeyer P. O.

HOWE ISLAND, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. F. J. Lachance, Township Clerk, D'Arcy P. O.

HOWICK, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,886. Amount expended on sanitation, $70. L. Walker, Township Clerk, Gorrie P. O.

HOWLAND, Tp.—Good openings at Green Bay for saw mill, shingle factory or planing mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,229. L. W. Ferguson, Township Clerk, Green Bay P. O.

HUDSON, Tp.—New saw mill started. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,015. E. Sackrider, Township Clerk, Hillview P. O.

HULLETT, Tp.—Good opening for harness maker and shoe shop. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,750. Jas. Campbell, Township Clerk, Londesboro P. O.

HUMBERSTONE, Tp.—Portland Cement factory started. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,874. Amount expended on sanitation, $76. A. E. Near, Township Clerk, Gas Line P. O.

HUMPHREY, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $8,000. A. A. Young, Township Clerk, Rosseau P. O.

HUNGERFORD, Tp.—Sulphuric acid factory and marble quarrying works started. A number of farm buildings erected, also many buildings by the chemical company, including dwellings for employees; cost, about $25,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. Geo. H. Stokes, Township Clerk, Tweed P. O.

HUNTINGDON, Tp.—Stone crushing started at Crookston, for shipping to Toronto and other points for cement works. Good opening for an apple evaporator. One building erected, cost, about $300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. Amount expended on sanitation, about $120 for precaution against diphtheria and small-pox. Jas. Haggarty, Township Clerk, West Huntingdon P. O.

HUNTLEY, Tp.—Cement block plant started. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $6,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. Jas. H. Wilson, Township Clerk, Carp P. O.

HUNTSVILLE, Tn.—Own and operate water works, cost $50,000, and electric light plant, cost $10,000. Openings for industries of any character. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $15,000. Amount expended on sanitation, about $2,500. T. M. Cullon, Town Clerk, Huntsville.

HURON, Tp.—Good openings for pea canning factory, cement tile and brick work and evaporating plant. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,245. Amount expended on sanitation, $35. A. Martin, Township Clerk, Ripley P. O.

INGERSOLL, Tn.—Good openings for all kinds of industries; good sites on both G. T. R. and C. P. R. and town very generous to manufacturers. A number of buildings erected; cost, about $65,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $7,000. W. R. Smith, Town Clerk, Ingersoll.

INNISFIELD, Tp.—A number of fine buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,862. R. J. Hill, Township Clerk, Thornton P. O.

IROQUOIS, V.—Own and operate water works, cost, $40,100, and electric light plant, cost, $12,000. Good openings for any industry requiring cheap motive power. Jas. Flanagan, Village Clerk, Iroquois P. O.

JOCELYN, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150. Chas. W. Hawdon, Township Clerk, Carterton P. O.

JOHNSON, TARBUTT AND TARBUTT ADDITIONAL, Tps.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $1,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $612. Thos. W. Suddaby, Township Clerk, Port Lock P. O.

JOLY, Tp.—Good openings for any kind of wood working industry. Several farm buildings erected, costing about $1,000 each. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $250. Geo. Harkness, Township Clerk, Sundridge P. O.

JONES, Tp.—See Hagarty and Jones Townships.

KALADAR, ANGLESEA AND EFFINGTON, Tps.—Gold mining plant started. Good openings for mining. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200 by Government. No buildings erected except for the mines. M. Lessard, Jr., Township Clerk, Flinton P. O.

KEEWATIN, Tp.—Good opening for flour or pulp mills, with fine mill site and good water power. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. W. J. Craig, Township Clerk, Keewatin P. O.

KEMPTVILLE, V.—Good openings for any manufacturing industry, with good water power and shipping facilities. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $1,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. S. H. Guest, Village Clerk, Kemptville.

KENORA, Tn.—Flour mills started. Own and operate water works, costing $200,000; electric lighting, costing $52,000; telephone system, costing $11,300 and hydro-electric power, costing $325,000. Good openings for pulp and paper mills, and for flour and meal mills. A number of buildings erected; cost, about $200,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $325,000 for power development. D. H. Currie, Township Clerk, Kenora.

KEPPEL, Tp.—Portland cement works started. Good opening for cement factory and wood working. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. Amount expended on sanitation, about $700. Geo. Atkey, Township Clerk, Wiarton P. O.

KERNS, Tp.—New saw mill started. Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $400. H. M. Ship, Township Clerk, Milberta P. O.

KINCARDINE, Tn.—Own and operate water works, cost, $44,000, and electric light plant, cost, $18,000. Good openings for any kind of industry; good shipping facilities by land or water. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $9,700; including Carnegie library, costing $5,000, and G. T. R. station, costing $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $9,000. Jas. H. Scougall, Town Clerk, Kincardine.

KINCARDINE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. R. B. Campbell, Township Clerk, Armow P. O.

KING, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,995. J. L. Jenkins, Township Clerk, King P. O.

KINGSTON, City.—Own and operate water works, cost, $313,190, and light, heat and power plant, cost, $309,153. Good opening for zinc or lead smelter now ready for operation. Number of buildings erected, 29; cost, $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $21,682. Amount expended on sanitation, $3,214. W. W. Sands, City Clerk, Kingston.

KINGSTON, Tp.—At least 20 market gardens have been started within a radius of one mile around Kngston City. Good opening for cannnig factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, over $1,000. John Simpson, Township Clerk, Cataraqui P. O.

KINGSVILLE, Tn.—Own and operate water works, value, $30,000. Good opening for cigar and tobacco factory. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,256. Amount expended on sanitation, $75. W. A. Smith, Town Clerk, Kingsville.

KINLOSS, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,738. Geo. G. Moffat, Township Clerk, Langside P. O.

KORAH AND AVENGE Tps.—Good openings for chair factory, match factory and other wood working industries, also for a grist mill. Number of buildngs erected, 10; cost, $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. R. M. Moore, Township Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie.

LAIRD, Tp.—Good opening for brick and tile yard. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. F. H. Schoales, Township Clerk, Laird P. O.

LAKE, Tp.—See Marmora and Lake Townships.

LAKEFIELD, V.—Good opening for furniture factory and other wood working industries, also for flour mill; one to rent. Number of buildings erected, about 15; cost, about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. W. Sherin, Village Clerk, Lakefield.

LANARK, Tp.—Some new buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200, government work. Arch. Rankin, Township Clerk, Middleville P. O.

LANARK, V.—One building erected; cost, $800. Wm. A. Field, Village Clerk, Lanark P. O.

LANCASTER, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 5; cost, about $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500, for concrete and steel bridge. Arch. J. Macdonald, Township Clerk, North Lancaster P. O.

LANCASTER, V.—Good opening for foundry and machine shop. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $7,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $800. J. McL. Sutherland, Village Clerk, Lancaster P. O.

LANSDOWNE FRONT, Tp.—See Leeds and Lansdowne Front Tps.

LATCHFORD, Tn.—Good openings for sash and door factory and for canoe factory. Number of buildings erected, about 25; cost, about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600. J. P. Macgregor, Town Clerk, Latchford.

LAURENCE, Tp.—See Sherbourne, etc., Townships.

LAVALLEE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $704. Arthur Cooke, Township Clerk, Devlin P. O.

LAVANT, Tp.—Iron mine, idle for some years, again started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200 government work. Wm. Browning, Township Clerk, Lavant Station.

LAXTON, DIGBY AND LONGFORD, Tps.—Opening for Portland cement works, with plenty of marl, also for industries requiring hardwood. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $750. Amount expended on sanitation, about $20. R. H. Southern, Township Clerk, Head Lake P. O.

LEAMINGTON, Tn.—Own and operate water works; value, $25,000. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $18,100. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,239. R. M. Selkirk, Town Clerk, Leamington.

LEEDS AND LANSDOWNE FRONT, Tps.—Motor boat works started. Openings for brick and tile works, electric light plant factory and printing office. Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,735. Amount expended on sanitation, $23. J. D. W. Darling, Township Clerk, Lansdowne P. O.

LIMERICK, Tp.—One bank barn erected; cost, $450. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $539. Jas. W. Ham, Township Clerk, St. Ola P. O.

LINDSAY, Tn.—Sash and door and box factory started. Own and operate water works system; value, $110,000. Good openings for any kind of industry, especially those using wood. Number of buildings erected, 20 to 30 dwellings and one business block; estimated cost, $75,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $12,000. Amount expended on sanitation, about $5,000, for additions to sewerage system. F. Knowlson, Town Clerk, Lindsay.

LISTOWEL, Tn.—Own and operate water works; cost, $31,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,150. Wm. Bright, Town Clerk, Listowel.

LITTLE CURRENT, Tn.—Good openings for sash and door factory and small foundry. Number of buildings erected, 9; cost, $14,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. D. McGilvery, Town Clerk, Little Current.

LIVINGSTON, Tp.—See Sherbourne, etc., Tps.

LOBO, Tp.—Buildings erected, 4 or 5 farm houses, cost from $1,000 to $1,500 each; 4 or 5 barns on wall, cost about $500 each. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $6,000, including statute labour. E. R. Barclay, Township Clerk, Poplar Hill P. O.

LOCHIEL, Tp.—Some buildings erected but number and cost unknown. No expenditure on permanent improvements. V. G. Chisholm, Township Clerk, Lochiel P. O.

LOGAN, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, about $10,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $13,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $41. Francis Jacob, Township Clerk, Brodhagen P. O.

LONDON, City.—Gas pipe and auer light factory, cement machinery factory and engraving establishment started. Own and operate water works; value, $934,319. Good openings for industries of all kinds. Number of

buildings erected, about 300; cost, about $825,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $101,179. Amount expended on sanitation, $33,606. Samuel Baker, City Clerk, London.

London, Tp.—Brass foundry, iron foundry and piano factory started. Good openings for any kind of manufacturing. Number of buildings erected, 200; cost, $200,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $500. Miss Mary Grant, Township Clerk, 476 Richmond St., London.

Longford, Tp.—See Laxton, Digby and Longford Tps.

Longueuil, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200. Ed. Carriere, Township Clerk, Ritchouse P. O.

L'Orignal, V.—Good openings for any kind of woodworking industries. A few small dwelling houses erected, cost, $3,000 or $4,000. Colin G. O'Brian, Village Clerk, L'Orignal.

Lorne, Tp.—See Nairn and Lorne Tps.

Lucan, V.—Good openings for canning factory, knitting factory or small foundry. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $25,500, including a church, costing $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. Geo. A. Stanley, Village Clerk, Lucan.

Lucknow, V.—Clothing factory started. Own and operate water works for fire protection; value, $10,000. One building erected. J. E. Agnew, Village Clerk, Lucknow.

Luther, E., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 15; cost, $19,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. Wm. McIntyre, Township Clerk, Grand Valley P. O.

Luther, W., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,166, of which $3,700 was for drainage. Wm. Duncan, Township Clerk, Stonywood P. O.

Lutterworth, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $116. John H. Hulby, Township Clerk, Minden P. O.

Lynedoch, Tp.—See Brudenell and Lynedoch Tps.

McClintock, Tp.—See Sherbourne, etc., Tps.

McClure, Tp.—See Bangor, McClure and Wicklow Tps.

McDougall, Tp.—Good opening for flour mill and saw mill. Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $4,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $565. W. J. Jones, Township Clerk, Parry Sound.

McDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen additional Tps.—Good opening for saw mill. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. J. H. Macleod, Township Clerk, Gordon Lake P. O.

McGillivray, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,500. J. D. Drummond, Township Clerk, Ailsa Craig.

McIrvine, Tp.—Good openings for pulp and paper mills, lumber mills, peat plant, agricultural implement factory, and other industries, with excellent situations for them. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $53. Frank J. Strain, Township Clerk, Fort Frances P. O.

McKellar, Tp.—Good openings for woollen mill, tannery and railway. Number of buildings erected, 1, a school house; cost, $750. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $35. John Fletcher, Township Clerk, McKellar P. O.

McKillop, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $22,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,579. Amount expended on sanitation, $151. M. Murdie, Winthrop P. O.

McKim, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $923. Stephen Fournier, Township Clerk, Sudbury.

McNab, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. John McGregor, Township Clerk, Burnstown P. O.

Machar, Tp.—Two saw mills and a lath mill started. Good openings for grist and flour mill and chair factory. Buildings erected, the above mills, costing about $700, and a farm building, costing about $300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $750, government grant, beside statute commutation. G. C. Smyth, Township Clerk, Stewart Bay P. O.

Madoc, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500. W. F. Allen, Township Clerk, Cooper P. O.

Madoc, V.—Own and operate electric light plant; cost, about $14,064. Good openings for barrel factory and canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,317. W. H. McBain, Village Clerk, Madoc P. O.

Maidstone, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,970. M. McHugh, Township Clerk, Woodslee P. O.

Malahide, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. M. E. Lyon, Township Clerk, Aylmer P. O.

Malden, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. James Honors, Township Clerk, Amherstburg.

Manvers, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,044. Amount expended on sanitation, $80. J. J. Preston, Township Clerk, Bethany P. O.

Mara Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, road works, and $200, government grant. W. R. McPhee, Township Clerk, Brechen P.O.

Maria, Tp.—See Head, Maria and Clara Tps.

Mariposa Tp.—Good opening for shoemaker and tailor in Oakwood village. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,557. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,403. Jesse B. Weldon, Township Clerk, Oakwood P. O.

Markdale, V.—Furniture factory started. Good openings for foundry, woollen mill, pork packing establishment and other industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,583. A. Macpherson, Village Clerk, Markdale.

Markham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,103. C. H. Stiver, Township Clerk, Unionville, P. O.

Markham, V.—Owns and operates water works and electric light; value, about $10,000. Good opening for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,000. M. White, Village Clerk, Markham.

Marlborough, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $2,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Ed. Mills, Township Clerk, Malakoff P. O.

Marmora, V.—Cooperage factory started. Good openings for machine shop and other industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. Amount expended on sanitation, $100. George McQueen, Village Clerk, Marmora.

Marmora and Lake Tps.—Good openings for mining. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $786. Amount expended on sanitation, $5. Thos. Laycock, Township Clerk, Deloro P. O.

MARTLAND, Tp.—Good opening for butter and cheese factories. Number of buildings erected, 17; cost, $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. Moise Guerin, Township Clerk, Monetteville P. O.

MARYBOROUGH, Tp.—Good opening for boot and shoe factory and any industry requiring handy shipping facilities. New township hall, costing $4,150; two houses and two barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,488. Amount expended on sanitation, $210. W. H. Scott, Township Clerk, Moorefield P. O.

MARYSBURGH, N., Tp. — Number of buildings erected 10; cost, $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. Levi Williams, Township Clerk, East Waupoos P. O.

MARYSBURGH, S., Tp.—Canning factory started. Whey butter factory putting in plant this spring. A number of houses and barns, and cottages in connection with canning factories erected. Canning factory cost $21,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. H. F. Grimmon, Township Clerk, Port Milford.

MASSEY, Tn.—Planing mill and sash and door factory started. Own and operate water works, value, $18,000. Good openings for industries, with grand water privileges within town limits and close proximity. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $17,000, including $14,000 by Government for cement bridge. Robt. Wright, Town Clerk, Massey Station P. O.

MATAWATCHAN, Tp.—See Griffith and Matawatchan Tps.

MATCHEDASH, Tp.—Good opening for blacksmith's and waggon shop, with agency for implements. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. E. W. Kitchen, Township Clerk, Lovering P. O.

MATILDA, Tp.—Large saw mill with barrel and cheese box factory started. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $17,900. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,299. J. J. Payne, Township Clerk, Brimston P. O.

MATTAWA, Tn.—Good opening for mill sawing, flooring, sheeting, etc., and for any industry requiring hardwood. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. John McMeekin, Town Clerk, Mattawa.

MATTAWAN, Tp.—Good opening for pulp mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800, being government grant, Andrew Borrow-McMeekin, Town Clerk, Mattawa.

MAXVILLE, V.—Good opening for grist mill and for foundry and machine shop. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $600. W. P. McDiarmid, Village Clerk, Maxville.

MAYO, Tp.—Iron mining greatly increased. Number of buildings erected between 40 and 50, mostly in connection with iron mining, and a few farm buildings. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. Robt. Ramsbottom, Township Clerk, Rowland P. O.

MEAFORD, Tn.—Own and operate water works; original cost $20,000 in 1895. Good openings for saw mills and other factories. Amount expended for permanent improvements, $2,500. Geo. G. Albery, Town Clerk, Meaford.

MEDONTE, Tp.—Good openings for creameries and cheese factories, also for saw mills. Number of buildings erected, about 100; cost about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000. T. D. Robinson, Township Clerk, Moonstone P. O.

MEDORA AND WOOD, Tps.—Water power at Bala suitable for various industries. Number of buildings erected, 11; cost about $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,804. Amount expended on sanitation, $90. H. C. Guy, Township Clerk, Dudley P. O.

MELANCTHON, Tp.—A number of farm buildings erected; cost from $12,000 to $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,500. Jas. Brown, Township Clerk, Melancthon.

MEREDITH, Tp.—See McDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional, Townships.

MERRICKVILLE, V.—Good openings for industries; excellent water power can be leased cheaply. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. J. Johnston, Village Clerk, Merrickville.

MERRITTON, V.—Own and operate waterworks; value, $75,000. Openings for any industries requiring water power, and large floor space; two large buildings vacant, formerly cotton mills. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,356. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. R. Clark, Village Clerk, Merritton.

MERSEA, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,550. Alfred Hairsine, Township Clerk, Leamington.

METCALFE, Tp.—A number of dwellings and bank barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $168. Richard Ward, Township Clerk, Calvert P. O.

METHUEN, Tp.—See Belmont and Methuen Townships.

MIDLAND, Tn.—Planing factory started. Own and operate waterworks, cost $75,000; and electric light plant cost, $40,000. Number of buildings erected, 14; cost $52,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $700. Thos. I. Trueman, Town Clerk, Midland.

MILLBROOK, V.—Good opening for canning factory and for almost any kind of industry. Walter W. Gillott, Village Clerk, Millbrook.

MILLER, Tp.—See Clarendon and Miller Townships.

MILTON, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $25,000, and electric light plant, cost $14,135. Good openings for iron industries. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost from $1,200 to $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,509. R. Coates, Town Clerk, Millton P. O.

MILVERTON, V.—Good openings for woollen mill and small foundry and repair shop. Number of dwelling houses erected, 5; cost about $5,500; also addition to felt shoe factory, cost $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $975. W. D. Weir, Village Clerk, Milverton.

MINDEN, Tp.—Small industry started getting out square block maple for the foreign market. Good openings for furniture factory and other industry requiring cheap water power and an abundance of hardwood; also for a tannery as there is plenty of tanbark and cheap hides. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500 government work. S. Fred. Stinson, Township Clerk, Minden.

MINTO, Tp.—A few houses and barns erected, cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,300. W. D. McLellan, Township Clerk, Harriston P. O.

MITCHELL, Tn.—Woollen mill and foundry started. Own and operate waterworks and electric light plant; cost $30,000. Good openings for various industries. A number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $54. Jas. Barnett, Town Clerk, Mitchell.

Monaghan S., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost about $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. J. A. Porter, Township Clerk, South Monaghan P. O.

Monck, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,500. W. H. Spencer, Township Clerk, Bracebridge P. O.

Monmouth, Tp.—New saw mill started. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $2,100. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000, being government grant. Alex. Riley, Township Clerk, Pusey P. O.

Mono, Tp.—Our council in 1907 purchased tile moulds and made concrete cement tiles for use in making culverts, supplying all we need and selling some; the mould cost $250. Good openings for cheese and butter factories, also for bricking and underdraining tile works. Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500, besides 3,500 days statute labour; also bonus for wire fences, $996. Geo. H. Harshaw, Township Clerk, Camilla P. O.

Montague, Tp.—Number of houses erected, 2 or 3, and about 6 barns; cost $7,000 to $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,500. J. E. Edmunds, Township Clerk, Smith's Falls.

Monteagle and Herschell, Tps.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. J. Spence, Township Clerk, Bird's Creek P. O.

Moore, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 14; cost about $13,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,600. Amount expended on sanitation, $200 for sewer. Chas. C. Watson. Township Clerk, Brigden P. O.

Morley, Tp.—Good opening for shoe shop. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $485. Guy G. Gamsby, Township Clerk, Stratton Station P. O.

Mornington, Tp.—Good opening for flour and feed mill and for cheese factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements $4,710. Wm. Waddell, Township Clerk, Burns P. O.

Morris, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,898. W. Clark, Township Clerk, Belgrave P. O.

Morrisburg, V.—Own and operate waterworks, cost about $25,000; electric light plant, cost about $35,000. Good openings for various industries. F. S. Chalmers, Village Clerk, Morrisburg.

Moulton, Tp.—Good openings for fruit evaporator and canning factory, also any industry requiring cheap power from our natural gas. Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $340. Amount expended on sanitation, $40. Henry Logan, Township Clerk, Dunnville P. O.

Mount Forest, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $33,000, and electric light, cost $15,000. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. W. C. Perry, Town Clerk, Mount Forest.

Mountain, Tp.—No information as to buildings erected or expenditure on permanent improvements. Hugh Martin, Township Clerk, Hallville P. O.

Murray, Tp.—New cheese factory started. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $7,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. W. Little, Township Clerk, Wooler P. O.

Muskoka, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 17; cost, $6,950. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $950. Jas. Brydon, Township Clerk, Gravenhurst.

NAIRN AND LORNE, Tps.—Good water power, capable of developing 6,000 horse-power, half mile from Nairn station. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $75. Wilson Humphries, Township Clerk, Nairn Centre P. O.

NAPANEE, Tn.—Own and operate electric light plant; cost $45,000. Good openings for furniture factory, canning factory, or almost any kind of industry; good water power and railway facilities. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $800. Amount expended on sanitation, about $700. W. A. Grange, Town Clerk, Napanee.

NASSAGAWEYA, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $75 for culverts. Colin Cameron, Township Clerk, Eden Mills P. O.

NEELON AND GARSON, Tps.—Mine opened in Garson township. Good openings for any kind of wood or milling industry, using electricity. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost about $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. S. Fournier, Township Clerk, Sudbury.

NELSON, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 12; cost $10,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $900. J. F. Richardson, Township Clerk, Lowville P. O.

NEPEAN, Tp.—Splendid opening for manufactures with water power at Britania to the extent of 150,000-h.p., and also other power two miles from the City of Ottawa and within a few yards of C.P.R. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,684. A. G. Dawson, Township Clerk, Westboro P. O.

NEUSTADT, V.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $787. R. W. Walden, Village Clerk, Neustadt.

NEW HAMBURG, V.—Furniture factory, and fruit evaporating factory started. Good openings for chair factory, metal sheeting factory, agricultural implement factory and stove foundry. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $8,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,100. W. Millar, Village Clerk, New Hamburg.

NEW LISKEARD, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks; cost about $60,000. Good openings for wooden manufacturers and flour mill. Number of buildings erected, about 8; cost about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $16,000, including steel bridge, $8,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $4,000, including sewers, $1,000. H. Harman, Town Clerk, New Liskeard.

NEWBORO, V.—Good opening for hub factory. Some island cottages erected, cost $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. L. S. Lewis, Village Clerk, Newboro.

NEWBURGH, V.—Good openings for canning factory and almost any kind of industry with considerable undeveloped water power. No new buildings erected. Amount spent on permanent improvements, $915. Chas. Welbanks, Village Clerk, Newburgh.

NEWBURY, V.—Canning factory and berry basket factory started. Good openings for harnessmaker, shoemaker and creamery. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $750. Ch. Tucker, Village Clerk, Newbury.

NEWCASTLE, V.—Good openings for cheese factory and creamery. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Eran H. McLean, Village Clerk, Newcastle.

NEWMARKET, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $29,000, and electric light plant, cost $22,000. Good openings for sash and door factory, and

almost any industry. Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost about $24,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,334. Amount expended on sanitation, $613. J. E. Hughes, Town Clerk, Newmarket.

Niagara, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, value, $36,000, and power and electric light plant, value, $20,000; have just completed transmission power line from Niagara Falls, and are now operating electric lighting by Niagara Falls power, and will operate waterworks with same when machinery is installed. Good openings for any kind of industry with Niagara Falls power at hand and cheap transportation. Number of buildings erected, 11; cost about $19,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $15,000 for cement walks. J. H. Burns, Town Clerk. Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Niagara, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200, John Knox, Township Clerk, Virgil P. O.

Niagara Falls, C.—Carriage mounting factory, carpet sweeper factory, and furnace started. Own and operate waterworks plant, cost $150,000, and electric light plant, cost $125,000. Good opening for any industries requiring our unlimited supply of the electrical power. Number of buildings erected, 80; cost $404,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $25,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $24.500. W. J. Seymour, City Clerk, Niagara Falls.

Nicholl, Tp.—No new buildings or expenditure on permanent improvements. J. R. Wissler, Township Clerk, Salem P. O.

Nightingale, Tp.—See Sherbourne, etc., Tps.

Nipissing, Tp.—Good openings for furniture factory and other industries requiring cheap wood. Several farm houses built, principally of logs. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $85. W. S. Rowson, Township Clerk, Nipissing P. O.

Nissouri, E., Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2 houses, 4 barns, and several smaller buildings; cost about $7,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $27,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $69. Geo. B. Anderson, Township Clerk, Medina P. O.

Nissouri W., Tp.—Apple evaporating works started. Good opening for harnessmaker at Thorndale village. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $100. W. Lee, Township Clerk, Thorndale P. O.

Normanby, Tp.—Good opening for furniture factory and foundry. A number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvement, $3,000. R. H. Fortune, Township Clerk, Ayton.

North Bay, Tn.—Sash and door factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $104,512. Good openings for wood working industries. Number of buildings erected, 100; cost about $250,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $20,000 on sewerage. M. W. Flannory, Town Clerk, North Bay.

Norwich, V.—Any industry using hardwood, culls, elm and maple, could get them cheap. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost about $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Wm Fairley, Village Clerk, Norwich.

Norwood, V.—Good openings for woollen mill, woodenware factory and tannery. Number of houses erected, 2; cost $3,800; also addition to town hall and council chamber, cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,770 of which $4,000 was for cement walks. Jas. Calder, Village Clerk, Norwood.

Oakland, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $375. Percy M. Burton, Township Clerk, Oakland P. O.

Oakley, Tp.—New saw mill started. Good openings for iron mining. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. H. J. Johnston, Township Clerk, Van Koughnet P. O.

Oakville, Tn.—Rent electric light plant for which we pay $300 per annum. Openings for all kinds of industries. Number of buildings erected, 13; cost $26,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. Ch. A. Bradbury, Town Clerk, Oakville.

O'Connor, Tp.—New saw mill started. Good openings for saw mills. Number of buildings erected, about 10 dwellings and one saw mill; cost about $5,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Herbert J. Winslow, Township Clerk, O'Connor P. O.

Oil Springs, V.—Good openings for basket factory, and box factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,491. Dallas P. Sisk, Village Clerk, Oil Springs.

Olden, Tp.—Good openings for planing mill, sash and door factory and hub factory. Buildings erected cost about $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements over $1,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $37. W. P. Bender, Township Clerk, Long Lake P. O.

Oliver, Tp.—Good openings for blacksmith and waggon repair shop and other industries; cheap power can be had from Kaministiquia Power Co. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,616. C. R. B. Hill, Township Clerk, Murillo P. O.

Omemee, V.—Cement block and drain tile works started. Good openings for wood working industries. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost $8,900. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $550. Geo. A. Balfour, Village Clerk, Omemee.

Oneida, Tp.—Good openings for mining, stone quarries and natural gas; gypsum mines being opened. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $21 for Board of Health. John Senn, Township Clerk, York P. O.

Onondaga, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factories, grist and chopping mills. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. S. J. McKelvey, Township Clerk, Tuscarora P. O.

Ops, Tp.—A number of good houses and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,200, including bridge for which county assumed two-thirds of cost. W. F. O'Boyle, Township Clerk, Lindsay.

Orangeville, Tn.—Portland cement works started. Own and operate waterworks; original cost $45,000 with additional expenditure, making value, $50,000. Good openings for any kind of manufacturing industry. Buildings erected, value, $13,700. A. A. Hughson, Town Clerk, Orangeville.

Orford, Tp.—Good opening for a light manufacturing concern. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $4,700. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. F. Littlejohns, Township Clerk, Highgate P. O.

Orillia, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $90,000, and electric light and power plant, cost $325,000. These plants are making a profit of $12,000 over and above all charges. Good openings for factories of all kinds. Number of buildings erected, 50; cost $100,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. C. E. Grant, Town Clerk, Orillia.

Oro, Tp.—Good opening for creamery. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,748. H. J. Tudhope, Township Clerk, Rugby P. O.

Oshawa, Tn.—Automobile factory started, and a gas company supplying light, heat and power. Own and operate waterworks; cost $130,000. Good opening for harness factory, trunk and valise factory and shoe factory. Number of buildings erected, about 150 dwellings, costing $90,000, and additions to 3 factories costing $30,000. Amount expended for permanent improvements, $3,600 for granolithic sidewalks. Amount expended on sanitation, $6,800, being $5,600 for sanitary sewers and $1,200 for storm sewers. Thos. Morris, Town Clerk, Oshawa.

Osnabruck, Tp.—Good openings for concrete factory, and canning factory. Number of buildings erected, 20; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. H. E. Hodgins, Township Clerk, Osnabruck Centre P. O.

Oso, Tp.—Good openings for flour and grist mill and canning factory. Number of buildings erected, about 6; cost about $6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000, including statute labour. John Hetherington, Township Clerk, Sharbot Lake P. O.

Osprey, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. Thos. Scott, Township Clerk, McIntyre P. O.

Otonabee, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 5 houses, costing $5,500, and barns costing $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,298. Amount expended on sanitation, $22. J. M. Drummond, Township Clerk, Keene P. O.

Ottawa, C.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $2,000,000, and electric light plant, cost $300,000. Openings for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 355; cost $2,364,950. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $331,054. Amount expended on sanitation, $68,290, including $22,477 for sewers and $8,772 for infectious diseases hospital. John Henderson, City Clerk, Ottawa.

Oxford E., Tp.—Brick yard started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,656, besides statute labour. Amount expended on sanitation, $160. F. G. Jackson, Township Clerk, Oxford Centre P. O.

Oxford N., Tp.—New cheese factory started. Number of buildings erected, 20; cost $40,000. Rich. Seldon, Township Clerk, Ingersoll P. O.

Owen Sound, Tn.—Folding box factory started. Own and operate waterworks, value $144,230; gas plant, value $85,733; electric plant, $95,178; above figures after depreciation written off each year. Good openings for furniture factory, and for any industries requiring wood, hard or soft, or lime. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $25,402. Amount expended on sanitation, $4,154. Chas. Gordon, Town Clerk, Owen Sound.

Paipoonge, Tp.—Good opening for creamery. Buildings erected, one new school house, cost $1,500, and several barns, cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. A. W. Trewin, Township Clerk, Slate River Valley P. O.

Paisley, V.—Pork factory started. Own and operate waterworks for fire extinguishing purposes only, value $10,000. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $4,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $680. Amount expended on sanitation, $225. J. C. Gibson, Village Clerk, Paisley.

Palmerston, Tn.—Own and operate electric light plant, value about $14,000. Tenders invited for contruction of waterwork system this season, to cost $35,000. Good openings for various industries; large vacant factory on siding, and inducements offered by municipality. Number of buildings

erected, 2; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. No expenditure on sanitation in 1907, but $15,500 spent during previous two years. H. Hyndman, Jr., Town Clerk, Palmerston.

Palmerston and N. and S. Canonto, Tps.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150 to $200 Government on bridge. Isaac Allan, Township Clerk, Mississippi Station P. O.

Papineau, Tp.—Good opening for creamery. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,623 by Provincial Government. And. Borrowman, Township Clerk, Mattawa P. O.

Paris, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, value $70,000; electric light plant, value $50,000. Good openings for agricultural implements, factory and machine shop. Number of buildings erected, 24; cost $230 000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $100. Thos. McCosh, Town Clerk, Paris.

Parke, Tp.—See Korah, etc., Townships.

Parkhill, Tn.—Good opening for any industry suitable for inland town. Building, principally improvements to the value of about $10,000. Work on sidewalks, only repairs. John H. Laughton, Town Clerk, Parkhill.

Parry Sound, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $47,425; and electric light plant, cost $53,438. Good openings for furniture factory, veneer factory and other wood working industries. Number of buildings erected, 30 or 40; cost about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,700, including $4,700 on electric light plant. Amount expended on sanitation, $2,250. E. E. Armstrong, Town Clerk, Parry Sound.

Peel, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,558. Magnus Henderson, Township Clerk, Glenallan P. O.

Pelham, Tp.—Evaporator started. Good opening for canning factory. Number of buildings erected about 12; cost about $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $3,000. A. N. Armbrust, Township Clerk, Ridgeville P. O.

Pembroke, Tn.—Manufacture of cream separators and cooking ranges started. Town passed by-law assisting malleable iron works, which will probably start in 1908. Own and operate waterworks, estimated value, $75,000. Good openings for woodenware industries. Number of buildings erected about 25; cost about $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000 for branch sewers. A. J. Fortier, Town Clerk, Pembroke.

Penetanguishene, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, value $40,500. Good openings for woodworking industries of any kind. Number of buildings erected, 30 or 35; cost about $30,000. Amount expended on sanitation about $1,000 for sewers. W. H. Hewson, Town Clerk, Penetanguishene.

Percy, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 10; cost $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. P. S. Ewing, Township Clerk, Warkworth P. O.

Perry, Tp.—Good openings for saw mill, planing mill and box factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. F. W. Brooks, Township Clerk, Elmsdale P. O.

Perth, Tn.—Own and operate street arc lighting system; value about $15,000. Good openings for industries of all kinds. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $2,000. John A. Kerr, Town Clerk, Perth.

Peterborough, C.—Furniture factory and electrical goods factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $305,000. Number of buildings

erected, 190; cost $761,321. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $31,235. Amount expended on sanitation, $18,265. S. R. Armstrong, City Clerk, Peterborough.

Petewawa, Tp.—Portable saw, shingle and lath mill started. Number of buildings erected, 9; cost $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $75. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Fred Kossatz, Township Clerk, Pembroke P. O.

Petrolea, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $190,000. Good opening for packing works, canning factory and planing mill. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $4,500 for sewers. J. McHattie, Town Clerk, Petrolea.

Pickering, Tp.—Musical stringed instrument and case factory started. Good water power and privileges throughout township not in use. Many buildings and barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,106, outside of Police Villages of Pickering and Claremont. D. R. Beaton, Township Clerk, Whitevale P. O.

Picton, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost and value $35,000: also electric light system, cost $50,000, estimated value $30,000. Good openings for various industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,996. R. A. Norman, Town Clerk, Picton.

Pilkington, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement about $600. Geo. F. Cromar, Salem P. O.

Pittsburg, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement, $3,575. W. Murray, Township Clerk, Barriefield P. O.

Plantagenet N., Tp.—No new buildings or expenditure on permanent improvements. D. M. Viau, Township Clerk, Plantagenet P. O.

Plantagenet S., Tp.—Good opening for sugar beet industry. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $1,600. W. N. Dunning, Township Clerk, Riceville P. O.

Plummer Additioal, Tp.—Good openings for saw mill, tannery, veneer and stave factories, and pulp mill. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $2,000 to $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. N. H. Peterson, Township Clerk, Bruce Mines Township.

Plympton, Tp.—Good openings for milk condensing factory and concrete tile works. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvement, $2,176. J. K. Cairns, Township Clerk, Camlachie P. O.

Point Edward, V.—Good opening for all kinds of industries. No new buildings erected. No expenditure on permanent improvements or sanitation. David Seckler, Acting Village Clerk, Point Edward.

Port Arthur, C.—Own and operate electric railway system, cost $202,780; electric light system, $60,135; water power development in connection with foregoing, $233,049; telephone system, $68,710; waterworks and sewers system, $572,263; the total cost being $1,136,937. Good openings for match factory, woodenware factory and woollen mill. Number of buildings erected, 7 public, cost $280,000; private, 7 blocks, and a number of buildings, cost $120,000; total cost $400,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $147,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $159,071, including $148,716 for sewers and waterworks. Jas. McTeigue, City Clerk, Port Arthur.

Port Carling, V.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost about $1,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $548. Amount expended

on sanitation, $38 for Board of Health. F. D. Stubbs, Village Clerk, Port Carling.

Port Colborne, V.—Own and operate waterworks; cost $25,000; net revenue for 1907, $400. Good openings for dry dock, grist mill and cement works; good transportation facilities. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. Frank D. Noble, Village Clerk, Port Colborne.

Port Dalhousie, V.—Openings for almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost about $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. J. M. A. Waugh, Village Clerk, Port Dalhousie.

Port Dover, V.—Good openings for planing mill, sash and door factory, moulding factory and brick yard; abundance of natural gas for fuel, and good shipping facilities by rail or water. One building erected, cost $1,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,625. James Sloan, Village Clerk, Port Dover.

Port Elgin, V.—Pressed steel works and lumber mill started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $40,000. Good openings for canning factory, pail factory and woodenware industries generally. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost about $5,000. R. Munro, Village Clerk, Port Elgin.

Port Hope, Tn.—Wool pulling works started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $82,500. Good openings for iron working and other industries. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $25,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,600. Amount expended on sanitation, $2,644. J. W. Sanders, Town Clerk, Port Hope.

Port Perry, V.—Foundry and apple evaporator started. Own and operate waterworks and electric light plant, cost $23,000. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. W. H. Harris, Village Clerk, Port Perry.

Port Rowan, V.—Auger and bit factory starting. Good openings for canning factory and knitting factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. Jas Ryan, Village Clerk, Port Rowan.

Port Stanley, V.—Good opening for cement brick works, tannery, building contractor, and other industries. Number of buildings erected, 26; cost about $9,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,064. Amount expended on sanitation, $20. James Gough, Village Clerk, Port Stanley.

Portland, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $10. Alf. Hunter Township Clerk, Harrowsmith P. O.

Portsmouth, V.—Good opening for shipbuilding and repairing. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $467. Amount expended on sanitation, $15. J. W. Henstridge, Village Clerk, Portsmouth.

Powassan, Tn.—Electric power plant started. Good opening for veneer factory, tannery and foundry, and industries requiring cheap electric power. Number of buildings erected, 7; cost $9,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $500. L. G. Phillips, Town Clerk, Powassan.

Prescott, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks and electric light plant; cost $90,000. Good openings for any kind of manufacturing. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $150. Geo. Rook, Town Clerk, Prescott.

PRESTON, Tn.—Car and coach factory and shoe factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $70,000; and electric lighting plant, cost $43,000. Good openings for all kinds of industries. Number of buildings erected, about 75; cost from $175,000 to $200,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. H. C. Edgar, Town Clerk, Preston.

PUSLINCH, Tp.—Good opening for waggonmaker and general blacksmith. A considerable number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $100. Geo. J. Meldrum, Township Clerk, Morriston P. O.

RADCLIFFE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements about $400, government grant. J. E. N. Miller, Township Clerk, Combermere P. O.

RAGLAN, Tp.—Corrundum mine expected to open. Town hall erected; cost $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $187; besides $800 government grant between Radcliffe and Raglan. C. F. Schmetzle, Township Clerk, Jewellville P. O.

RAINY RIVER, Tn.—Good openings for industries in connection with the two large saw mills here. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost about $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $5,000. Sewers to be constructed this year. J. H. Wilson, Town Clerk, Rainy River.

RALEIGH, Tp.—Good opening for suger beet factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,300. A. E. Robinson, Township Clerk, Buxton P. O.

RAMA, Tp.—New creamery started. Limestone along railway suitable for building and road metal. A number of stone basement barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $200. W. M. Shields, Township Clerk, O'Connell P. O.

RAMSAY, Tp.—Good water power for industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. T. A. Thompson, Township Clerk, Almonte P. O.

RATTER AND DUNNETT, Tps.—Cheese factory started. Good opening for stable and heading factory. Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $500. Amount expended on sanitation, $22. C. Lewis Keeling, Township Clerk, Warren P. O.

RAYSIDE, Tp.—Good opening for blacksmith's shop. Number of buildings erected, two; cost about $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $450. Amount expended on sanitation, $30. G. Bonin, Township Clerk, Boninville P. O.

REACH, Tp.—A number of brick and cement block houses and bank barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $700. Amount expended on sanitation, $70. W. F. Dobson, Township Clerk, Manchester P. O.

RENFREW, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $75,959. Good openings for iron and wood working industries. Very little building; cost about $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $4,500. J. K. Rochester, Town Clerk, Renfrew.

RICHARDS, Tp.—See Hagarty, etc., Townships.

RICHMOND, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. Abram Winters, Township Clerk, Selby P. O.

RICHMOND, V.—Good opening for foundry. One new building erected; cost $400. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $630. John Rielly, Village Clerk, Richmond West P. O.

Richmond Hill, V.—Good opening for small industries using steam or electric power. One new building erected; cost $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $1,200. A. J. Hume, Village Clerk, Richmond Hill.

Ridgetown, Tn.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. D. Cochrane, Town Clerk, Ridgetown.

Rochester, Tp.—Own and operate telephone system with 115 subscribers, cost $4,500; managed by municipal council. Good opening for canning factory and drain tile works. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost about $4,800 to $5,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000, including sanitation. M. N. Mousseau, Township Clerk, Woodslee P. O.

Rockland, V.—Good opening for any industries with excellent shipping facilities. Number of buildings erected 24; cost about $13,900. Amount expended for permanent improvements, $1,389. Amount expended on sanitation $42. Jas. L. Lagrois, Village Clerk, Rockland.

Roddick, Tp.—See Alberton, etc., Townships.

Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Tps.—Some farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200, government grant. Florence McCarthy, Township Clerk, Wylie, P. O.

Romney, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory and evaporator. Number of buildings erected about 8; cost about $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $500. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. J. W. Kennedy, Township Clerk, Wheatley P. O.

Ross, Tp.—Good openings for small saw mills. Two new school houses, several dwelling houses and a number of barns erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $1,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $20. P. R. Pounder, Forester's Falls P. O.

Roxborough, Tp.—Sawmill started. Good opening for brick and tile yard at Warina. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $10,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,316. Amount expended on sanitation, $883. R. C. McGregor, Township Clerk, Sandringham P. O.

Russell, Tp.—Brick and tile yard started. Good openings for stone quarrying. Number of buildings erected, 18; cost $20,400. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,500. P. E. Guerin, Township Clerk, Embrun P. O.

Ryde, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,400. Amount expended on sanitation, $5. Wm. Lowe, Township Clerk, Barkway P. O.

Ryerson, Tp.—Two saw mills erected. Good opening for other saw mills. Buildings erected all over township; cost about $25,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $500, besides statute labour. Robt. Bradley, Township Clerk, Burk's Falls P. O.

St. Catharines, C.—Sign factory, spring and wire factory and woollen mill started. Own and operate water works, cost $350,000, and own one-third interest in gas works, worth, $100,000. Number of buildings erected, 117; cost $225,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $5,000. J. Albert Pay, City Clerk, St. Catharines.

St. Edmunds, Tp.—Good opening for saw mills, furniture factory, etc. one building erected: cost $600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. Lytle Spears, Township Clerk, Tobermory P. O.

St. Joseph, Tp.—Good openings for brick yard and door and sash factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $866. Amount expended on sanitation, $56. H. M. Ross, Township Clerk, Richard's Landing P. O.

St. Mary's, Tn.—Wood specialty factory started. Own and operate waterworks and electric light plant; cost $110,000. Good opening for cement works, with abundant material, and for manufacturers of any kind. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $50,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $200. L. Harstone, Town Clerk, St. Mary's.

St. Thomas, C.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $250,000, gas and electric light plant, $230,000; street railway, $75,000. Number of buildings erected, 98; cost $129,100. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $18,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $3,000. W. B. Doherty, City Clerk, St. Thomas.

Saltfleet, Tp.—Good openings for canning and evaporating factories, cooperage, planing mill and box factory. Number of buildings erected about 20; cost $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,783. Amount expended on sanitation, $72. Erland Lee, Township Clerk, Stoney Creek P. O.

Sandwich, Tn.—Number of buildings erected, 15; cost $100,000, including buildings for R. C. Church, costing $65,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $3,300. Amount expended on sanitation about $18 for disinfecting. E. R. North, Town Clerk, Sandwich.

Sandwich W., Tp.—Good openings for steel plant and other industries. Number of buildings erected, 26; cost $40,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,300. Ernest Bondy, Township Clerk, Canard River P. O.

Sarnia, Tn.—Chain factory, brassware factory, and cream separators factory started. Own and operate water works; cost $198,000. Openings for all kinds of industries, with unsurpassed facilities for shipment to Northwest. Buildings erected about 33; cost about $116,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,204. Amount expended on sanitation, $15,457 for sewers. J. D. Stewart, Town Clerk, Sarnia.

Saugeen, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. F. W. Elliott, Township Clerk, Port Elgin.

Sault Ste. Marie, Tn.—New foundry started. Good openings for furniture factory and other wood working industries. Number of buildings erected, 18; cost $105,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $9,000. C. J. Pim, Town Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie.

Schreiber, Tp.—Good opening for saw mill. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost $8,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $175. G. A. Evans, Township Clerk, Schreiber P. O.

Scugog, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $4,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Thos. Graham, Township Clerk, Port Perry P. O.

Seaforth, Tp.—Shoe factory started. Own and operate waterworks for fire protection; value, $13,000. Good openings for knitting mill, clothing factory, twine or linen mill. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $12,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $25,600. Amount expended on sanitation, $2.500. John A. Wilson, Town Clerk, Perth.

SEBASTOPOL, Tp.—Mica Mine opened. Good openings for creamery. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $600, government grant. Carl Walther, Township Clerk, Vanbrugh P. O.

SENECA, Tp.—A number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $1,000. N. H. Wickett, Township Clerk, York P. O.

SEYMOUR, Tp.—Good opening for all kinds of industries, with good water power. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,427. J. B. Ferris, Township Clerk, Campbellford P. O.

SHEFFIELD, Tp.—New pulp mill starting in Village of Tamworth. Good openings for glove factory and other industries, with good water power. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $4,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation about $85. Jas. F. Diamond, Township Clerk, Tamworth P. O.

SHELBURNE, V.—Own and operate water works; value about $20,000. Good openings for brick yard, pork packing works and wood working factories. Some residences erected, and business places, cost about $15,000. Amount expended on sanitation $200, for report on sewer system to be constructed. W. L. Smith, Village Clerk, Shelburne.

SHERBORNE, etc., Tps.—Good opening for woodworkers; railroad required. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $33,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $650. Wm. C. Sparkes jr., Township Clerk, Dorset P. O.

SHERBROOKE, Tp.—One building erected; cost about $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $183. M. E. Dickout, Township Clerk, Stromness P. O.

SHERBROOKE N., Tp.—See Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke Townships.

SHERBROOKE S., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements about $600. Henry Rigny, Township Clerk, Maberly P. O.

SHERWOOD, Tp.—See Hagarty, etc., Tps.

SHUNIAH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,080. Wm. Powley, Township Clerk, Port Arthur.

SIDNEY, Tp.—Good openings for various industries; best of water power on Trent River. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,422. A. M. Chapman, Township Clerk, Frankford P. O.

SIMCOE, Tn.—Tin can factory started. Own and operate waterworks; cost $70,000. Good openings for cement tile works and small woodworking industries. Number of buildings erected, 32; cost $45,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. W. C. McColl, Town Clerk, Simcoe.

SMITH, Tp.—Some farm buildings erected. Usual works on roads for repairs and general improvements. F. J. Bell, Township Clerk, Peterborough.

SMITH'S FALLS, Tn.—Own and operate water works, value about $235,000. Good openings for industries of almost any description. Number of buildings erected, 18; cost about $36,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. Amount expended on sanitation, about $700. J. A. Lewis, Town Clerk, Smith's Falls.

SOMBRA, Tp.—Good openings for butter and cheese factories. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $33,746, including $29,476 for drains. Amount expended on sanitation, $165. W. H. McGhee, Township Clerk, Wilkesport P. O.

SOMERVILLE, Tp.—Good openings for lime kilns and for factory for brackets, pins and cross arms for electric pole lines. A number of good buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600, government work. Sam Suddaby, Township Clerk, Burnt River P. O.

SOPHIASBURG, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $729. C. H. Wright, Township Clerk, Demorestville P. O.

SOUTH RIVER, V.—Good opening for flour mill, furniture factory or electric light plant; good water power. Number of buildings erected 4 or 5; cost about $2,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $150. H. O. Boorse, Village Clerk, South River P. O.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tn.—Iron works, wood turning factory and furniture factory started. Great summer resort. Own and operate waterworks; cost $29,159. Good opening for wood industries. Number of buildings erected, 14; cost $70,000 including additions to two factories. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,804. Amount expended on sanitation, $793. J. C. Eckford, Town Clerk, Southampton.

SPRINGER, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 9 or 10; cost about $300 each. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Onesime Lafrance, Township Clerk, Sturgeon Falls P. O.

SPRINGFIELD, V.—Good openings for brick and tile factory and condensed milk factory. J. B. Lucas, Village Clerk, Springfield.

STAFFORD, Tp.—Good openings for brick and tile factory. Number of buildings erected, 9; cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. John Kidd, Township Clerk, Stafford.

STANHOPE, Tp.—One building erected; cost $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $431. W. Cooper, Township Clerk, Boskung P. O.

STANLEY, Tp.—Grinding and threshing outfit started. Good openings for flour mill, cheese factory, creamery and shoe shop. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $6,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $50. John E. Harnwell, Township Clerk, Varna P. O.

STAYNER, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks, value $30,000. Good openings for canning factory and evaporator. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $3,375. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,100. Amount expended on sanitation, $90. Alex. Hislop, Town Clerk, Stayner.

STEELTON, V.— Waterworks under construction; $26,000 already expended. Good openings for furniture factory, copped smelter, paper mill and agricultural implement factory: good shipping facilities by water or rail. Number of buildings erected, 10; cost $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $26,633. Amount expended on sanitation, $984. J. Robinson, Village Clerk, Steelton.

STEPHEN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,894. Henry Eilber, Township Clerk, Crediton P. O.

STIRLING, V.—Evaporator started. Good opening for sash and door factory, refrigerator factory and similar industries. A business block and some dwellings erected; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. G. G. Thrasher, Vilage Clerk, Stirling.

STISTED, Tp.—Telephone line across townships started. Good openings for sawmill and general store. Number of buildings erected, 2: cost $1,700. Amount expended on permanent improvement, $700. Wm. Quinn, Township Clerk, Yearley P. O.

STORRINGTON, Tp.—Brick and tile works started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. H. J. Moreland, Township Clerk, Sunbury P. O.

STOUFFVILLE, V.—Own and operate waterworks, cost $25,000. Large building with railway siding vacant, formerly used as pork packing factory; good opening for various industries. One building erected; cost $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300. J. Urquhart, Village Clerk, Stouffville.

STRATFORD, C.—Factory for agricultural implements and general machinery started. Own and operate waterworks, cost $174,536. Good openings for stove and furnace factory, brass works, metal bedstead factory, waggon works, distillery, flax works, shoe factory and rubber works. Number of buildings erected, 141; cost $641,485. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $37,018. Amount expended on sanitation, $20,048. R. R. Lang, City Clerk, Stratford.

STRATHROY, Tn.—Evaporating factory started. Own and operates waterworks and electric light, value $61,891. Good openings for any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $7,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $640. R. Diprose, Town Clerk, Strathroy.

STREETSVILLE, V.—Mattress factory started. Own and operate electric light plant; cost $15,000. Opening for any industries requiring power supplied by municipal electric plant. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost $11,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. J. W. Roswell, Village Clerk, Streetsville.

STRONG, Tp.—Good opening for a grist mill. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $2,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,430. Arthur M. Church, Township Clerk, Sundridge P. O.

STURGEON FALLS, Tn.—Own and operate water works; cost $40,812. Good openings for flour mill. Number of buildings erected, 15; cost about $10,550. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,128. Amount expended on sanitation, $3,075 for sewers. J. D. Cockburn, Town Clerk, Sturgeon Falls.

STURGEON POINT, V.—Number of buildings erected, 6 or 7; cost $3,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100. G. H. Hopkins, Lindsay.

SUDBURY, Tn.—Brewery and malting house started. Own and operate waterworks and sewers, and electric lighting; both valued at about, $150,000. Good openings for agricultural implement factory, waggon works, foundry, iron, nickel and copper smelter, factory for nickel sheet iron cars, etc.; lots of iron, nickel and copper ores. Number of buildings erected, 25; cost $300,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,415. Amount expended on sanitation, $3,000. S. Fournier, Town Clerk, Sudbury.

SULLIVAN, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 20; cost $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,280, including statute labour Alex. Stephen, Township Clerk, Desboro P. O.

SUNDRIDGE, V.—New creamery started. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $1,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. John Harper, Village Clerk, Sundridge.

SUNNIDALE, Tp.—Good openings for cheese factory and cement works. Expended on permanent improvements, the usual county and township grants and statute labour. Thos. F. Burrows, Township Clerk, Stayner P. O.

SUTTON, WEST, V.—Good openings for creamery and woollen mill. Number of buildings erected, 9 or 10; cost $15,000 to $18,000. Amount

expended on permanent improvements about $950. Amount expended on sanitation, $125. T. G. Tremayne, Village Clerk, Sutton, West.

Sydenham, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 15; cost about $7,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,872. Amount expended on sanitation, $67. James Cannon, Township Clerk, Annan P. O.

Tara, V.—Good openings for industries of almost any description. One building erected; cost $2,000. W. J. Taylor, Village Clerk, Tara.

Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional, Tps.—See Johnson, Tarbutt, etc., Tps.

Tarentorus, Tp.—Lumber and lath mill started. Good openings for market gardeners with good market at Sault Ste. Marie. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,899. B. R. McMullen, Township Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie.

Tecumseth, Tp.—Several farm buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. Wm. Lilly, Township Clerk, Beeton P. O.

Teeswater, V.—Own and operate waterworks for fire protection; value about $15,000. Good opening for evaporator. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost about $6,000. Amount expended on permenent improvements, about $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $125. John Farquharson, Village Clerk, Teeswater.

Tehkummah, Tp.—Openings for coal oil and brine wells. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,150. Jas. E. Hopkin, Township Clerk, Tehkummah P. O.

Thamesville, V.—Own and operate electric light plant; cost $6,250. Good openings for dairy, creamery, flax mill or any industry requiring first-class agricultural product. Number of buildings erected, 4; cost $10,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Amount expended on sanitation, $100. W. J. Cryderman, Village Clerk, Thamesville.

Thedford, V.—Good opening for canning factory. One new building erected; cost about $1,300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,400. Wm. Brooks, Village Clerk. Thedford.

Thessalon, Tn.—Smelting and refining works, sawmill and lath and shingle mill started. Own and operate waterworks system, value $18,280; and electric light system, value $11,213. Good openings for glass factory with abundance of suitable sand; factories for furniture, boxes, tool handles, cooperage and all sorts of woodenware, with timber plentiful and mill burners getting rid of refuse; tannery with tons of hides shipped away, and soap factory with plenty of ashes. Number of buildings erected, 12; cost $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000 for steel bridge over river. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000, beginning of sewer system. Ben. C. Case, Town Clerk, Thessalon.

Thessalon, Tp.—Custom smelting and refining works started. Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $395. Theo. E. Clinton, Township Clerk, Thessalon P. O.

Thompson, Tp.—Good openings for smelter and saw mill. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,200, government grant. Wm. Rowan, Township Clerk, Dean Lake P. O.

Thornbury, Tn.—Good openings for all kinds of wood working factories. Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $10,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Edw. Rorke, Town Clerk, Thornbury.

Thorold, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks system, value $90,000; electric light system, value $30,000. Good openings for industries requiring water or electric power. Number of buildings erected, 8; cost $20,200.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. D. J. C. Munro, Town Clerk, Thorold.

THOROLD, Tp.—Smelter for Cobalt ores started. Good openings for industries along Welland Canal. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600. A. M. Clark, Township Clerk, Fonthill P. O.

THURLOW, Tp.—Portland cement works started. Good opening for canning factory. C. A. Callery, Township Clerk, Cannifton, P. O.

TILBURY, V.—Foundry started. Own and operate waterworks, value $18,602, including fire appliances. Openings for glass factory, pork packing industry, creamery and almost any kind of industry. Number of buildings erected, 15: cost $48,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,552 for cement walks. Amount expended on sanitation, $1,652. A. A. Wilson, Village Clerk, Tilbury.

TILBURY, E., Tp.—Corporation manufactures cement sewer pipes for its culverts and also for sale; plant and building valued at $750. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,947, included cement pipes, $747. Amount expended on sanitation, $25. Alex Farquharson, Township Clerk, Fletcher P. O.

TILBURY, N., Tp.—Good opening for canning factory. A large number of buildings erected; cost about $40,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. J. A. Tremblay, Township Clerk, Tilbury P. O.

TILBURY, S., Tp.—Good openings for canning factory, bakery and butcher's shop. Number of buildings erected, 30; cost $22,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. S. T. Anderson, Township Clerk, Comber P. O.

TILLSONBURG, Tn.—Linen mills started. Good openings for industries with good railway facilities, G.T.R., C.P.R., M.C.R., Wabash R. and branches. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $23,000, including $15,000 for factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. Alfred E. Raynes, Town Clerk, Tillsonburg.

TIVERTON, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $479. A.E. Ord, Village Clerk, Tiverton.

TORBOLTON, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $909. D. B. Maclaren, Township Clerk, Dirleton P. O.

TORONTO, C.—A foundry and factories for manufacturing, aluminum and crown stoppers, shoes, brick machinery, radiators, plumbers' supplies and lead, envelopes and malleable iron pipe unions, started. Own and operate waterworks, value $6,000,000. Sites at Ashbridges' Bay, especially suitable for iron industries, smelters, blast furnaces, etc. Number of buildings erected, 3,572 besides many extensive alterations and additions; aggregate cost $14,225,800. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,048,029. Amount expended on sanitation, $519,643, including $134,-863 for sewers. W. A. Littlejohn, City Clerk, Toronto.

TORONTO, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 16; cost $35,000, besides a number of bank barns. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,681, including commuted statute labour. Amount expended on sanitation, $400. Charles H. Gill, Township Clerk, Dixie P. O.

TORONTO EAST, V.—Own and operate waterworks, value $75,000; electric light plant, $18,000. Number of buildings erected, 190: estimated cost $360,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000. W. H. Clay, Village Clerk, 2178 Gerrard St., Toronto. Now united with Toronto City.

Toronto Gore, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 7; cost $13,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,000. N. Harrison, Township Clerk, Castlemore P. O.

Toronto North, Tn.—Lumber mill, and coal and wood yard started. Own and operate waterworks, value about $105,000. Number of buildings erected, about 50 or 60; cost about $35,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $19,409. Amount expended on sanitation, $2,070. W. J. Douglas, Town Clerk, Eglinton P. O.

Toronto West, C.—Power plant and cloak manufacturing and gents' furnishing establishment started. Own and operate waterworks, value $200,000, and electric light plant (not the power) value $25,000. Good openings for any industry requiring electric energy and water supply, which can be obtained at minimum prices. Number of buildings erected 260; cost about $574,200. Amount expended on permanent improvements, sidewalks and streets, $14,500; bridge repairs $1,682. Amount expended on sanitation, Health Department, sewers, etc., $7,000, private drains $3,-098. W. J. Conron, City Clerk, West Toronto.

Tossorontio, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 5; cost $3,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. Amount expended on sanitation, $30. Thomas Irwin, Township Clerk, Lisle P. O.

Tottenham, V.—Own and operate electric lighting plant, value about $6,000. Openings for almost any kind of industries. Number of buildings erected, about 10. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Geo. P. Hughes, Village Clerk, Tottenham.

Townsend, Tp.—Several brick dwellings and new barns erected; cost about $20,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, nearly $4,000. James Ross, Township Clerk, Waterford P. O.

Trafalgar, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. Chas. Hall, Township Clerk, Trafalgar P. O.

Tudor and Cashel, Tps.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,272. Chas. Donaldson, Township Clerk, Mill Bridge P. O.

Turnbury, Tp.—Openings for various small industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. Amount expended on sanitation, $600. John Burgess, Township Clerk, Bluevale P. O.

Tweed, V.—New evaporator started. Good openings for heading and barrel factory, with building ready to occupy, woolen mill, customs smelter, canning factory, cooperage, small woodenware factory and other industries requiring light power. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $7,600. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,000 for granolithic sidewalks, Wm. Wray, Village Clerk, Tweed P. O.

Uxbridge, Tn.—New piano factory being erected and equipped at cost of $30,000. Good opening for machine shop. Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $2,400. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. J. W. Gould, Town Clerk, Uxbridge.

Uxbridge, Tp.—Good openings for various industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,248. Amount expended on sanitation, $29. S. A. Flumerfelt, Township Clerk, Goodwood P. O.

Van Horne, Tp.—Tie and lumber mill started. Good openings for flour mill, brickyard, box factory and other industries requiring water power. Number of buildings erected about 15; cost about $15,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. A. L. Orris, Township Clerk, Dryden P. O.

Vanleek Hill, Tn.—Openings for various industries. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,106. Amount expended on sanitation, $140. F. W. Thistlethwaite, Town Clerk, Vankleek Hill.

VAUGHAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,335. J. B. McLean, Township Clerk, Maple P. O.

VERULAM, Tp.—Good openings for industries; water power available. A number of farm dwellings and outbuildings erected. Expended on permanent improvements, $150, on government work. Geo. W. Taylor, Township Clerk, Bobcaygeon.

VESPRA, Tp.—Good opening for cement brick and tile works. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,750. A. B. Coutts, Township Clerk, Midhurst P. O.

VIENNA, V.—Brickyard and canning factory started. Canning factory erected; cost about$500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $575. Sam. S. Clutton, Village Clerk, Vienna.

WAINFLEET, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,083. Jos. Henderson, Jr., Township Clerk, Marshville P. O.

WALKERTON, Tn.—Own and operate waterworks system; cost $45,000. Good openings for foundry and machine, canning factory, carriage factory and binder twine and cordage factory. Number of buildings erected, 6; cost $22,700 besides minor additions. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,874. Amount expended on sanitation, $52. J. H. Scott, Town Clerk, Walkerton.

WHITCHURCH.—Number and cost of new buildings erected not known. Nothing but ordinary repairs to permanent improvements, J. C. Lundy, Township Clerk, Newmarket P. O.

WIARTON, Tn.—A sawmill and a factory of hardwood flooring started. Own and operate waterworks, cost $50,572. Good openings for brickyard, stone quarry and novelty works. Some biuldings erected but no record kept. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,712. W. J. Ferguson, Town Clerk, Wiarton.

WICKLOW, Tp.—See Bangor, McLure and Wicklow townships.

WIDDIFIELD, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000 by Ontario Government. John A. Carmichael, Township Clerk, North Bay P. O.

WILLIAMS, E., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $7,700. D. A. Stewart, Township Clerk, Nairn P. O.

WILLIAMS, W., Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150. Wm. Dawson, Township Clerk, Parkhill P. O.

WILLOUGHBY, Tp.—Good opening for drilling for natural gas. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,850. including $1,700 for steel bridge and abutments. Donald Dell, Township Clerk, Chippewa P. O.

WILMOT, Tp.—Felt boot factory started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,366. Amount expended on sanitation, $501. F. Holwell, Township Clerk, Baden.

WINCHESTER, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost about $11,000: Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,900. Geo. Quart, Township Clerk, Winchester P. O.

WINCHESTER, V.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost $8,500. Amount expended on sanitation, $400 on sewers. J. E. Earl, Village Clerk, Winchester.

WINDHAM, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement, $4,341, of which $1,407 was for drains. Amount expended on sanitation, $34, for Board of Health. Robert Green, Township Clerk, Windham Centre P. O.

WINDSOR, C.—Two patent medicine concerns started. Own and operate water works, value, $3,000,000; and electric light plant, value $42,700, including $5,000 value of lamps. Good openings for automobile factory, typewriter factory, shoe factory, pork packing house, iron foundry, or any industry requiring superior water and land transportation facilities. Number of buildings erected about 100; cost about $173,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $63,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $7,975, being $4,300 for sewer construction and $3,675 for Board of Health. Stephen Lusted, City Clerk, Windsor.

WINGHAM, TN.—Own and operate waterworks, value $35,000; electric light works, value $30,000. Good openings for casket factory and clothing factory. Number of buildings erected, 15; cost $28,100. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,360. J. B. Ferguson, Town Clerk Wingham.

WOLFORD, TP.—Good opening for grinding mill and for bakery. A number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000. H. S. Moffatt, Township Clerk, Jasper P. O.

WOOD, TP.—See Medora and Wood Tps.

WOODBRIDGE, V.—Own and operate lamp lights, value $55. Good opening in vacant foundry. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $700. Edw. Brown, Village Clerk, Woodbridge.

WOODHOUSE, TP.—Good opening for cement brick and tile works. An unusual number of buildings erected. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $5,000. Frank Bowlby, Township Clerk, Simcoe, P. O.

WOODSTOCK, C.—Braid and edging factory started. Own and operate water works, value $200,000; and electric light and power plant, value $65,000. Good openings for iron working factories, shoe factory, felt factory and canning factory. Unsurpassed facilities when Niagara power available. Number of buildings erected 14; cost about $60,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,575. Amount expended on sanitation, $7,700. John Morrison, City Clerk, Woodstock.

WOODVILLE, V.—Own small interest in lighting plant. Good openings for any kind of industry. One building erected; cost about $1,500. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $540. J. C. Gilchrist, Village Clerk, Woodville.

WOOLWICH, TP.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. W. J. Snider, Township Clerk, Conestogo P. O.

WORTHINGTON AND BLUE TPS.—Good opening for pulp mill. Number of buildings erected 5; cost about $4,300. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $880. A. H. Le Dret, Village Clerk, Sleeman P. O.

WROXETER, V.—Good openings for furniture factory apple evaporator and other industries. One dwelling-house erected; cost about $2,400. W. S. McKircher, Village Clerk, Wroxeter.

WYLIE, TP.—See Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Tps.

WYOMING, V.—Good openings for canning factory, cheese factory, butter factory and foundry. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,573 for sidewalks. H. G. Taylor, Village Clerk, Wyoming.

YARMOUTH, TP.—Good opening for canning factory. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. W. C. Caughell, Township Clerk, St. Thomas.

YONGE, FRONT, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factories. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,193. M. J. Connolly, Township Clerk, Mallorytown P. O.

YONGE AND ESCOTT REAR, Tps.—Saw and grist mill being started. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,087, besides statute labour. R. E. Cornell, Township Clerk, Athens P. O.

ZORRA, E., Tp.—Some cheese and butter factories enlarged. Number of buildings erected about 30; cost $30,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,000. Amount expended on sanitation, $122. James Anderson, Township Clerk, Hickson P. O.

ZORRA W., Tp.—Good opening for milk condensing factory, also for peat factory, with good peat beds at hand. Number of buildings erected 3; cost about 6,000. Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $6,700. Amount expended on sanitation, about $125. E. L. Sutherland, Township Clerk, Embro P. O.

Too Late for Tabulation.

CLINTON, Tn.—Good openings for agricultural implement works, or iron working of any description; town has plant and will negotiate on favourable terms. Buildings erected cost about $10,000. Expended on permanent improvements $4,300, including $1,800 for stone crushing outfit. Amount expended on sanitation $850, including $600 for maintaining dry earth closet system. D. L. Macpherson, Town Clerk, Clinton.

STATISTICS TABULATED.

The statistics given as above by the municipal clerks have been compiled in tabulated form as follows, showing clearly the very considerable expenditures on new buildings, permanent improvements, sanitation, and a very useful and interesting new feature—the public utilities, owned and operated by the municipalities, with their capitalization.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

(C. city; Tn. Town; V. village; Tp. township.)

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Acton, V	7	26,000	3,500	.....	8,200
Adelaide, Tp	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Adolphustown, Tp	1	1,000	315	.....	.....
Ailsa Craig, V	5	6,000	.....	120	.....
Albemarle, Tp	18	23,000	1,330	.....	.....
Alberton, Tp	1	600	350	.....	.....
Alexandria, Tn	.....	.....	2,234	.....	9,416
Alfred, Tp	15	20,000	2,062	50	.....
Algona S., Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Alice and Fraser, Tps	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Alliston, Tn	13	18,000	1,300	200	.....
Almonte, Tn	10	20,000	4,000	.....	40,000
Alnwick, Tp	5	5,000	1,000	25	.....
Alvinston, V	2	2,600	.....	.....	.....
Amabel, Tp	20	3,500	1,500	.....	.....
Amaranth, Tp	14	11,000	3,000	.....	.....
Ameliasburg, Tp	.....	.....	2,100	33	.....
Amherst Island, Tp	.....	.....	422	.....	.....
Amherstburg, Tn	10	20,000	13,000	11,000	50,000
Ancaster, Tp	.....	.....	5,002	135	.....
Anderdon, Tp	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....
Anson and Hindon, Tps	2	1,000	100	.....	.....
Arkona, V	3	2,500	1,115	.....	.....
Armour, Tp	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Arnprior, Tn	11	7,000	.....	600	70,494
Arran, Tp	.....	.....	4,733	136	.....
Artemesia, Tp	27	27,000	1,500	.....	.....
Arthur, Tp	10	7,500	1,000	.....	.....
Arthur, V	6	3,000	2,000	50	.....
Ashfield, Tp	.....	.....	2,066	23	.....
Asphodel, Tp	4	6,000	4,000	.....	.....
Assiginack, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Athens, V	.....	.....	1,651	.....	.....
Athol, Tp	6	9,200	350	.....	.....
Atwood, Tp	4	3,460	135	14	.....
Augusta, Tp	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Aurora, Tn	5	10.000	.....	500	25,000
Aylmer, Tn	17	92,000	4,860	863	107,000
Ayr, V	.....	.....	2,200	100	.....
Bagot and Blythfield, Tps	3	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Balfour, Tp	11	12,300	765	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned or operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Bancroft, V	2	1,600	600	.....	.....
Bangor, McClure & Wicklow, Tps.	7	13.500	200	.....	.....
Barrie, Tn	50	75,000	2,000	.....	193,924
Barton, Tp	.....	.....	2,000	380	.....
Bastard and Burgess, Tps	50	50,000	1.000	.....	.....
Bath, V	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
Bathurst, Tp	12	10,000	300	.....	.....
Bayfield, V	1	600	17,531	.....	.....
Bayham, Tp	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Beamsville, V	12	12,000	7,000	.....	20,000
Beaverton, V	7	10,300	2,226	2	.....
Bedford, Tp	4	3,000	1,500	15	.....
Beeton, V	5	5,000	500	20	19,500
Belle River, V	5	5,600	350	75	.....
Belleville, C	51	171,550	20,000	951	290,057
Belmont and Methuen, Tps	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Berlin, Tn	109	770,000	24,777	18,246	584,714
Bertie, Tp	30	60,000	3,172	66	.....
Beverly, Tp	10	21,500	3,286	.....	.....
Bexley, Tp	1	1,200	800	.....	.....
Biddulph, Tp	.....	.....	12,804	25	.....
Billings, Tp	3	1,800	600	.....	.....
Binbrook, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Blandford, Tp	.....	.....	2,266	25	.....
Blenheim, Tn	4	10,000	.....	.....	7,000
Blenheim, Tp	.....	.....	6,990	.....	.....
Blind River, Tn	20	40,000	1,500	.....	.....
Bloomfield, V	4	12,000	984	.....	.....
Blyth, V	5	10,000	1,400	200	.....
Bobcaygeon, V	6	7,000	500	.....	22,000
Bolton, V	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Bonfield, Tn	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Bosanquet, Tp	.....	.....	4,952	.....	.....
Bothwell, Tn	3	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
Bowmanville, Tn	.....	.....	3,000	275	.....
Bracebridge, Tn	8	16,000	17,500	545	103,000
Bradford, Tn	7	17,000	1,500	.....	.....
Brampton, Tn	4	6,000	11,000	7,906	120,000
Brant, Tp	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Brantford, C	391	509,945	23,710	6,813	425,090
Bridgeburg, V	12	20,000	3,000	.....	40,000
Brighton, Tp	5	5,000	2,000	75	.....
Brighton, V	5	10,000	3,000	300	.....
Brock, Tp	15	25,000	7,129	275	.....
Brockville, Tn	17	41,000	3,544	2,341	418,000
Brooke, Tp	10	5,000	10,000	.....	.....
Brougham, Tp	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Bruce, Tp	12	9,000	3,084	.....	.....
Bruce Mines, Tn	2	3,500	874	.....	.....
Brudenell and Lynedoch, Tps	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Brunel, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Brussels, V	4	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Buck, Tp	50	62,500	700	.....	.....
Burford, Tp	.....	.....	11,126	31	.....
Burgess N, Tp	2	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Burks Falls, V	.....	20,000	1,150	.....	42,000
Burleigh and Anstruther, Tps	.....	.....	939	.....	.....
Burlington, V	.....	.....	12,523	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Cache Bay, Tn	5	5,000	500	31	.....
Caistor, Tp	18	10,000	400	.....	.....
Caledon, Tp	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Caledonia, V	8	8,000	2,400	350	.....
Cambridge, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Camden, Tp	7	10,000	2,500	.....	.....
Cameron, Tp	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Campbellford, V	.....	.....	2,139	.....	35,500
Cannington, V	4	10,000	1,000	.....	.....
Caradoc, Tp	23	23,000	5,000	300	.....
Carden, Tp	10	10,000	722	.....	.....
Cardiff, Tp	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Cardinal, V	4	4,000	1,200	.....	.....
Cardwell, Tp	2	1,000	250	.....	.....
Carleton Place, Tn	31	31,000	6,130	.....	.....
Carling, Tp	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Carlow, Tp	5	1,850	400	.....	.....
Carnarvon, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Carrick, Tp	25	40,000	200	50	.....
Cartwright, Tp	4	3,000	1,423	18	.....
Casselman, V	10	7,000	756	17	.....
Cavan, Tp	.....	.....	4,955	.....	.....
Cayuga, V	2	5,000	17,000	.....	.....
Cayuga, N., Tp	3	3,000	500	.....	.....
Cayuga, S., Tp	4	2,500	275	.....	.....
Chaffey, Tp	12	10,500	1,800	50	.....
Chandos, Tp	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....
Chapleau, Tp	9	127,200	500	.....	.....
Chapple, Tp	2	2,700	1,000	85	.....
Charlottenburg, Tp	.....	.....	5,033	.....	.....
Charlotteville, Tp	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Chatham, C	57	136,880	41,428	10,311	220,000
Chatsworth, V	3	9,000	100	7	.....
Chesley, Tn	12	16,000	1,110	.....	.....
Chesterville, V	4	6,500	1,000	200	.....
Chinguacousy, Tp	1	8,000	5,000	.....	.....
Chippewa, V	4	8,500	500	.....	.....
Christie, Tp	3	1,200	1,000	.....	.....
Clarence, Tp	3	3,000	4,767	524	.....
Clarendon and Miller, Tps	1	400	.....	.....	.....
Clarke, Tp	.....	.....	3,355	43	.....
Clifford, V	7	1,500	.....	.....	2,800
Clinton, Tp	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Cobalt, Tn	.....	.....	4,222	1,111	.....
Cobourg, Tn	20	260,500	5,000	2,000	.....
Cockburn Island, Tp	1	750	573	.....	.....
Colborne, V	2	6,000	1,939	.....	.....
Colchester N., Tp	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Coleman, Tp	.....	.....	12,000	255	.....
Collingwood, Tn	30	70,000	10,000	.....	153,251
Collingwood, Tp	1	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Copper Cliff, Tn	18	50,000	800	669	.....
Cornwall, Tn	6	55,800	6,955	568	139,747
Cornwall, Tp	40	40,000	4,000	1,000	.....
Courtright, V	.....	.....	383	.....	.....
Cramahe, Tp	.....	.....	2,700	26	.....
Creemore, V	5	5,400	600	200	22,000

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Concluded.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Crosby N., Tp	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Crowland, Tp	6	10,000	450	.....	.....
Culross, Tp	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....
Cumberland, Tp	50	25,000	4,350	.....	.....
Dalhousie & N. Sherbrooke, Tps.	4	1,800	600	.....	.....
Dalton, Tp	.....	.....	1,316	.....	.....
Darling, Tp	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Darlington, Tp	18	19,000	3,635	.....	.....
Dawn, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Day and Bright, addl., Tps.	2	800	.....	.....	.....
Delhi, V	3	3,000	2,123	.....	.....
Denby, Abinger and Ashby, Tps.	6	4,800	265	.....	.....
Derby, Tp	.....	.....	3,843	145	.....
Dereham, Tp	.....	.....	10,900	.....	.....
Deseronto, Tn	1	15,000	2,100	1,027	60,704
Dilke, Tp	3	1,200	850	.....	.....
Dorchester, N., Tp	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Dover, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Downie, Tp	.....	.....	6,659	240	.....
Draper, Tp	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Drayton, V	6	13,200	.....	150	.....
Dresden, Tn	7	41,600	5,300	225	9,500
Drummond, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Drury, Denison and Graham, Tps.	14	9,000	1,460	75	.....
Dumfries, N., Tp	12	12,000	3,184	.....	.....
Dumfries, S., Tp	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Dundalk, V	2	8,000	.....	.....	6,500
Dundas, Tn	25	75,000	1,500	693	56,572
Dungannon, Tp	1	400	250	10	.....
Dunn, Tp	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Dunnville, Tn	33	30,000	5,642	.....	30,000
Dunwich, Tp	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Durham, Tn	10	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Dutton, V	3	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Dymond, Tp	.....	.....	855	.....	.....
Dysart, etc., Tps	40	12,000	2,000	.....	.....
Easthope, N., Tp	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Easthope, S., Tp	30	15,000	4,000	.....	.....
Eastnor, Tp	6	12,500	2,000	.....	.....
Eganville, V	3	17,000	400	150	.....
Egremont, Tp	.....	.....	5,796	.....	.....
Ekfrid, Tp	25	10,000	5,400	.....	.....
Elderslie, Tp	8	6,000	2,000	.....	.....
Eldon, Tp	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Elizabethtown, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	160	.....
Ellice, Tp	8	12,000	5,000	.....	.....
Elma, Tp	19	28,500	15,286	.....	.....
Elmira, V	23	35,000	2,100	.....	2,500
Elmsley, S., Tp	7	5,400	1,288	.....	.....
Elora, V	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Embro, V	1	1,000	200	.....	.....
Emily, Tp	.....	.....	2,219	.....	.....
Emo, Tp	.....	.....	744	.....	.....
Enniskillen, Tp	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....
Ennismore, Tp	3	4,000	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Eramosa, Tp.	25	20,000	2,067	.....	.....
Erin, V.	5	10,500	1,000	.....	.....
Ernesttown, Tp.	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Esquesing, Tp.	.....	.....	9,241	.....	.....
Essa, Tp.	.....	.....	3,000	28	.....
Essex, Tn.	1	1,000	.....	400	33,000
Etobicoke, Tp.	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....
Euphemia, Tp.	3	1,000	2,000	.....	.....
Euphrasia, Tp.	.....	.....	2,542	.....	.....
Evanturel, Tp.	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Exeter, V.	15	22,000	1,300	.....	2,000
Faraday, Tp.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Fenelon, Tp.	.....	.....	3,945	.....	.....
Fenelon Falls, V.	.....	.....	500	300	70,000
Fergus, V.	3	5,000	1,622	.....	.....
Ferris, Tp.	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....
Finch, Tp.	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Finch, V.	9	21,000	.....	4,600	.....
Flamboro, E., Tp.	.....	3,484	90	.....	.....
Flamboro, W., Tp	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Flos, Tp.	1	6,000	350	.....	.....
Foley, Tp.	2	1,500	504	63	.....
Forest, Tn.	7	12,000	2,235	63	.....
Fort Erie, V.	25	40,000	3,000	.....	4,000
Fort Frances, Tn.	6	12,000	1,200	8,000	52,304
Fort William, C.	312	720,568	143,500	191,000	508,097
Fredericksburgh, S., Tp.	1	1,000	751	5	.....
Gainsborough, Tp.	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
Galt, Tn.	120	200,000	22,000	11,000	184,353
Galway and Cavendish, Tps.	2	1,000	300	.....	.....
Gananoque, Tn.	12	23,275	6,564	.....	200,000
Garafraxa, W., Tp.	4	1,500	4,869	111	.....
Garden Island, V.	.....	.....	62	.....	.....
Georgetown, V.	12	15,000	200	.....	40,000
Georgina, Tp.	7	8,000	1,800	.....	.....
Glanford, Tp.	5	6,000	460	.....	.....
Glencoe, V.	4	3,600	2,154	185	.....
Glenelg, Tp.	13	13,000	2,900	.....	.....
Gloucester, Tp.	100	50,000	3,000	.....	.....
Goderich, Tn.	50	100,000	8,000	3,000	.....
Gordon, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Gore Bay, Tn.	6	10,800	1,000	.....	.....
Gosfield, N., Tp.	.....	.....	17,096	.....	.....
Gosfield, S., Tp.	12	12,000	6,008	.....	.....
Goulbrun, Tp.	11	16,000	2,000	.....	.....
Gower, N., Tp.	2	2,400	200	33	.....
Gower, S., Tp.	.....	.....	389	67	.....
Grand Valley, V.	7	15,000	800	.....	.....
Grantham, Tp.	.....	.....	2,325	.....	.....
Grattan, Tp.	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Gravenhurst, Tn.	4	7,500	.....	.....	80,000
Grey, Tp.	4	10,000	6,197	537	.....
Griffith and Matawatchan, Tps.	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
Grimsby, V.	18	22,000	4,250	.....	44,000
Grimsby, N., Tp.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value of public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Grimsby, S., Tp.	.....	.....	2,083	.....	.....
Guelph, C.	80	502,750	28,463	9,225	501,449
Guelph, Tp.	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....
Gwillimbury, E., Tp.	6	3,000	3,865	160	.....
Gwillimbury, N., Tp.	.....	.....	1,471	.....	.....
Gwillimbury, W., Tp.	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Hagar, Tp.	3	5,000	2.000	.....	.....
Hagarty, etc., Tps.	14	17,000	1,150	300	.....
Hagerman, Tp.	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Hagersville, V.	6	16,500	5,000	200	600
Haileybury, Tn.	81	165,000	4,637	932	50,000
Haldimand, Tp.	.....	.....	1,964	187	.....
Hallam, Tp.	4	2,500	18,714	.....	.....
Hallowell, Tp.	8	8,000	1,500	.....	.....
Hamilton, C.	671	3,030,240	124,974	135,834	2,278,410
Hamilton, Tp.	.....	.....	3,425	100	.....
Hanmer, Tp.	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Hanover, Tn.	20	16,000	1,163	.....	30,000
Harriston, Tn.	3	9,000	1,150	27	.....
Harvey, Tp.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Harwich, Tp.	6	1,200	4.960	520	.....
Hastings, V.	6	2,680	600	25	.....
Havelock, Tn.	30	35,700	1,400	90	.....
Hawkesbury, Tn.	7	20,000	20,000	.....	110,000
Hawkesbury, E., Tp.	15	20,000	1,000	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, W., Tp.	.....	.....	1,364	16	.....
Hay, Tp	12	20,000	3,000	.....	.....
Head, Maria and Clara, Tps.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Hensall, V.	5	7,000	1,500	.....	.....
Hepworth, V.	.....	.....	278	.....	4,000
Hespeler, Tn.	25	40,000	3,000	.....	20,000
Hiller, Tp.	1	40,000	200	.....	.....
Hilton, Tp.	4	1,000	500	.....	.....
Himsworth, N., Tp.	6	2,500	431	.....	.....
Himsworth, S., Tp.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Hinchinbrooke, Tp.	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Hintonburgh, Tp.	40	40,000	.....	.....	103,492
Holland Landing, V.	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Horton, Tp.	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Houghton, Tp.	4	8,000	1,500	.....	.....
Howe Island, Tp.	2	4,000	300	.....	.....
Howick, Tp.	.....	.....	4,886	70	.....
Howland, Tp.	.....	.....	1,229	.....	.....
Hudson, Tp.	3	2,000	3,015	.....	.....
Hullett, Tp.	.....	.....	6,750	.....	.....
Humberstone, Tp.	3	5,000	1,874	76	.....
Humphrey, Tp.	2	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford, Tp.	30	25,000	300	200	.....
Huntingdon, Tp.	1	300	500	120	.....
Huntley, Tp.	5	6,500	2,500	.....	.....
Huntsville, Tn.	10	5,000	15,000	2,500	60,000
Huron, Tp.	10	20,000	5,245	35	.....
Ingersoll, Tn.	30	65,000	7,000	.....	.....
Innisfil, Tp.	.....	.....	3,862	.....	.....
Iroquois, V.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,000

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Jocelyn, Tp.	2	800	150	.....	.....
Johnson, Tarbutt & T. addl., Tps.	4	1,600	612	.....	.....
Joly, Tp.	5	5,000	250	.....	.....
Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham, Tps.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Keewatin, Tps.	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kemptville, V.	6	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Kenora, Tn.	100	200,000	325,000	.....	588,300
Keppel, Tp.	.....	.....	1,500	700	.....
Kerns, Tp.	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Kincardine, Tn.	3	9,700	9,000	.....	62,000
Kincardine, Tp.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
King, Tp.	.....	.....	5,995	.....	.....
Kingston, C.	29	50,000	21,682	3,214	622,343
Kingston, Tp.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kingsville, Tn.	4	5,000	2,256	75	30,000
Kinloss, Tp.	.....	.....	2,738	.....	.....
Korah and Awenge, Tps.	10	5,000	2,000	.....	.....
Laird, Tp.	7	5,000	3,000	.....	.....
Lakefield, V.	15	20,000	2,000	.....	.....
Lanark, Tp.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Lanark, V.	1	800	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Tp.	5	8,000	3,500	.....	.....
Lancaster, V.	4	7,500	800	.....	.....
Latchford, Tn.	25	50,000	600	.....	.....
Lavallee, Tp.	.....	.....	704	.....	.....
Lavant, Tp.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Laxton, Digby & Longford, Tps.	3	2,500	750	20	.....
Leamington, Tn.	6	18,100	2,239	.....	25,000
Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Tps.	12	15,000	6,735	23	.....
Limerick, Tp.	1	450	539	.....	.....
Lindsay, Tn.	26	75,000	12,000	5,000	110,000
Listowel, Tn.	.....	.....	1,500	.....	31,500
Little Current, Tn.	9	14,600	200	.....	.....
Lobo, Tp.	9	8,000	6,000	.....	.....
Logan, Tp.	12	10,800	13,200	41	.....
London, C.	300	825,000	101,179	33,606	934,319
London, Tp.	200	200,000	4,000	500	.....
Longueuil, Tp.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
L'Orignal, V.	7	3,500	.....	.....	.....
Lucan, V.	5	25,500	800	.....	.....
Lucknow, V.	1	1,000	.....	.....	10,000
Luther, E., Tp.	15	19,500	1,500	.....	.....
Luther, W., Tp.	.....	.....	6,166	.....	.....
Lutterworth, Tp.	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
McDougall, Tp.	12	4,800	565	.....	.....
McDonald, Meredith, etc., Tps.	6	2,000	1,000	.....	.....
McGillivray, Tp.	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
McIrvine, Tp.	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
McKellar, Tp.	1	750	1,400	35	.....
McKillop, Tp.	12	22,500	5,579	151	.....
McKim, Tp.	2	4,000	923	.....	.....
McNab, Tp.	2	4,000	1,000	.....	.....
Machar, Tp.	4	10,000	750	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Madoc, Tp			3,500		
Madoc, V			1,317		14,064
Maidstone, Tp			1,970		
Malahide, Tp			2,000		
Malden, Tp			2,000		
Manvers, Tp			2,044	80	
Mara, Tp			200		
Mariposa, Tp			4,557	1,403	
Markdale, V			3,583		
Markham, Tp			8,103		
Markham, V	4	7,000	11,000		10,000
Marlborough, Tp	2	2,000		50	
Marmora, V			400	100	
Marmora and Lake, Tps			786	5	
Martland, Tp	17	8,000	400		
Maryborough, Tp	5	7,150	2,488	210	
Marysburgh, N., Tp	10	7,000	1,200		
Marysburgh, S., Tp	10	26,000	500		
Massey, Tn	4	6,000	17,000		18,000
Matchedash, Tp	4	1,000	1,500		
Matilda, Tp	8	17,900	3,299		
Mattawa, Tn	2	3,000	500		
Mattawan, Tp			800		
Maxville, V	5	12,000	1,000	600	
Mayo, Tp	45	25,000	300		
Medonte, Tp	100	50,000	10,000		
Medora and Wood, Tps	11	8,000	3,804	90	
Melancthon, Tp	28	14,000	3,500		
Merrickville, V			600		
Merritton, V	3	3,000	3,356	200	75,000
Mersea, Tp			4,550		
Metcalfe, Tp			3,000	168	
Midland, Tn	14	52,000	3,000	700	115,000
Milton, Tn	6	16,000	5,509		39,135
Milverton, V	6	7,000	975		
Minden, Tp			500		
Minto, Tp	10	10,000	1,300		
Mitchell, Tn			1,000	54	30,000
Monaghan, S., Tp	4	5,000	1,000		
Monck, Tp			2,500		
Monmouth, Tp	5	2,100	1,000		
Mono, Tp			5,996		
Montague, Tp	9	9,000	2,500		
Monteagle and Herschell, Tps			1,500		
Moore, Tp	14	13,000	1,600	200	
Morley, Tp	2	2,000	485		
Mornington, Tp			4,710		
Morris, Tp			3,898		
Morrisburg, V					60,000
Moulton, Tp	20	20,000	340	40	
Mount Forest, Tn	4	6,000	2,000	200	48,000
Murray, Tp	2	7,500	2,000		
Muskoka, Tp	17	6,950	950		
Nairn & Lorne, Tps	3	2,000	75		
Napanee, Tn	3	10,000	800	700	45,000
Nassagaweya, Tp			75		

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Neelon & Garson, Tp.	10	10,000	500	.....	.....
Nelson, Tp.	12	10,500	900	.....	.....
Nepean, Tp.	.....	.....	7,684	.....	.....
Neustadt, V.	2	4,000	787	.....	.....
New Hamburg, V.	5	8,800	1,100	.....	.....
New Liskeard, Tn.	8	50,000	16,000	4,000	60,000
Newboro, V.	5	5,000	4,000	.....	.....
Newburgh, V.	.....	.....	915	.....	.....
Newbury, V.	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
Newcastle, V.	2	7,000	2,000	.....	.....
Newmarket, Tn.	20	24,000	3,334	613	51,000
Niagara, Tn.	11	19,000	15,000	.....	56,000
Niagara, Tp.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Niagara Falls, C.	80	404,000	25,000	24,500	275,000
Nipissing, Tp.	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
Nissouri, E., Tp.	9	7,000	27,000	69	.....
Nissouri, W., Tp.	3	4,000	7,000	100	.....
Normanby, Tp.	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
North Bay, Tn.	100	250,000	9,000	20,000	104,512
Norwich, V.	4	6,000	5,000	.....	.....
Norwood, V.	3	6,800	4,770	.....	.....
Oakland, Tp.	.....	.....	375	.....	.....
Oakley, Tp.	3	1,500	600	.....	.....
Oakville, Tn.	13	26,000	9,500	200	.....
O'Connor, Tp.	11	5,200	1,000	.....	.....
Oil Springs, V.	.....	.....	1,492	.....	.....
Olden, Tp.	3	1,500	1,500	37	.....
Oliver, Tp.	3	1,500	1,616	.....	.....
Omemee, V.	7	8,900	550	.....	.....
Oneider, Tp.	.....	.....	1,500	21	.....
Onondaga, Tp.	7	4,000	2,500	.....	.....
Ops, Tp.	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....
Orangeville, Tn.	10	13,700	.....	.....	50,000
Orford, Tp.	3	4,700	4,000	.....	.....
Orillia, Tn.	50	100,000	8,000	.....	415,000
Oro, Tp.	.....	.....	2,748	.....	.....
Oshawa, Tn.	153	120,000	3,600	6,800	130,000
Osnabruck, Tp.	20	12,000	5,000	.....	.....
Oso, Tp.	6	6,000	4,000	.....	.....
Osprey, Tp.	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Otonabee, Tp.	10	8,000	5,298	22	.....
Ottawa, C.	355	2,364,950	331,054	68,290	2,300,000
Oxford, E., Tp.	.....	.....	2,656	160	.....
Oxford, N., Tp.	20	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound, Tn.	.....	.....	25,402	4,154	325,140
Paipoonge, Tp.	7	4,500	1,200	.....	.....
Paisley, V.	2	4,500	680	225	10,000
Palmerston, Tn.	2	10,000	5,000	.....	14,000
Palmerston and Canonto, Tps.	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Papineau, Tp.	.....	.....	1,623	.....	.....
Paris, Tn.	24	230,000	7,500	100	120,000
Parkhill, Tn.	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound, Tn.	35	50,000	11,700	2,250	100,863
Peel, Tp.	.....	.....	2,558	.....	.....
Pelham, Tp.	12	30,000	3,000	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Pembroke, Tn	25	50,000	7,000	1,000	75,000
Penetanguishene, Tp	33	30,000	.....	1,000	40,500
Percy, Tp	10	15,000	3,000	.....	.....
Perry, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Perth, Tn	5	5,000	5,000	2,000	15,000
Peterborough, C	190	761,321	31,235	18,265	305,000
Petewawa, Tp	9	3,500	75	50	.....
Petrolea, Tn	2	20,000	9,000	4,500	190,000
Pickering, Tp	.....	.....	9,106	.....	.....
Picton, Tn	.....	.....	7,996	.....	85,000
Pilkington, Tp	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Tp	.....	.....	3,575	.....	.....
Plantagenet S., Tp	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Plummer, Addl., Tp	5	2,500	700	.....	.....
Plympton, Tp	8	10,000	2,176	.....	.....
Port Arthur, C	66	400,000	147,400	159,071	1,136,937
Port Carling, V	3	1,800	548	38	.....
Port Colborne, V	4	12,000	2,000	.....	25,000
Port Dalhousie, V	3	4,000	2,500	.....	.....
Port Dover, V	1	1,200	1,625	.....	.....
Port Elgin, V	4	5,000	.....	.....	40,000
Port Hope, Tn	5	25,000	5,600	2,644	82,500
Port Perry, V	3	5,000	1,000	.....	23,000
Port Rowan, V	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Port Stanley, V	26	9,000	1,064	20	.....
Portland, Tp	2	2,000	2,200	10	.....
Portsmouth, V	.....	.....	467	15	.....
Powassan, Tn	7	10,000	1,000	500	.....
Prescott, Tn	6	20,000	8,000	150	90,000
Preston, Tn	75	188,000	5,000	.....	113,000
Puslinch, Tp	.....	.....	4,000	100	.....
Radcliffe, Tp	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Raglan, Tp	1	1,000	588	.....	.....
Rainy River, Tn	5	8,000	5,000	.....	.....
Raleigh, Tp	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....
Rama, Tp	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Ramsay, Tp	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Ratter & Dunnell, Tps	.....	.....	500	22	.....
Rayside, Tp	2	4,000	450	30	.....
Reach, Tp	.....	.....	700	70	.....
Renfrew, Tn	15	15,000	.....	.....	75,959
Richmond, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	25	.....
Richmond, V	1	400	630	.....	.....
Richmond Hill, V	1	2,000	1,200	.....	.....
Ridgetown, Tn	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Rochester, Tp	6	4,900	4,000	.....	4,500
Rockland, V	24	13,900	1,389	42	.....
Rolph, Buchanon & Wylie, Tps	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Romney, Tp	8	8,000	500	56	.....
Ross, Tp	.....	.....	1,200	20	.....
Roxborough, Tp	6	10,800	2,316	883	.....
Russell, Tp	18	20,400	8,500	.....	.....
Ryde, Tp	6	3,000	4,500	5	.....
Ryerson, Tp	50	25,000	500	.....	.....
St. Catharines, C	117	225,000	100,000	5,000	350,000
St. Edmunds, Tp	1	600	300	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
St. Joseph, Tp.	.....	.....	866	56	.....
St. Mary's, Tn.	5	50,000	3,000	200	110,000
St. Thomas, C.	98	129,100	18,000	3,000	555,000
Saltfleet, Tp.	20	30,000	4,783	72	.....
Sandwich, Tn.	15	100,000	3,300	18	.....
Sandwich, W., Tp.	26	40,000	5,300	.....	.....
Sarnia, Tn.	33	116,000	15,204	15,457	198,000
Saugeen, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Tn.	18	105,000	12,000	9,000	.....
Schreiber, Tp.	10	80,000	175	.....	.....
Scugog, Tp	3	4,500	500	.....	.....
Seaforth, Tn.	6	12,000	25,600	2,500	13,000
Sebastopol, Tp.	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Seneca, Tp.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Seymour, Tp.	.....	.....	5,427	.....	.....
Sheffield, Tp.	5	4,000	1,000	85	.....
Shelburne, V.	12	15,000	.....	200	20,000
Sherborne, &c., Tps.	3	33,000	650	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, Tp.	1	1,000	183	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, S., Tp.	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Shuniah, Tp.	.....	.....	2,080	.....	.....
Sidney. Tp.	.....	.....	3,422	.....	.....
Simcoe, Tn.	32	45,000	800	.....	70,000
Smith's Falls, Tn.	18	36,000	2,500	700	235,000
Sombra, T.	.....	.....	33,746	165	.....
Somerville, Tp.	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Sophiasburg, Tp.	.....	.....	729	.....	.....
South River, V.	5	2,500	150	.....	.....
Southampton, Tn.	14	70,000	2,804	793	29,159
Springer, Tp.	10	3,000	200	.....	.....
Stafford, Tp.	9	3,000	500	.....	.....
Stanhope, Tp.	1	2,000	431	.....	.....
Stanley, Tp.	6	6,200	3,500	50	.....
Stayner, Tn.	5	3,375	1,100	90	30,000
Steelton, Tn.	10	15,000	26,633	984	26,000
Stephen, Tp.	.....	.....	2,894	.....	.....
Stirling, V.	5	10,000	300	.....	.....
Stisted, Tp,	2	1,700	700	.....	.....
Storrington, Tp.	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Stouffville, V.	1	1,000	1,300	.....	25,000
Stratford, C.	141	641,485	37,018	20,048	174,536
Strathroy, Tn.	6	7,200	2,200	640	61,891
Streetsville, V.	4	11,000	700	.....	15,000
Strong, Tp.	3	2,000	1,430	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls, Tn.	15	10,550	4,528	3,075	40,000
Sturgeon Point, V.	7	3,000	100	.....	.....
Sudbury, Tn.	25	300,000	7,415	3,000	150,000
Sullivan, Tp.	20	20,000	5,280	.....	.....
Sundridge, V.	2	1,000	200	.....	.....
Sutton West, V.	10	18,000	950	125	.....
Sydenham, Tp.	15	7,200	5,872	67	.....
Tara, V.	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Tarentorus, Tp.	.....	.....	2,899	.....	.....
Tecumseth, Tp.	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Teeswater, V.	4	6,000	1,000	125	15,000
Tehkummah, Tp.	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Thamesville, V	4	10,000	600	100	6,250
Thedford, V	1	1,300	1,400	.....	.....
Thessalon, Tn	12	30,000	2,000	1,000	29,493
Thessalon, Tp	5	3,500	395	.....	.....
Thompson, Tp	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Thornbury, Tn	3	10,500	5,000	.....	.....
Thorold, Tn	8	20,200	1,000	25	120,000
Thorold, Tp	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Tilbury, V	15	48,000	4,552	1,652	18,602
Tilbury, E., Tp	.....	.....	4,947	25	.....
Tilbury, N., Tp	60	40,000	2,500	.....	.....
Tilbury, S., Tp	30	22,000	2,000	.....	.....
Tillsonburg, Tn	6	23,000	5,000	.....	.....
Tiverton, V	.....	.....	479	.....	.....
Torbolton, Tp	.....	.....	909	.....	.....
Toronto, C	3,572	14,225,800	1,048,029	519,643	6,000,000
Toronto, Tp	16	35,000	7,681	400	.....
Toronto, East, Tn	190	360,000	10,000	.....	93,000
Toronto, Gore, Tp	7	13,000	3,000	.....	.....
Toronto, North, Tn	55	35,000	19,409	2,070	105,000
Toronto, West, C	260	574,200	16,182	10,098	225,000
Tossorontio, Tp	5	3,500	1,200	30	.....
Tottenham, V	10	.....	1,000	.....	6,000
Townsend, Tp	20	20,000	4,000	.....	.....
Trafalgar, Tp	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Tudor and Cashel, Tp	.....	.....	1,272	.....	.....
Turnbury, Tp	.....	.....	700	600	.....
Tweed, V	6	7,600	6,000	.....	.....
Uxbridge, Tn	2	2,400	5,000	.....	.....
Uxbridge, Tp	.....	.....	2,248	29	.....
Van Horne, Tp	15	15,000	600	.....	.....
Vankleek Hill, Tn	.....	.....	2,106	.....	.....
Vaughan, Tp	.....	.....	5,335	.....	.....
Verulam, Tp	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Vespra, Tp	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....
Vienna, V	1	500	575	.....	.....
Wainfleet, Tp	.....	.....	4,083	.....	.....
Walkerton, Tn	6	22,700	1,874	52	45,000
Walkerville, Tn	60	339,500	40,003	2,645	.....
Wallace, Tp	.....	.....	1,239	32	.....
Wallaceburg, Tn	.....	.....	2,211	35	.....
Walpole, Tp	.....	.....	6,395	37	.....
Wardsville, V	1	.....	588	.....	.....
Waterdown, V	6	15,000	1,233	.....	.....
Waterford, V	4	6,000	3,500	.....	.....
Waterloo, Tn	60	90,000	12,000	23,000	100,000
Waters, Tp	1	600	686	.....	.....
Watford, V	5	5,000	1,500	.....	.....
Watt, Tp	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
Wawanosh, E., Tp	.....	.....	1,657	.....	.....
Wawanosh, W., Tp	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Webbwood, Tn	10	6,000	500	500	.....
Welland, Tn	300	450,000	8,958	9,931	87,288
Wellesley, Tp	30	30,000	9,892	150	.....
Wellington, V	26	40,000	1,500	100	.....
Weetmeath, Tp	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Concluded.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Weston, V.	20	30,000	10,000	.....	12,800
Westport, V.	4	1,500	1,200	.....	.....
Whitby, Tn.	3	8,000	2,500	.....	74,000
Whitby, E., Tp.	15	12,000	500	.....	.....
Wiarton, Tn.	.....	.....	3,712	.....	50,572
Widdifield, Tp.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Williams, E., Tp.	.....	.....	7,700	.....	.....
Williams, W., Tp.	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Willoughby, Tp.	.....	.....	1,850	.....	.....
Wilmot, Tp.	.....	.....	5,366	501	.....
Winchester, Tp.	20	11,000	4,900	.....	.....
Winchester, V.	3	8,500	.....	400	.....
Windham, Tp.	.....	.....	4,341	34	.....
Windsor, C.	100	173,000	63,000	7,975	3,042,700
Wingham, Tn.	15	28,100	1,360	.....	65,000
Wolford, Tp.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Woodbridge, V.	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Woodhouse, Tp.	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Woodstock, C.	14	100,000	11,575	7,700	265,000
Woodville, V.	1	1,500	540	.....	.....
Woolwich, Tp.	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Worthington and Blue, Tps.	5	4,300	880	.....	.....
Wroxeter, V.	1	2,400	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming, V.	.....	.....	6,573	.....	.....
Yarmouth, Tp.	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Yonge Front, Tp.	.....	.....	2,193	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott Rear, Tps	.....	.....	2,087	.....	.....
Zorra, E., Tp.	30	30,000	9,000	122	.....
Zorra, W., Tp.	3	6,000	6,700	125	.....
Total	12,623	$36,062,579	$4,676,305	$1,467.825	$29,414,138

SUMMARY.

Cities.	No. new buildings erected during 1907.	Aggregate cost new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation, including sewers.	Cost or value public utilities owned and operated.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Belleville	51	171,550	20,000	951	290,057
Brantford	391	509,945	23,710	6,813	425,090
Chatham	57	136,880	41,429	10,311	220,000
Fort William	312	720,568	143,500	191,000	508,097
Guelph	80	502,750	28,463	9,225	501,449
Hamilton	671	3,030,240	124,974	135,834	2,278,410
Kingston	29	50,000	21,682	3,214	622,343
London	300	825,000	101,179	33,606	934,319
Niagara Falls	80	404,000	25,000	24,500	275,000
Ottawa	355	2,364,950	331,054	68,290	2,300,000
Peterborough	190	761,321	31,235	18,265	305,000
Port Arthur	66	400,000	147,400	159,071	1,136,937
St. Catharines	117	225,000	100,000	5,000	350,000
St. Thomas	98	129,100	18,000	3,000	555,000
Stratford	141	641,485	37,018	20,048	174,536
Toronto	3,572	14,225,800	1,048,029	519,643	6,000,000
Toronto, West	260	574,200	16,182	10,098	225,000
Windsor	100	173,000	63,000	7,975	3,042,700
Woodstock	14	100,000	11,575	7,700	265,000
19 Cities	6,884	25,945,789	2,333,430	1,234,544	20,408,938
116 Towns	2,575	6,517,500	1,015,539	206,077	8,114,792
135 Villages	693	1,069,480	241,185	11,263	885,908
411 Townships	2,471	2,529,810	1,086,151	15,941	4,500
681 Grand Total	12,623	$36,062,579	$4,676,305	$1,467,825	$29,414,138

PUBLIC UTILITIES CLASSIFIED.

In the following table the public utilities, the capital amounts for which have been given in the general municipal statistics, are classified under their respective objects. In some cases the classification is not quite complete, certain municipalities not keeping separate accounts for allied operations; in these instances the fact is noted by a reference to the columns in which the figures are given.

Municipalities.	(1) Water Works.	(2) Electric Lighting.	(3) Gas Works.	(4) Street Railway.	(5) Power Plant.	(6) Telephone System.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acton, V.	.....	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria, Tn.	9,416	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Almonte, Tn.	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg, Tn.	44,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnprior, Tn.	70,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora, Tn.	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aylmer, Tn.	80,000	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrie, Tn.	118,991	74,993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beamsville, V.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beeton, V.	14,500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville, City	200,057	.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....
Berlin, Tn.	190,813	298,149	with (2)	95,752	.....	.....
Blenheim, Tn.	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bobcaygeon, V.	.....	12,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Bothwell, Tn.	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge, Tn.	41,000	62,000	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Brampton, Tn.	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford, City	425,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeburg, V.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville, Tn.	243,000	175,000	with (2)	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls, V.	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbellford, Tn.	13,500	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham, City	200,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifford, V.	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood, Tn.	101,498	51,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall, Tn.	139,747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creemore, V.	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto, Tn.	40,704	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Dresden, Tn.	.....	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundalk, V.	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas, Tn.	56,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunnville, Tn.	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira, V.	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Tn.	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter, V.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenelon Falls, V.	.....	70,000	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Fort Erie, V.	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances, Tn.	52,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William, City.	400,000	.....	.....	52,000	.....	56,097
Galt, Tn.	184,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque, Tn.	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, V.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich, Tn.	Water wo	rks and el	ectric ligh	ting, but	value not	stated.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CLASSIFIED.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	(1) Water Works.	(2) Electric Lighting.	(3) Gas Works.	(4) Street Railway.	(5) Power Plant.	(6) Telephone System.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gravenhurst, Tn	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby, V	44,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph, City	158,970	223,697	with (2)	118,782	with (2)	.....
Hagersville, V	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Haileybury, Tn	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, City	2,278,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover, Tn	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, Tn	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hepworth, V	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Hespeler, Tn	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hintonburgh, V	103,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville, Tn	50,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois, V	40,100	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora, Tn	200,000	52,000	.....	.....	325,000	11,300
Kincardine, Tn	44,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, City	313,190	309,153	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Kingsville, Tn	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leamington, Tn	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay, Tn	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Listowel, Tn	31,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London, City	934,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucknow, V	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madoc, V	.....	14,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markham, V	10,000	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massey, Tn	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merriton, V	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland, Tn	75,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton, Tn	25,000	14,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell, Tn	30,000	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburg, V	25,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Forest	33,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee, Tn	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Liskeard, Tn	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket, Tn	29,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Tn	36,000	with (5)	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Niagara Falls, City	150,000	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay, Tn	104,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville, Tn	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia, Tn	90,000	325,000	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Oshawa, Tn	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, City	2,000,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound, Tn	144,230	.....	85,733	.....	95,178	.....
Paisley, V	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmerston, Tn	.....	14,000	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Paris, Tn	70,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound, Tn	53,438	47,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke, Tn	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penetanguishene, Tn	40,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Tn	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

PUBLIC UTILITIES CLASSIFIED.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	(1) Water Works.	(2) Electric Lighting.	(3) Gas Works.	(4) Street Railway.	(5) Power Plant.	(6) Telephone System.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Peterborough, City	305,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petrolea, Tn.	190,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton, Tn.	35,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur, City	572,263	60,135	.....	202,780	233,049	68,710
Port Colborne, V.	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Elgin, V.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope, Tn.	82,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Perry, V.	23,000	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott, Tn.	90,000	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston, Tn.	70,000	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Tn.	75,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester, Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
St. Catharines, City	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's, Tn.	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas, City	250,000	230,000	with (2)	75,000	.....	.....
Sarnia, Tn.	198,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaforth, Tn.	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne, V.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe, Tn	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls, Tn.	235,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton, Tn.	29,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stayner, Tn.	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Tn.	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stouffville, V.	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford, City	174,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathroy, Tn.	61,891	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streetsville, V.	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls, Tn.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury, Tn.	150,000	with (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teeswater, V.	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thamesville, V.	.....	6,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon, Tn.	18,280	11,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorold, Tn.	90,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilbury, V.	18,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto, City	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto E., Tn.	75,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto N., Tn.	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto West, City	200,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tottenham, V.	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton, Tn.	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Tn.	70,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Tn.	87,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston, V.	.....	12,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby, Tn.	52,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor, City	3,000,000	42,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wingham, Tn.	35,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock, City	200,000	65,000	.....	.....	with (2)	.....
Totals	24,452,250	3,058,607	233,133	546,314	683,227	140,607
Grand Total	29,414,138					

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Besides the Free Employment Bureaus which were working in 1907 at Hamilton, London and Ottawa, a fourth was opened at Berlin in May, 1908 The following tables will show the success with which they have operated :—

Applications for 1908.

Location.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hamilton :—						
January	35	.....	1	1	1	.....
February	19	.....	7	.....	7	.....
March	19	.....	8	.....	7	.....
April	29	3	11	1	9	1
May	28	2	10	.....	10	.....
June	27	2	10	3	10	1
July	38	3	22	.....	19	.....
August	19	.....	10	.....	10	.....
September	14	.....	8	.....	8	.....
October	23	1	8	1	8	1
November	27	2	15	4	13	2
December	8	6	1	6	1	6
Total	286	19	110	16	103	11
London :—						
January	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....
February	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....
March	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....
April	18	.....	3	.....	3	.....
May	18	.....	13	.....	13	.....
June	17	.....	13	.....	13	.....
July	14	1	10	1	10	1
August	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
September	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....
October	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....
November	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....
December	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	119	1	54	1	54	1
Ottawa :—						
January	27	6	.....	3	.....	2
February	26	7	2	3	2	3
March	19	1	4	3	4	3
April	19	2	.....	3	1	.....
May	26	.....	4	4	4	.....
June	22	5	1	5	1	4
July	22	2	4	1	4	1
August	12	4	13	4	1	3
September	19	4	5	4	5	4
October	22	.....	6	5	5	.....
November	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
December	21	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Total	259	31	44	36	30	20
Berlin :—						
May	29	.....	7	3	6	.....
June	32	.....	21	6	21	.....
July	41	5	38	.....	38	.....
August	39	.....	36	5	36	.....

Applications for 1908.—*Continued.*

Location.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Berlin.—*Con.*						
September	13	3	12	6	12	3
October	10	.....	8	3	8	.....
November	9	2	2	6	2	2
December	20	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Total	193	10	137	29	136	5
Grand total	857	61	345	82	323	37

Applications by Trades for Year 1908.

Trades or calling.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agents	11	.....	12	.....	2	.....
Bakers	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Blacksmiths	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler Maker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass Polishers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brickmaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brushmaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caretaker	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Carpenters	38	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Chauffeur	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks	44	1	16	.....	15	.....
Coachmen and Drivers	7	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Domestics	16	55	2	82	23	37
Electricians	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm Hands	104	5	64	.....	57	.....
Firemen	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Harness Makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers	544	.....	206	.....	196	.....
Lithographers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Millwrights	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil Miner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	10	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Plumbers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Hands	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roofers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saw Filers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonemasons	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Tinsmiths	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Varnisher	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Warehousemen	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Woodworkers	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	857	61	345	82	323	37

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

There is again an increase in the returns from the labor organizations, being 320 as compared with 271 last year and 157 the year before, which is pleasing to note; there is still manifested, however, a reluctance to make these returns, though the trades unions of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Continent of Europe take the broad view that the publication of such statistics is beneficial to organized labour as well as of interest to the general public.

RETURNS IN DETAIL OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Allandale.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Organized 1864; total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $16; average earnings per hour, 22cts; number of working hours per day, 12 to 20; wages paid monthly; no idle time, except through illness; total number employed at same calling in locality, 200; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members of organization and non-members; cash benefits, death, $1,500 to $3,000; out of work, $30 per month; special work for members, such as reading room, evening, classes, etc., carried on; both incorporated and registered. President, Mercer Martin, Allandale; Corresponding Secretary, George St. Louis, Allandale; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Amherstburg.

Name,—Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Local, No. 504. Organized June 10th, 1903; total membership, 248; average earnings per week, $17.34½; average earnings per hour, 28¾ cents; number of working hours per day, 10½; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 65; general cause of idleness, ice and cold weather; total number employed at same calling in locality, 248; all union men; instruction classes carried on. President, Robert Kett, Amherstburg; Corresponding Secretary, Milton D. Fox, box 246, Amherstburg; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Belleville.

Name,—International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 30. Total membership, 84; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 36 cents; number of working hours per week, 54; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; general cause of idleness, no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 40; members of union receive 36 cents per hour of nine hours; non-union, $3 per day of ten hours. President, James Boyle, Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, A. G. Coe, Belleville; meets alternate Mondays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 189. Organized October, 1872; total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $25; wages paid monthly; total number, (union and non-union) employed at

same calling in locality, 55; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members of organization and non-members; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, insurance; all members must insure; reading room is carried on; both incorporated, and registered. President, Thos. H. Marshall, Station P. O., Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, G. Teale, Station P. O. Box 11, Belleville; meets 1st and 2nd Sundays.

Name,—United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1718. Organized October, 1906; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturady, 9; wages paid weekly; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; carry on special work for members, such as reading room and evening classes. President, E. Jordan, Moira St., Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, Harry E. Phillips, Grove St., Belleville; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (Challenge Lodge, No. 66.) Organized May 23rd, 1881; total membership, 83; average earnings per week, $15; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 93; no difference in hours of labour and wages between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, 50 cents per day; death, policies from $500 to $3,000; out of work benefits only in case of strikes; no special work such as reading room, evening classes, etc.; incorporated and registered. Master Geo. Brown, Station P. O. Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. A. Acton, Station P. O., Belleville; meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

Berlin.

Name,—Berlin Musicians' Protective Association. Organized January, 1906; total membership, 80. President, E. C. Schultz, 26 Brubacher St., Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Albrecht, 149 Wellington St., Berlin; meets 1st Monday each quarter.

Name,—Hodcarriers and Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 160. Organized June 1st, 1905; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 20 cents to 22 cents; number of working hours per day, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle, per member, during year, 100; general cause of idleness, no work. President, Wm. Wahl, 54 Samuel St., Berlin; Corersponding Secretary, Geo. Hofmann, 58 Homewood Avenue, Berlin; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Name,—Journey Tailor' Union of America, No. 264. Organized September, 1904; total membership, male, 10; female, 8; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $7; average earnings per hour, male, 18 cents; female, 15 cents; number of working hours for first five days, 50 to 60; number on Saturday, 10 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member, during year, 25; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade, total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, males, 12; females, 13; union men and women receive from $2 to $3 per week more than non-union hands; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; in case of death, $100; union is registered. President, Sim. Witzel, Berlin; Corersponding Secretary, Annie Wuest, 104 College St., Berlin; meets 1st Tuesday in month.

Name,—International Cigarmakers' Union, No. 422. Organized July 24, 1899; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $10; men, females, same; average earnings per hour, male, 23 cents; females, 23 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4 in summer, 8 in winter; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per

member during year, 25; general cause of idleness, slackness in output, and damp weather,—stock don't dry; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 51; male, 45; female, 6; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, union men or women receive $7 per M. and upwards; non-unionists receive from $4 per M. up; cash benefits, lack of work, $3 per week for 6 weeks in one stretch, sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks; death, $50 for 2 years' membership; $200 for 5 years, $350 for 10 years and $500 for 15 years; loan to travelling members, single fare and 50 cents to nearest union till amount reaches $20; not incorporated or registered. President, F. Lutzkowki, Queen St., Berlin; Coresponding Secretary, Steve Woltheuser, 150 E. King St., Berlin; meets 2nd Wednesday at Trades and Labour Hall.

Name,—Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 9. Organized April 18, 1903; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $12 to $15. Number of working hours first five days, 50; on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 80; what difference (if any) in wages or hours of labour in locality between members and non-members of organization, members $12 to $15 per week; non-members, from $9 to 11; special work carried on for education of stationary engineering; both incorporated and registered. President, W. G. Dolan, Berlin; Coresponding Secretary, E. Emmrick, 186 Victoria St., Berlin; meets every Wednesday night.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 553. Organized March, 1900; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; idle during winter months; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 150 to 175; what difference (if any) in wages or hours of labour in locality between members and non-members of organization, union wages, 28 cents to 32 cents per hour; non-union, 22½ cents to 25 cents; cash benefits, sickness, one week, one month's dues; in case of death, $200; not incorporated or registered. President, Rodge F. Goften, 172 Joseph St., Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Peter Jacobs, 106 Wellington St.; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name,—Federal Labour Union, No. 17. Organized April 9, 1901; total membership, 132; average earnings per week, $10.50; average earnings per hour, 18 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 250; difference in wages between members and non-members, union men $1.70 to $2 per day, non-union men $1.25 to $2.50; not incorporated or registered. President, F. Arker Knecht, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Otto H. Zimmer, Berlin; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Name,—Upholdsterers' International Union, No. 42; Berlin and Waterloo. Organized Feb., 1908; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 45; no difference in wages between members and non-members; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, A. R. Nicholls, Waterloo; Coresponding Secretary, A. R. Lee, 110 Weber St., Berlin; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month.

Name,—Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 135. Organized November 16, 1908; total membership, 9; average wages per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 49.10; number on Saturday, 4.50; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; death benefits, $100 for married men, $75 for single; technical talks for members during winter months. President, V. L. Crober, Berlin; Coresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Wilson, 15 Richmond Ave., Berlin; meets 3rd Monday in month.

Blind River

Name,—International Longshoremens' Union, No. 749. Organized Oct. 16, 1906; total membership, 53; average earnings per hour, 40 cents; number of working hours for first five days, 50; on Saturday, 10; wages paid when work is finished; average number of days idle per member during year, nothing doing after navigation closes; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, about 125; union men have preference of work; no difference in wages or hours of labour between union and non-union men. President, Lewis Lamarre, Blind River; Corresponding Secretary, Belanie Fortin, Blind River; meets 1st Tuesday in month.

Name,—International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way, No. 491. Organized, 1904; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, foremen, $13.20; labourers,$9.60; average earnings per hour, foremen, 22 cents; laborers, 16 cents; number of working hours per week, 60; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 65; not incorporated or registered. President, Jas. McCarthy, Webbwood; Corresponding Secretary, W. Jewkes, Livingstone Creek; meets last Saturday in month.

Brantford.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch 810. Organized May 4, 1906; total membership, 48; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; (May 1st to Oct. 1st,) wages paid weekly; average number of days idle, per member during year, 46; cause of general idleness, on strike for higher wages and code of working regulations; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 150; what difference, in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, from 10 cents per hour and less more than non-members; no difference in hours; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week for 26 weeks; after $1.50 per week as long as illness lasts; death, $60; superannuation, $2 and $1.75 per week; out of work benefit, $2.50 per week and $1.50 per week for 12 weeks; also accident benefits up to $500 and local insurance; registered, not incorporated. President, James C. Coles, 240 Park Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Jago, 110 Spring St., Brantford; meets alternate Mondays, commencing Jan. 13th.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' Int'l Union, No. 91. Organized March 3rd, 1898; total membership, 95; average earnings per week, $12 to $15; average earnings per hour, 40 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90 to 100; general cause of idleness, winter weather and no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 150; non-members work 10 hours per day; cash benefits, death, $50 President, Albert Yeates, Riddols Avenue, Brantford;

Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Kerr, 8 Henrietta St., Brantford; meets alternate Thursdays.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 564. Organized 1903; total membership, 60; number of working hours first five days, 50; on Saturday, 9 for 7 months and 5 hours during 5 months; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, is a period of slackness when some of the shops run 48 hours per week; no difference in wages or hours of labour between union and non-union men; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200, according to length of membership; superannuation, $500 to members having attained 65 years of age, and 10 consecutive years' membership; $1,000 to members having attained 68 years of age and 20 consecutive years' membership; incorporated under International Association. President, Thos. Kirkley, 48 Queen St., Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Joe Hawkins, Brantford; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378. Organized June, 1900; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours per week, 48; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) at same trade in locality, 22, all union men; cash benefits, death, $75; neither incorporated nor registered. President, James Finch, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, E. R. Sayles, 126 Chatham St., Brantford; meets 4th Saturdays.

Name,—United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 186. Organized November, 1899; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle during year, 15; general cause of idleness, building operations cease on account of cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, about 14; non-members work 9 hours longer per week than members, and receive same wages; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks in one year; death, $100; superannuation, from $300 to $500; not incorporated nor registered. President, Swithens Whitfield, 229 Nelson St.; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Squibb, 100 William St.; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 59. Organized March 15, 1886; total membership, male, 19, female, 1; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $9; average earnings per hour, male, 20 cents; female, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; general cause of idleness, slackness in trade; difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) employed at same trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization, members work 8 hours per day and 4 on Saturday; non-members work 10 hours per day and $2 per M. less; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks; death, $500 to $550 according to length of membership; out of work benefit, $3 per week during winter months. Incorporated and registered. W. Springer, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Mather, 75 Greenwich St., Brantford; meets 3rd Tuesday.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 298. Organized, 1900; total membmership, 27; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; number on Saturday, from 8 a.m., to 11p.m.; wages paid weekly; no compulsory idle time; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 27, all union men; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 16 weeks; death, from $60 to $500; out of work benefit, no limit; body is incorporated. President, J. S. McCan, 18 Market St., Brantford; Corresponding Secretary,

A. R. Morgan, 42½ Market Street, Brantford; meets last Monday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union, No. 225. Organized March 20th, 1906; total membership, 18; average earnings, $2.50 per day; average earnings per hour, 12½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, public holidays; general cause of idleness, accidents; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 20; what difference, if any, in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization in locality, 50 cents per day; cash benefits, funeral expenses; body is incorporated. President, Wm. Minnos, Royal Hotel, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, John Daley, 157 Albion Street, Brantford; meets 1st and 3rd ——— of each month.

Name,—United Bro. Painters' Decorators' and Paperhangers' Union of America, No. 313. Organized March 17, 1901; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10.80; average earnings per hour, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 95; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 35 to 40; what difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged in trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization, union men receive 20 cents to 22 cents per hour for 9-hour day; non-union men from 15 cents to 20 cents per hour for 10-hour day; cash benefits, death, $50 to $100; body incorporated and registered. President, Thos. Hill, 9 Marlborough Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Jones, 93 Arthur Street, Brantford; meets 2nd Monday in month at Union Hall.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' International Union, No. 164. Organized April 9th, 1900; total membership, 9; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 18 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; general cause of idleness, winter and depression in trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 17; what difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged at trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization, one hour per day more and about ten per cent. in wages less to non-union members; cash benefits, death, $50, and strike benefits; no special work for members such as reading room or evening classes, etc. President, Thomas Jennings, 82 Erie Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, James Patterson, 20 Jarvis Street, Brantford; meets 2nd Tuesday.

Name,—Bartenders' International League, No. 182. Organized, 1899; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 44; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly and monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 32; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, free medical attendance and $3 per week; death, 1st year membership, $50, 2nd year, $75, 3rd year, $100; affiliated with American Federation of Labour, but not incorporated or registered. President, Alfred Smith, King's Hotel, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas McCusker, 239 Park Avenue, Brantford; meets last Sunday in month.

Name.—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 117. Organized 1891; total membership, male, 30; female, 30; average earnings per hour, male, 22 cents; female 15 cents; wages paid weekly; average number of

days idle per member during year, good times, one month; bad times, three months; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 32; female, 34; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for ten weeks; death, $100; no reading room or evening classes carried. President, Frank J. Chiswell, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Osman C. Baker, Imperial Hotel, Brantford; meets fourth Tuesdays.

Brockville.

Name,—Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 13. Organized, September 2nd, 1900; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $19.44; average earnings per hour, 36 cents; number working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during the year, 100; general cause of idleness, cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 22; difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members, non-members received 50 cents per day less; cash benefits, death, $25; have reading room; not incorporated or registerèd. President, Wm. Caldwell, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, G. L. Barclay, Box 74, Brockville; meets alternate Wednesdays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799. Organized, 1900; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $16.20; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during the year, 50; general cause of idleness, slackness in trade; difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged in same trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization, from 25 cents to 45 cents per day less to non-members; body incorporated. President, W. H. Fitzsimmons, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Brown, Box 396, Brockville; meets every Thursday night.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' International Union, No. 262. Organized 1900; total membership, 9 males, 11 females; average earnings per week, male, $12; female, $7; average earnings per hour, male, 25 cents; female, 15 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10 hours; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, dull season; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 14; female, 15; difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, ten per cent. less to non-members; cash benefits, $5 per week for 10 weeks in case of sickness, death, $100 4 years membership; no superannuation and no out of work benefits; no reading room or evening classes. President, Chas. A. Cato, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, David Muirhead, Brockville; meets 2nd Mondays.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 387. Organized March 29th, 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 55; number on Saturday, 14½; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $60 to $500; not incorporated or registered. President, Anson Carr, Box 672, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. J. Clutterbuck, Box 629, Brockville; meets 2nd and last Mondays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Div. 118. Organized 1874; total membership, 44; average earnings per week, $25 to $35; are

paid by the mile—$3.25 per 100 miles for passenger train and $3.90 per 100 miles for freight; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, depends on traffic; general cause of idleness, slackness in freight traffic; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 54; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $750 to $4,500; superannuation, $20 per month; special work for improvement carried on; incorporated in United States. President, G. W. Stone, 706 Savings Society Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, R. Wardrop, Brockville; meet Thursdays.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 366. Organized February, 1894; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 29 cents; number of working hours per week, irregular; general cause of idleness, lack of freight; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 40; some not yet eligible for membership; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $1,000 to $5,000; total amount paid for loss of hand, foot, hearing or sight; no reading room or evening classes; not incorporated or registered. President, W. J. Splan, William Street, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, R. McConachie, Box 553, Brockville; meets 1st Mondays at 2 p.m.

Carleton Place.

Name, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, No. 229. Organized, January, 1903; total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $13.75; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, lay off by company; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 52; all engaged at calling are organized; body is incorporated. President, Wm. Simpson, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Robertson, Box 262, Carleton Place; meets second Thursdays.

Name,—Boilermakers' and Helpers' Union, No. 325. Organized, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $8; average earnings per hour, 31 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 35; no difference in hours of work or wages between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $50; when on strike, $7 and $5 per week; no reading room or evening classes carried. International body registered in United States. President, Robert O. C. Lamb, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Hockenbull, Carleton Place; meets 4th Tuesday.

Chapleau.

Name,—Railway Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 237. Total membership, 175; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during the year, 30; general cause of idleness, reduction of staff; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 300; no difference in hours of labour or wages between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, there is only a regular insurance, not

compulsory, for either $500 or $1,000, cost, $12 per year; no reading room or evening classes carried. President, J. Brannan, Chapleau; Corresponding Secretary, H. Anderson, Chapleau.

Chatham.

Name,—International Iron Moulders' Union, No. 471. Organized July 5th, 1859; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $17; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; summer months, work 5 hours on Saturday; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, very steady until September; October, November and December, very slack; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, about 30; what difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged at same trade in locality—between members and non-members of organization, non-union men are nearly all handy men; no difference in hours of work, about $1 per day in wages less to non-members; cash benefits, $5.40 per week in case of sickness; death, $100 to $200; out of work benefit, 40 cents per week; body incorporated and registered. President, A. J. Box, Chatham; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Box, Chatham; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Cobalt.

Name,—Western Federation of Miners, No. 146. Organized March 24th, 1906; total membership, 2,500; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 33⅓ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, day shift, 9 hours; night shift, 6 hours; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; general cause of idleness, lockout and general cessation of industry; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, union, 500; non-union, 800; what difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged in calling in locality, between members and non-members of organization, union men work 9 hours per day, non-union, 10 hours per day, and 25 cents to 50 cents per day less than union men; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 15 weeks; death, $50; out of work benefits, strike support; have reading room and educational meetings one evening each week; not incorporated or registered. President, J. A. Welsh, Cobalt; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Botly, Box 446, Cobalt; meets each Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Collingwood.

Name,—Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 19. Organized September 6th, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, wages are paid by the hour, and it is a rare case when any man works full time; average earnings per hour, 37½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 9; number on Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, about 150; general cause of idleness, long winter, scarcity of work and raw summer; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 28; what difference in wages or hours of labour, if any, of those engaged at trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization, non-union men "job the work" for any wages

they can get, and work from 10 to 12 per day; union men work only nine hours, and do not work overtime in any case; no cash benefits; not incorporated or registered. President, Norman Paterson, Collingwood; Corresponding Secretary, W. Court, Collingwood; meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 627. Organized August 11th, 1903; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $16; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9 hours; wages paid fortnightly; total number (union and non-union employed at same trade in locality, 17; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; superannuation, $500 to $1,000; out of work benefits, dues paid; no special work carried on, such as reading room or evening classes; body incorporated. President, W. J. Henry, Collingwood; Corresponding Secretary, Mark E. Fryer, Box 585, Collingwood; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 321. Organized October 22nd, 1906; total membership, 17; average earnings per hour, 16 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10 hours; wages paid fortnightly; not incorporated or registered. President, John Bannan, Collingwood; Corresponding Secretary, John Ferguson, care Packing Co., Collingwood; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Crookston.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters Association of North America. Organized June 2nd, 1897; total membership, 15; average earnings per hour, 37½ cents; number of working hours in first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle during year, cannot say; general cause of idleness, inclement weather and lack of work; membership varies according to work on hand by contractors; total number employed at same trade in locality (union) 9 at present; cash benefits, death, $100; no special work such as reading rooms or evening classes; not incorporated or registered. President, Fred. McCauley, Crookston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Bone, Crookston; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Dundas.

Name,—International Moulders' Union, No. 269. Organized February 17th, 1900; total membership, 29; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 29; there are no non-union men in locality; cash benefits, sickness, $5. 40 per week; death, $100 to $200; out of work benefits, members are kept in good standing; no special work carried on such as reading room or evening classes; not incorporated nor registered President, Isidore Sturrock, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Watts, Box 315, Dundas; meets third Mondays.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 30. Organized 1899; total members, male, 50; female,70; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $6; average earnings per hour, male, 21 cents; female, 14½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4 wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year,

12; general cause of idleness, holidays; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 50; female, 70; no cash benefits; not incorporated or registered; no reading room or evening classes. President, J. A. Ward, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Cassels, Dundas; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Falls View.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Organized December 14, 1894; total membership, 95; average earnings per week, $12.50; average earnings per hour, 14 cents; number of working hours first five days, 58; number on Saturday, 11½; wages paid monthly; no idle days during year; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 7; no difference in wages or hours of labour in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, depends on amount of policy taken out by individuals; no special work for members such as reading room, evening classes, etc.; not incorporated or registered. Chairman, J. H. Stalery, Falls View; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Stalery, Falls View; meets on call of chairman.

Fort William.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (Fort William Branch). Organzied February 27th, 1908; total membership, 23; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged in same trade in locality, between member and non-members of organization, union men receive 35 cents per hour, non-union, from 25 cents; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $1.75 and $2 per week; trade privileges, $3.75 per week; tool benefit; not to exceed $100 in one claim; accident benefit, totally disabled, $500; partially, $250; temporarily, $125; body is registered. President, H. H. Wilcox, 123 Myles Street, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, H. Blackburn, Box 991, Fort William; meets alternate Thursdays, commencing March 5th.

Name,—International Longshoremen and Grain Trimmers' Association, No. 479. Organized May, 1904; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, 10 to 20 per day; number on Saturday, from 10 to 24, and sometimes half Sunday night; average number of days idle per member during the year, from four to four and a half months; general cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number (union and non- union) employed at same calling in locality, 30; cash benefits, sickness, optional with local body; in case of accident members draw full pay until able to return to work; no reading room or evening classes President, Robert McCollum, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, W. Houston, Box 416, or 215 Brodie Street, Fort William; meets first Wednesday.

Name,—International Longshoremen and (Coal) Trimmers' Association, No. 746. Organized Aug. 28th, 1906; total membership, 260; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50, or counting double shift, 100; number on Saturday, 10, or counting double shift, 20; wages paid monthly: general cause of idleness, close of navigation; total

number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 325, no difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at calling between members and non-members of organization; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, evening classes, etc. President, Ernest Boss, Box 982, FortWillian; Corresponding Secretary, Willis Froggatt, Fort William; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Fort William Div., No. 128. Total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $9 to $18; average earnings per hour, 15 cents to 30½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality. varies very much; general cause of idleness, reduction of staff in winter months; no difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in calling in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000 for those who insure. President, A. H. Armstrong, West Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, A. Rowe, Box 395, Fort William; meets last Saturday in month.

Name,—International Moulders' Union, No. 429. Organized Sept. 28th, 1906; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday. 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 19; cash benefits, sickness, $5.70 per week; death. $100 from one to five years' membership; $150 from five to ten years'; $175 from ten to fifteen years'; and $200 from fifteen years and over; out of work benefit, exemption from dues for 13 weeks; no special work for members such as reading room, evening classes, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Dennis Dorrisy, Copp's Foundry; Corresponding Secretary, F. Christiansen, Box 1063, Fort William; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417. Organized, 1905; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $17; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 17; cash benefits, death, $75; no special work for members such as reading room, evening classes, etc. President, David Ross, Box 396, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. R. Wallace, Box, 396, Fort William; meets 1st Saturday.

Galt.

Name,—Brass Workers, (Mixed Local). Organized Nov. 22nd, 1907; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 22 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50: number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 26; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 11; cash benefits, death, $100; no special work for members such as reading room, evening classes, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Samuel C. Haddock, Galt P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. McPhee, Galt P.O.; meets 4th Thursday.

Name,—International Hodcarriers and Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 188. Re-organized March 21st, 1908; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 22½ to 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturady, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; general

cause of idleness, cold weather and lack of building operations; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 75; non-union men receive from 16 cents to 20 cents per hour; have reading room for members; body incorporated and registered. President, John Philips, Galt; Recording Secretary Geo. C. Keyes, Colborne St., Galt; meets alternate Fridays.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 120. Total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 21 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12· slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 450; female, 300: no difference in wages and hours of labour of those employed at trades in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, $4 per week; death, $50 to $200; superannuation, $500 to $1,000; out of work, (strike) $6 to $8 per week; no special work such as reading room or evening classes. President, E. D. Gordon, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, John Cunningham, Box 463, Galt; meets alternate Mondays, from March 30th.

Guelph.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 310. Organized June, 1901. Total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 55; number on Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 33; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, from $60 to $500, union incroporated. President, Edwin Wilson, 70 Macdonald St., Guelph; August H. Mogk, 49 Green St., Guelph.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 3; total membership, 30; average earnings per week. $21.60; average earnings per hour, 40; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year,100; general cause of idleness, winter months; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 30; no difference in wages and hours of labour of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization; no cash benefits; have reading room for winter months; not incorporated or registered. President John Benalick, Hearn Avenue, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, John Gould, 107 Alma St., Guelph; meets 2nd Thursday.

Name,—Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277. Organized 1900; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, slackness in work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 23 union and one non-union. President, Matthew Loudon, Queen St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Taylor, 20 Albert St., Brooklyn; meets 2nd Monday.

Name,—Tapestry Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 585. Organized March 14th, 1907; total membership, men 13, females 4; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $7; average earnings per hour, 16½ cents, male; 13 cents, female; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, lack of material; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, male, 15; female, 4; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those employed in locality

between members and non-members of organization; affiliated with United Textile Workers. President, Fred. Drahoyl, Bay St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, John Macgowan, 34 Cross St., Guelph; meets 2nd Wednesday.

Name.—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 711. Organized March 19th, 1907; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number of idle days per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, slackness in business; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 30; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged at trade in locality; between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive 18 cents to 20 cents per hour of ten hours per day; cash benefits, death $50 to $350; no special work for members such as reading room or evening classes; body incorporated. President, J A. Fluker, Victoria Hotel, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Smith, 31 Waterloo St., Guelph; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, No. 34. Total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 22 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 180; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at same trade in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, six months' member, $50; no reading room or evening classes; not incorporated or registered. President, Alex. G. Cross, Nottingham St.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Howard, 18 Berlin St.; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Name,—Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391. Organized July 19th, 1900; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8: wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, only holidays; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 30; all union; cash benefits, death, $75; no reading room or evening classes. President, John P. Walsh, Box 574, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. P. Doughty, Box 574, Guelph; meets 1st Tuesday.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297. Organized week, male, $10: female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly and monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, two months in winter, and two months in summer is generally slack; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $25 to $100; no reading room or evening classes. President, John Knowles, Paisley St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Teenie Astell, 130 Oxford St., Guelph, meets 1st Monday.

Hamilton.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 131. Organized 1900; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours, four days, 40; one day, 5 hours; number on Saturady, 13½ hours; wages paid weekly; total number, (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 12; non-union men work one and a half hours per day more than members of union; cash benefits, sickness, 50 cents per week;

death, $60 to $500; out of work benefit, optional; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 John St., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Monday.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 114. Organized April 8th, 1902; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 44; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 4; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those employed at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, through efforts of the union; no reading room or evening classes; not incorporated or registered. President, J. Glockling, 166 Emerald South, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Monk, 120 Locke St., North, Hamilton; meets 4th Wednesday.

Name,— Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Organized April 21st, 1907; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 17 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness rest and sickness; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 30; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at same calling between members and non-members of organization; no benefits. President, Geo. Williams, Sheaffe St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Wilson, 135 Caroline St. N.; meets 3rd Tuesday.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750. Organized April 18th, 1872; total membership, 180; average earnings per week, $17.20; average earnings per hour, 40 cents; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; general cause of idleness, bad weather and slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 400; what difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization; 5 to 10 cents per hour in favour of union men; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $1.75 and $2 per week; out of work benefit, $2 per week; no reading room or evening classes. President, Peter Gemmell, 100 Ray St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. Keinholt, 232 Bold St., Hamilton; meets alternate Fridays.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 817. Total membership, 123; average earnings per hour, 37½ cents; number working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; cash benefits, out of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death, $100; superannuation, $2 per week; no reading room or evening classes. President, Peter Gemmell, 100 Ray St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Smith, 73 Catherine St., N., Hamilton; meets alternate Mondays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18. Organized, 1881; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $17; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 35; cause of general idleness, bad weather; total number (union and non-union) working at same trade in locality, about 400; non-union men take what is offered them in wages; cash benefits, death, $200; body incorporated. President, W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, James Calvert, 102 Ray St., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—International Cigarmakers' Union, No. 55. Organized 1864; total membership, male, 180; female, 10; average earnings per week, male, $11; female, $11, piece work; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, stocktaking; no non-union cigarmakers in locality; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, from $50 to $550; out of work benefit, $3 per week; no reading room or evening classes; body incorporated. President, John Canary, York St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, F. Hough, 170 Duke St., Hamilton; meets 2nd Tuesday.

Name,—Federal Labour Union (City Firemen), No. 11. Organized January, 1900; total membership, 40; wages paid fortnightly. President, John Smith, Colborne St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. Aitchison, 206 McNah St., Hamilton; meets 1st Monday.

Name,—Cutters' and Trimmers' Local, 23, U. G. W. of A. Organized March 1st, 1903; total membership, 60; average, earnings per week, $11.75; average earnings per hour, 23½ cents; number working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5, for 6 months in year; 4 hours, last 6 months (winter); wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, very little; general cause of idleness, slackness of work between seasons; have no reading room or evening classes, but have social evenings occasionally; body incorporated. President, H. P. McGarrity, 179 Mary St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Ferguson, 111 Elgin St., Hamilton; meets 1st Tuesday.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 256. Total membership, male 50; female 20;; average earnings per week, male $11, female $6; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness lack of work; difference in wages between members and non-members, about $2 for males, no difference in hours; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Charles Doherty, Elgin St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Cleary, 412 Hughson St. N., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—Journeymen Horseshoers' Local, No. 72. Organized 1875; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $10 to $12; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, uncertain; general cause of idleness, bad weather and sickness; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 25; difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members or organization, $1 per week in favour of members. President, Wm. Gidley, 163 Napier St., Hamilton: Corresponding Secretary, Richard Coates, 13 Bay St. N.; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, local 205. Organized June 26th, 1900; total membership, 64; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours per day in summer and 8 hours per day in winter; number on Saturday, 5 hours per day in summer and 4 hours per day in winter; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; general cause of idleness, immigration; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 247; wages vary from 5 cents to 12½ cents per hour in favour of members; body incorporated. President, Samuel Cowan, 66 Picton Avenue, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Somerville, 105 Locke St south, Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Trades and Labour Hall, John St., South.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 298. Organized March 15th, 1904; total membership, 60; average earnings per hour, 50 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; cash benefits, death, $50. President, James Moore, 393 North Bay St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Minns, 285 S. Queen., Hamilton; meets 2nd and 4th Thursday.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 27. Total membership, 42; average earnings per week, $20 · average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; cash benefits, sickness, relief fund; death, insurance gratuity. President, E. C. Shepheard, 223 Park St. N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. Cameron, 297 York St., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 107. Organized April, 1899; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 18 cents; 1st year, 16 cents per hour; 2nd year, 18 cents; after 2 years, 20 cents per hour; number of working hours first five days, 10½; number on Saturday, 10½; 10 hours the minimum, 12.30 maximum; wages paid fortnightly; no idle days, sickness only cause of idleness, total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 200: no difference in wages per hour between union and non-union men; but union men work shorter hours; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week for 8 weeks; death, International pays $100. President, John Theakes, 157 Wentwork St. North, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Lamond, Box 205, Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Name,—Sheet Metal Workers, Local 61. Organized 1895; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $15.50; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; everage number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, sickness and dull times; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 80; union men receive 10 cents per hour more than non-union men; cash benefits, death, $100; body incorporated. President, Chris. Hottham, 146 Wood St. E., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. March, 242 Hughson St. N., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228. Organized November 22, 1900; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $12; piece work; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, slackness of work: total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 500; female 400; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week: death, $50; also $3 per week for sickness from shop club; body incorporated and registered. President, J. J. Gimblett, cor. Cannon and Caroline Sts., Hamilton: Corresponding Secretary, W. Ansty, 400 Victoria St., Hamilton; meets 3rd Tuesday,

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 234, Female. Total membership, female 80; piece work; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, stocktaking; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, female 700; same hours and piece work rate for members and non-members; sick benefits, $5 weekly; death benefit, $100 if member for two years in good standing; no out of work

benefit; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Miss Mary McLeod, Herkimer St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ethel Copeland, 132 Markland St., Hamilton; meets Fourth Thursday in month.

Name,—International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 129. Organized July 14th, 1906; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $12; average working hours first five days, 3 hours afternoon and 3 hours night; Saturday the same; wages paid weekly; average number ot days idle per member during year, house closed during June, July and August; no non-union men in locality; body registered. President, Thos. McNab, 158 Barton St. E., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, V. E. Knapman, 300 Ferguson Avenue N., Hamilton, meets 4th Sunday.

Name,—Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 2. Organized May 23, 1887· total membership, 59; average earnings per week, $15; number working hours first five days, 55 to 65; number on Saturday, 6 to 13 including Sunday; wages paid weekly, fortnightly and some monthly; total number employed at same trade in locality, about 100; cash benefits, sickness, dues paid; meet two nights per month to study, discuss best way of handling steam plants, body incorporated and registered. President, H. R. Clark, 24 Poulette St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, C. Alex. Lecker, 57 Ashley St., Hamilton; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Name,—International Typo. Union, No. 129. Organized September, 1869; total membership, about 110; average earnings per week, $15.30; average earnings per hour, 32 cents; number of working hours first five days; news, 42; job, 44; number on Saturday, news, 6: job, 4; wages paid weekly; 10 of our number lose 78 days per year; cause, lack of work; total number employed at trade in locality,100;only one non-union office; pay unknown; death benefits, $75; no other cash benefits; not registered. President, R. J. Robb, Herald Office, Corresponding Secretary, John J. Burns, 230 John St. N., Hamilton; meets 2nd Saturday.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1. Organized 1868; total membership, 230; average earnings per hour, 50 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 160; cash benefit, death, $100; body incorporated and registered. President Richard Ailles, 14 Margaret St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. Callaghan, Roslyn Avenue; Hamilton; meets every Thursday.

Name,—Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 48. Organized 1898: total membership, 92; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $6; average earnings per hour, male, 18c.; female, 10c.; number working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 92; female 80; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization who work on piece work; body incorporated. President, Geo. Harris, Reignald St. S., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Kershaw, 44½ Greig St., Hamilton; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name,—International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9. Organized May 15, 1900; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 22½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number of idle days per member during year, 20: general cause of idleness, stocktaking; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 26; no

difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, when on strike, $5 per week. President, W. R. Rollo, 288 Victoria Avenue North, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. McAdam, 187 York St., Hamilton; meets 2nd and 4th Monday.

Name,—United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 67. Oragnized July 1st, 1899; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $18.75; average earnings per hour, 37½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; general cause of idleness, over stocking labour market; more men than the activity of trade warrants; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 70; what difference in wages and hours of labour (if any) of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, non-members work all hours and receive what they can get in wages; cash benefits, $5 per week; death, $100; superannuation, $400. President, James Cunningham, 200 Bay St. North, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Harris, 28 Smith Avenue, Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Name, International Molders' Union of North America, No. 26. Organized 1860; total membership, 375; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, stove plate, 10, machinery, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, 72; cause of idleness, hot weather, depression in winter, taking inventory; total number employed at trade in locality, male, about 415; female coremakers, 20 to 30; sick benefits, $5.40 per week for 13 weeks; out of work benefits, 40 cents per week for 13 weeks; not incorporated or registered. President, Chris. Newman, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. W. Ripley, 159 Mary St., Hamilton; meets every Wednesday.

Name,—Hamilton Musicians' Protective Association. Organized April 9, 1903; total membership male, 200, female, 8. President A. J. Nelligan, 81 Picton St. E., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Gimblett, 112 Caroline St. N., Hamilton; meet 2nd Sunday afternoon.

Name.—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, Local No. 95. Organized, March 24, 1906; total membership, 50; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid outside men, weekly, inside men every two weeks; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 100; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit, $100; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, David Lambe, 286 John St. N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Don Urquhart, 146 Macaulay St. E., Hamilton; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Name,—Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 35. Organized July, 1899; total membership, 15; average earnings per hour, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50, first 6 weeks; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; day work, $2 per day; average number of days idle per member during year, 9 months on strike, cause of idleness; total number (union or non-union) employed at trade in locality, 10; non-union man this year receives $2.50 per day with a Buck; union men receive $2 per day; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, James P. Ball, 282 McNab St. N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Bevers, 35 Tisdale St., Hamilton; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—Bartenders' Union, No. 197. Organized November 4th, 1899; total membership, 94; average earnings per week, $12 average earnings per

hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 10; cause of idleness, poor times; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 110; difference in wages between members and non-members, union men average, $12, non-union, between $8 and $9; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefits, $50; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated but registered. President, Geo. Hibbard, Turbinia Hotel, James St. N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Farr, Hanrahan Hotel, Barton St. E., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Name,—Patternmakers' League of North America. Organized Feb. 24, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $16.50; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, half 5 hours; half 9 hours; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 110; cause of idleness, slack trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 40; difference in wages between members and non-members, members receive 50 to 75 cents per day more than non-members; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefits graded from $50 to $400; superannuation, $12 to $16 per week; no out of work benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, John Harrower, 42 St. Matthews Ave., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, James Anderson, 136 Cannon St. E., Hamilton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in month.

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232. Organized about 6 years ago. Total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $11 to $13.20; average earnings per hour, 20 cents to 24 cents; number of working hours first five days, 55; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, one week to five; cause of idleness, stock-taking or slack time; all employed at trade in locality are union men; sick benefits, $5 per week for 13 weeks; death benefit, $100; out of work benefits, dues paid, 25 cents per week; no special work for members carried on such as reading rooms, etc.; both incorporated and registered. President, J. Lee, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Jarvis, Main St., west, Hamilton; meets fourth Friday in month.

Holland Landing.

Name,—Threshers' Protective Association, No. 16. Organized May 12, 1903; total membership, 20. President, Thos. Stickwood, Sharon; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. H. Smith, Holland Landing.

Kenora.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1837. Organized April 24th, 1907; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $20.65; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; cause of general idleness, as a general rule the 3 or 4 winter months are pretty dull; total number (union and non-uion) employed at same trade in locality, 65; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged in trade in locality between union and non-union members of organization, hours are practically the same, but 25 cents per hour is the general rate for non-union labour; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for three

weeks, and $3 per week for following five weeks: death, $400; wife's death, $50. President, Geo. R. Mathews, Kenora; Corresponding Secretary, James C. Hayes, Kenora; meets 2nd Wednesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 236. Organized December 28, 1904· total membership, 35: average earnings per hour, 23½ cents to 28½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours from October 1st to April; 9½ hours from April till October; number on Saturday, 5; average number of idle days per member during year, inspectors, none; carmen, public holidays; general cause of idleness, sickness or reduction in staff; cash benefits, mutual aid association in case of death or disabled members. President, W. J. Ball, Kenora; Corresponding Secretary, N. B. Jones, Kenora; meets 3rd Friday.

Name.—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 288. Organized, 1900; total membership, 250; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; no idle days except on leave of absence; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality; in summer, 2,000; winter, 250; all regular men are in union; cash benefits, when strike occurs; have correspondence schools on technical work, convering bridge buildings and railroad engineering; these subjects are most interesting to membership, and are constantly discussed in the lodge rooms and members take a course in either subjects. President, Jas. W. Wilson, B. and B. Dept., C.P.R.; Kenora; Coresponding Secretary, Alex. J. Selwyn, Box 194, Kenora.

Kingston.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249. Organized Aug., 1899; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 31¼ cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, inclemency of weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 80; nearly all non-union men demand union schedule of wages; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $50 to $400. President, W. J. Campbell, Division St., Kingston; Coresponding Secretary, 26 Quebec St., Kingston; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 4. Organized Jan., 1901; total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 37 cents; number of working hours first five days, 54; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly in summer, monthly in winter; general cause of idleness, close of navigation; have lectures by professors from Queen's College. President, Wm. Spencer, 208 Sydenham St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, James Gillie, 97 Clergy St., Kingston.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers; total membership, 21; average earnings per week, $11.25; average earnings per hour, 22½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6 to 10; cause of idleness, holidays and breakdowns; cash benefits, sickness, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $2.50 per week; out of work benefit, $2.50 per week; body registered in England. President, Duncan Campbell, 187 Ordance St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, John Lovick, 152 Gordon St., Kingston; meets alternate Wednesdays.

Name,—Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Local, No. 561. Organized Jan., 1904; total membership, 200; average earnings per week,

$7.50 to $9; average earnings per hour, 12½ to 15 cents; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; idle 4 months in year by navigation closing; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 40 union men, 10 non-union; difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged in locality between members and non-members of organization, union men receive from $37.50 to $40 per month, non-union men $30 per month; have hall for evening classes. President, Frank Gallagher, 229 Wellington St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Mullen, 42 Ordnance St., Kingston; meets each Friday.

Name,—International Hodcarriers' and Builders' Labourers Union, No. 66. Organized 1904; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $10; average earning per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, immigrants flooding the city, who work for any price; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 400; members of union work two hours per day less than non-members; cash benefits, death, $50, $75, and $100; hall open for benefit of members from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. President, Amos Chas. Smith, 469 Division St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Gray, 106 Montreal St., Kingston, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Name,—Longshoremens' International Union, No. 229. Organized March 29th, 1901; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality; union men, 100; non-union, 30; union men receive 25 cents per hour, non-union men from 15 cents to 20 cents; have hall and reading room. President, J. A. O'Neil, 276 Sydenham St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Mullen, 42, Ordnance St., Kingston, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

Name,—International Moulders' Union, No. 252. Organized Feb. 25, 1899; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 25½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; number of idle days per member during year, 13; general cause of idleness, holidays and sickness; all union men in locality, and a minimum and maximum wage paid; cash benefits, sickness, $5.40 per week, death, $150; out of work benefit for 13 weeks in one year; not incorporated or registered. President, James Muckler, Can. Locomotive Works, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. McParland, 46 Patrick St., Kingston; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 114. Organized May 24th, 1900; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 60; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive 20 per cent. lower wages, and work 25 per cent. in hours more than do members of union; have free reading room etc.; body incorporated. President, T. Edgar, 29 Rideau St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, G. B. Coward, 386 Albert St., Kingston; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name.--Lake Seamen's Union. Organized July 10, 1905; total membership, 335; average earnings per week, $11.50 (on sailing vessel); wages paid monthly or at end of trips; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number (union and non-union) employed at same caling in locality, 150; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those engaged at calling in locality between members and non-members of organization; 25 cents per day in some cases on sailing vessels, freighters none; cash benefits, sickness, allowance per week for tobacco; death, $75; for loss of clothing in wreck or fire, $30; disablement benefit, $300; have reading room; not registered or incorporated. President, Chairmen elected each meeting night; Recording Secretary, Thomas H. Fleming, Box 96, Kingston; meets each Monday.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters of North America. Organized March 1, 1888; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $21.60; average earnings per hour, 45 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Wm. Driscoll, Bagot St., Kingston; Coresponding Secretary, F. A. Mock, 24 Elm St., Kingston; meets 1st Tuesday.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 117. Total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness; slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 22; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those working at trade in locality, between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Edward Ada, 11 Deacon St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Hamilton, 302 Collingwood St., Kingston; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Latchford.

Name,—Order of Railway Telegraphers, Division No. 99. Organized May 9th, 1907; total membership,35; average earnings per week, $12.25; average earnings per hour, 17 cents; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 40; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those working at calling in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, in case of necessity, assistance is rendered; body is incorporated and registered. Chief Telegrapher, A. D. Charterton, North Bay; Coresponding Secretary, L. C. McBride, Latchford; meets 3rd Saturday.

Lindsay.

Name,—Locomotive Engineers, Hope Lodge, No. 174. Total membershop, 45; average earnings per week, $25. President, George Mursey, Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, T. Wilkinson; meets 2nd and 4th Sundays.

London.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 366. Total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 46; number on Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; idle on public holidays; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 60; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of

those employed in calling in locality between member and non-members of organization, non-union men receive $1 per week less in wages and work three hours per week more than union men; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $500; not incorporated or registered. President, Harold Smith, Grigg House, London; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Lecker, 713 Richmond St., London; meets 4th Mondays.

Name,—Bartenders' International League. Total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $12 and board; number of working hours, 6 days 6 hours one day and 9 hours every other day; on Saturday, two men at 6 and 9 hours each; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 60; non-union men receive 25 per cent. less in wages than union men; cash benefits, sickness $5 per week; death, $100; body affiliated with A. F. of L. President, George Parker, Tecumseh House, London; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Edsall, 58 Colborne St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Name,—United Brewery Workers, No. 381. Organized Aug. 16, 1907; total membership, 37; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 18 2-3 cents; number of working hours first five days, 48 3-4; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 125; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; not incorporated or registered. President, Herbert Slingo, 22 Gunn St., London; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Mann, 129 Sydenham St., London; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 5. Organized Jan., 1863; re-organized Jan., 1882; total membership, 74; average earnings per week, $12 to $14; average earnings per hour, 43 cents in 1907; 45 cents per hour in 1908; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 130; general cause of idleness, bad weather and slack times; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 130; what difference in wages and hours of labour (if any) of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, union men work 8 hours per day and receive 43 cents and 45 cents per hour; non-union men work 9 and 10 hours per day and receive 35 cents to 40 cents per hour; cash benefits, death, $50. President, W. C. Northy, 794 Lorne Ave., London; Corresponding Scretary, S. H. Foxworthy, 391 Oxford St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, London Branch, No. 820. Organized June, 1860; total membership, 58; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle during year, 30; general cause of idleness, inclement weather and dullness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 400; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those employed in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits; sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $2 per week. President, F. J. Burt, 715 Central Ave., London; Corresponding Secretary, John Tanton, 379 Waterloo St., London; meets alternate Wednesday.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1946. Organized Nov. 13, 1907; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $13.86; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; aver-

age number of days idle per member during year, about 40; general cause of idleness, winter weather and slack times; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 400; what difference (if any) of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work 10 hours per day generally, and receive from 16 cents per hour up; cash benefits, death, $200; $50 funeral benefit in case of wife's death. President, Geo. Paxton, 222 Richmond St., London; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Effinger, 12 Askin St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

Name,—International Cigarmakers' Union, No. 278. Organized Jan., 1891; total membership, male, 264; female, 41; average earnings per week, male, $12; female, $10 to $12; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 540; female, 640; union men work 8 hours per day; non-union men work from 9 to 10 hours per day; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week for 18 weeks; sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 for 2 years' membership, $200 for 5 years'; $350 for 10 years' and $550 for 15 years' membership; body registered. President, Arthur Borland, Grey St., London; Corresponding Secretary, W. Heslop, 4 Leslie St., London; mets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 648. Organized 1874; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $12.40; average earnings per hour, 22½ cents; number of hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week for 14 weeks; sickness, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $1.75 to $2.50 per week; registered in England. President, Alex. McDonald, 338 Oxford St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Scollick, 583 Grey St., London; meets alternate Friday from October 2nd.

Name,—Stationary Engineers, No. 30. Organized June 22, 1907; total membership, 44; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week; meetings are principally for educational instruction pertaining to the trade; body is incorporated and registered. President, George Mall, McClary Mfg. Co., London; Corresponding Secretary, W. Morris, 47 Byron Avenue, London; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Name,—Federal Labour Union, (mixed occupations) No. 5. Organized 1901; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, varies; average earnings per hour, varies; number of working hours first five days, some 40, some 50; number on Saturday, generally 5; wages paid weekly; difference in wages or hours of labour, those working in establishments where unions exist receive higher wages than those working in places where no organization obtains; have social evening each month, for recreation and visitors. President, Wm. Cole, Cortwright St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. T. Marks, 425 Grey St., meets 4th Friday.

Name,—Hodcarriers' and Builders' Labourers' Union of America, No. 286. Organized Oct. 22., 1895; re-organized March, 1908; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, winter weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 75; difference in wages or hours of labour of those employed in locality between members and non-members of organization; 5 cents per hour in favour of members; cash bene-

fits, death, $50 to $100. President, Wm. Burleigh, 206 Adelaide St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Sculthorpe, 33 Napier St., London; meets 3rd Monday.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 383. Reorganized June 24, 1899; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 20c.; number working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; those connected with railways monthly; general cause of idleness, depression in business; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 150; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week; death, $200; out of work, non-payment of dues; superannuation, 10 years of good standing at age of 65 years, $500; 20 years of good standing, at age of 68 years, $1,000. President, John Meredith, 210 Horton St., London; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. McRoberts, 175 Simcoe St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name,—International Moulders' Union, No. 37. Organized 1857; total membership, 68; average earnings per hour, 23½c.; number of working hours first five days on full time, 50; part time of 6, 8, and 9 hours; number on Saturday, from 5 to 9 hours; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, over production and surplus immigration; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 220; cash benefits, sickness, $5.40 per week; death, $150 to $250; out of work benefit, non-payment for dues; total disability, from $100 to $200, according to length of membership. President, Edward Wm. Moore; Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Durden, 180 Hamilton Road, London; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Musical Protective Association, No. 279. Organized Feb. 3, 1903; total membership, male, 125; female, 5. President, St. J. Hythmanch, 781 Richmond St., London; Corresponding Secretary, E. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St., meets once a month.

Name,—Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 97. Total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $14.40; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; what difference in wages or hours of labour (if any) of those working at same trade in locality between members and non-members of organization; non-union men receive from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour for 9 hours per day; cash benefits, death, $300; body incorporated. President, S. A. Roberts, 41 Regina St., London; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Mitchell, 777 Grey St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Friday.

Name,—United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters, No. 289. Organized Jan. 18, 1907; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $15.40; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday,4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; general cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 32; difference in wages or hours of work of those engaged at trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, union men have a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, and non-union receive 20 cents to 30 cents per hour; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100. President, F. G. Crook, 75 Sackville St., London; Corresponding Secretary, G. F. Avey, 205 Horton St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name,—London Typographical Union, No. 133. Organized 1869; total membership, 63; average earnings per week, male, $13.50; females, $9; average earnings per hour, male, 27 cents; female, work by piece; number

of working hours first five days, news, 40; job, 42½; number on Saturday, news, 8; job, 8½; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality; male, 100; female, 20; difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged in trade in locality between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work 3 hours more per week for 50 cents to $1 less wages; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $75; superannuation, $4 per week; body not incorporated or registered. President G. T. McKay, 916 Dufferin Avenue, London; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest V. Dodd, 185 Emery St., London, meets 1st Saturday.

Name,—Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, London Division, No. 68. Organized Dec., 1865; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, paid on mileage basis, and paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 40. Chief Engineer, John Sheehy, 274 Hamilton Road, London; First Ass'st Engineer, Henry E. Cronch, 821 Dundas St., London; meets 1st and 2nd Thursdays.

Name,—Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 117. Organized 1873; total membership, 60; total earnings per week, wages based on mileage principle, and paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 70; cash benefits, death from $500 to $3,000; body incorporated and registered. President, D. H. Henderson, 464 Dufferin Ave., London; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Smith, 375 Glebe St., London; meets 1st Wednesday, 8 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Ontario Lodge, No. 468. Organized Aug., 1891; total membership, 31; wages paid monthly; cash benefits, insurance. President, Jas. J. Davis, 521 Pall Mall St., London, Coresponding Secretary, Chas. Phipps, 593 Princess Av., London; meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2 p.m.

Name,—Order Railway Conductors, Div., No. 16. Organized Feb. 25, 1881; total membership, 69; average earnings, C.P.R., $110, G.T.R., $80 per month, and wages paid monthly; number of working hours first five days 60; number on Saturday, 12; Sunday, 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, about 120; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $1,000 to $3,000. President, B. W. Bennett, 72 Hamilton Road, London; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Heath, Hyde Park, London; meets 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Name,—Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 195. Total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 22½ cents; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, 20; general cause of idleness, weather conditions in winter months; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members of organization. President, R. Taylor, C.P.R. Station, London; Corresponding Secretary, D. Campbell, 10 Thornton Ave., London, meets last Saturday.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, G.T.R. System, Div., No. 1. Organized 1897. Average earnings per week, $10.50; minimum salary; number of working hours, 12 per day for 7 days per week; wages paid monthly; as a rule no idle days; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death; insurance when carried. President, J. A. Bell, Callander; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Shaw, 769 King St., London, no regular date of meeting.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 240. Organized, 1891. Total membership, 78; average earnings per week, $18 to $20; number of working hours 12 per day for 7 days; average earnings per hour, about 25c.;

wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 300 or 400; no difference in wages or hours of labour in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000 and $1,350. Master, Jas. Dey, 850 Lorne Avenue, London; Coresponding Secretary, David Gilbert, 502 Grey St., London; meets 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America. Organized 1853; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $19.80; average earnings per hour, 45 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle, per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, cold weather and a slackness in building trade; all men in locality are members of organization; difference in wages and hours of labour of those engaged at same trade between members and non-members of organization, generally from 5 cents to 10 cents per hour; cash benefits; death, $100, in case of strike a lockout men are paid $6 per week. President, Geo. Bartlett, 60 Empress Avenue, London; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St., London; meets 3rd Friday.

Name,—International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 105. Organized Nov., 1902; total membership, 23; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 20. President, S. Loughrey, 37 Beecher St., London; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Holden, 347 Horton St., London; meets 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Name,—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Brass Moulders' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union, No. 32. Total membership, 40; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5 to 9; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; general cause of idleness, slackness in trade; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Geo. Powell, Pottersburg; Corresponding Secretary, J. Showler, 848 King St., London; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 120. Organized Feb. 23, 1907; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $9; average earnings per hour, 15 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly and monthly; general cause of idleness, winter weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 150; cash benefits, death, $100. President, J. J. Reid, Box 42 Springfield, Ill.; Coresponding Secretary, C. Walford, 22 Walnut St., London; meets 2nd Thursday.

Name,—London Association of Letter Carriers. Organized April 2nd, 1906; total membership, 35; number of working hours, average 10½ to 11 hours per day; wages paid fortnightly; general cause of idleness, illness; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits; have superannuation. President, P. J. Flaherty, London; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Empey, London; meets 1st Monday.

Name,—International Union Printing Pressmen and Asistants, No. 173. Organized Oct. 4, 1908; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, pressmen, $13; assistants, $7, females $3; average earnings per hour, 25½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, 50, female, 10; death benefit $100; body incorporated and registered. President, George Flory, 256 Grosvenor St., London; Corresponding Secretary, A. G. Watson, 926 Princess Av., London; meets 1st Saturday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206. Organized March 17, 1902; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 40; death benefit, $100. President, Wm. Hodgins, 373 Queen's Ave., London; Corresponding Secretary, F. Ritter, 4 York St., London; meets 3rd Friday in every month.

Midland.

Name,—International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Workers' Association, No. 199. Organized Aug., 1900; total members, —; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours, irregular; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 75 usually; difference in wages and hours of labour of those employed in locality between members and non-members of organization; about 15 cents per hour in favour of members; no difference in hours of labour. President, Henry Belfry, Midland; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Hall, Midland; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Niagara Falls.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 27. Organized 1904; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, about $15; earnings per hour, 30c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, bad weather and slackness of work; cash benefits, death, $100; out of work benefit, have loaned members $20 to $40 each at small rate of interest. President, Norman Gilles, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Hague, Box 56, Niagara Falls Centre, meets every Thursday.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713; total membership, 115; average earnings per week, $18.90; average earnings per hour, 35c.; wages paid weekly; general cause of idleness, lack of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 150; cash benefits, death, $100 to $200; total disability, $200 to $400. President, T. Moore, Niagara Falls South; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Montague, Niagara Falls Centre, meets every Tuesday.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America. Organized June 3, 1903; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 50c.; number working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid, fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, bad weather; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, $100. President, Octave Lachance, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Edward S. Garnell, Niagara Falls; meets 2nd day 4th Thursdays.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 217. Organized July, 1906; total membership, male, 9; female, 6; average earnings per week, male, $15; female, $9; number working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly, no idle time; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, male, 20; female, 13; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, from $25 to $100; out of work, strike, $12 per week. President, John Finlayson, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Harold Burse, Niagara Falls; meets 1st Monday.

North Bay.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 29. Organized August 25, 1905; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $21; average earnings per hour, 40c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at same trade in locality, 35; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization. President, J. Sullivan, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, A. Gagnon, North Bay P. O.; meets 2nd Thursday.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 413. Organized July 9th, 1900; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $17.60; average earnings per hour, 32c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, holidays only; cash benefits, sickness, $2 per week for 18 weeks; death, 4 years' membership, $200; superannuation, 65 years of age, $500. President, D. S. Lyons, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Peter J. Bell, Box 288, North Bay; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, New Ontario Lodge, No. 192; total membership, 74; average earning per week, $12.50; average earnings per hour, 19c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9 hours from October to March, and 5 hours from April to September; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 44 to 55; no difference in wages or hours of labour of those engaged in calling in locality between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, insurance, taken out at members own option; body incorporated and registered. Chief Carman, C. Rogers, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Shepherd, Box 165, North Bay; meets 2nd and 4th Friday.

Name,—Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, Local No. 249. Organized September 23, 1883; total membership, 165; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 27c.· working hours not regular; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at same calling in locality, 190; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members of organization; cash benefits, death, full amount; body incorporated and registered. President, W. C. Brown, Box 51, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Wilson, Box 97, North Bay; meets 2nd and 4th Thursday.

Oshawa.

Name,—International Iron Moulders' Union, No. 136. Organized July, 1862; total membership, 52; average earnings (24 hours per week,) about $5; average earnings per hour, 25c.; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; about half time employed; cause of idleness, depression in trade; cash benefits, sickness, $5.40 per week; death, $100 to $300; body registered. President, Morley Morris, Oshawa; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Rogan, Box 144, Oshawa; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Ottawa.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, No. 394. Organized September 26, 1903; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $15;

average earnings per hour, 27c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly to contract men, monthly to railroad men; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 50; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit, $50; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc. President, Colin M. Macaulay, 594 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Colin Macaulay, 594 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Name,—Bricklayers' International Union, No. 7. Organized 1889; total membership, 127; average earnings per hour, 47c. till May 1st; 50c. after; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, bad weather, waiting for material and sometimes lack of building; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 150; difference in wages between members and non-members; union men receive 47c. per hour., non-union men from 25 to 47c.; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Alex. Brown, 5 Rosebury Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, B. Webb, 110 Cambridge St., Ottawa; meets every alternate Mondays.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 14. Organized 1865; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 26c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 140; cause of idleness, bad weather, too cold and no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 160; difference in wages between members and non-members from 5c. to 15c. per hour; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, John Cameron, 74 Lloyd St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Malcolm Fleury, 72 Flora St., Ottawa; meets alternate Thursday nights.

Name,—Builders' Labourers' International Protective Union of America, No. 4. Organized 1887; total membership, 250; average earnings per week, $12.50; average earnings per hour, 25c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average time idle per member during year, about 4 months; cause of idleness, lack of building and cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, about 400; difference in wages between members and non-members, about 5c. per hour; death benefit, 50c. per member; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Jos. Borris, 642 St. Patrick St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Squirrell, 64 Percy St., Ottawa; meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93. Organized 1881; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 28c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid, some weekly, some fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 35; cause of idleness, winter; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 350; difference in wages between members and non-members, 3c. an hour; death benefit, $200; wife's death, $50; disability benefit, $400; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, N. Beaudry, Ottawa East; Corresponding Secretary, E. Belair, Ottawa; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Name,—Carpenters' and Joiners' National Union, No. 2. Organized 1903; total membership, 120; average earnings per week, $14; average earning per hour, 30c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 40; cause of idleness, lack of work in winter season; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 600; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, 5 to 8c., and non-union mem usually work 4 hours per week more; no cash benefits; no special work for members at present; not incorporated or registered. President, Geo. Hammond, 249 Turner St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, D. Linlay, 169 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa; meets first and third Mondays.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 826. Organized May 17, 1907; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade; sick benefit, $3 per week; death benefit, $100; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefit, $2.50 per week; accident benefit, $500; lost tool claim up to $100; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated. President, P. O'Brien, 522 Bay St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Flowers, 242½ Bank St., Ottawa; meets every other Thursday, commencing January 9, 1908.

Name,—Commercial Union, No. 1. Organized October 10, 1890; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 11; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in locality, male, 400; female, 300; body not incorporated or registered, affiliated with Allied Trades and Labour Council of Ottawa. President, W. A. Brown, 277 Clarence St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, A. Leclerc, 277 Clarence St., Ottawa; meets second Monday of month.

Name,—National Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association of Canada, Local No. 1. Organized 1904; total membership, 60; average earnings per month, $30; number of working hours, 9 hours per day, including Sundays, 63 hours; wages paid monthly; no days idle; sick and out of work cases members see to these; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body registered. President, Henry Goyette, 50 Nicholas St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Curling, 34 Raymond St., Ottawa; meets third Monday in month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 162. Organized March, 1907; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness holidays and some slack time; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 65; female, 10; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $40 and upwards; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body registered. President, A. W. Chester, 121 Lyon St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Peter Gillespie, 93 Albert St., Ottawa; meets first and third Tuesdays.

Name,—International Moulders' Union, No. 280. Organized January 10, 1900; total membership, 38; average earnings per week, $15.60; average earnings per hour, 26c.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle vary;

cause of idleness, slackness of work, sickness and holidays; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 50; sick benefits, $5.40 per week; death benefits, $100 to $200; out of work benefit exemption from dues. President, Robert Barnt, 101 Rochester St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. Edgar Bedard, 160 Alma St., Hull, Que.; meets second and fourth Fridays.

Name,—American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 180. Organized 1892; total membership, male, 162; female, 3; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, J. Delaney, 547 Lyon St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar St., Ottawa; meets last Sunday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 200. Organized October 9, 1890; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, slackness in work; total number employed at trade (union and non-union) in locality, 30; death benefit, $150; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Robt. Somerville, 324 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, H. S. Sparham, 213 Flora St., Ottawa; meets every fourth Monday.

Name,—National Union of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, No. 2. Organized March 17, 1904; total membership, 60; average earnings per week for whole year, $12; average earnings per hour, two grades, 27 and 30c.; number of working hours first five days, summer 45c., winter 37½c.; number on Saturday, summer, 5; winter, 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average numbers of days idle per member during year, 45; cause of idleness, climatic conditions, cold; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 200; total difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, 5 to 10c., and 4 hours; death benefits, $50 to $100; sick and out of work benefits, voluntary at discretion of Executive; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Geo. Armstrong, 184 Besserer St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, S. Kennedy, 50 Alexander St., Ottawa; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' Society, National. Organized May 1, 1906; total memberships, 35; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 40c.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 70; cause of idleness, dullness in trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 80; difference in wages between members and non-members, 15 to 20c. per hour; not incorporated or registered. President, H. McNulty, 641 King Edward Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Frazer, 397 Kent St., Ottawa; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' United Association, Local Union, No. 71. Organized September, 1891; total membership, 115; average earnings per week, $19; average earnings per hour, 38c.; number of working hours first five days, 45 from May 1 to November 1, 40 for rest of year; number on Saturday, 5 from May 1 to November 1, 4 for rest of year; wages paid fortnightly; no days idle; total number of union men employed at trade in locality, 115; no non-union men; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $100; superannuation, 20 years, $300; 25 years, 400; not incorporated or registered. President, Harry Lee, 103 Redpath St., Ottawa; Corres-

ponding Secretary, Eugene Cadieux, 387 King Edward Ave., Ottawa; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall.

Name,—International Typographical Union, No. 102. Organized 1867; total memberships, male, 159; female, 4; number of working hours first five days, 8 and 9; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefit, $70; body registered. President, Michael Powell, 283 Kent St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Morel, Box 491, Ottawa; meets first Saturday of month.

Name,—Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1. Organized September, 1906; total membership, 185; average earnings per week, $17.20; average earnings per hour, 45c.; number of working hours first four days, 8: number on Friday, 9; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 300: sick benefit, $4 per week; death benefit, $200. President, Geo. G. Mercure, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, M. B. Rowen, 69 Creighton St., Ottawa; meets second Saturday in month.

Name,—International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, No. 6. Organized about 1897; total membership, 28; number of working hours first five days, 42½; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly, total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 30; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit, $50, if paid up; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; affiliated with American Federation of Labour. President, W. H. Kent, 29 Richmond Rd., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. Arthur Glen, 327 Rochester St., Ottawa; meets first Friday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Ottawa Lodge, No. 230. Organized January, 1903; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour 19c.; $26 per month; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5 from April to October 1, 9 from October 1 to April 1; wages paid monthly; no days idle; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 28; female, 2; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; insurance, not compulsory, for any one that has it, $500 to $1,000; no special work for members except an annual ball: body incorporated and registered. President, Thos. Broad, Ninth Ave., Hintonburg; Corresponding Secretary, John L. Neill, 73 Pine St., Ottawa; meets second Thursday of month.

Name,—Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, No. 338. Organized January, 1907; total membership, 60; average earnings per hour, 16c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid monthly; number of days idle per member during year 45; cause of idleness, cutting down expenses; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 150; about the same wages and hours of labour for members and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, D. S. Campbell, Ottawa East; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Bompas, Ottawa East; meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Division No. 29. Organized 1881; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, about $25; paid on mileage basis; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 125; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits, classes A., $1,000; B., $2,000; C., $3,000. President, W. G. McGregor, 42 Hastey Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Morris, 305 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, meets second and fourth Sundays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Empoyees, Division No. 223. Organized December, 1901; total membership, 150;

average earnings per week, foremen, $13 to $20; trackmen, $9.30; average earnings per hour, foremen, 21½ to 33c.; trackmen, 15½c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4; cause of idleness, holidays; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 175; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits, $500 and $1,000; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, A. Robillard, Aylmer East, Que.; Corresponding Secretary, John J. O'Grady, Farrellton, Quebec; second Sunday of month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 15. Organized March 3, 1897; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 24c.; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; no days idle; total number (union and non-union) exployed at calling in locality, 70; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits voluntary; death benefits, $300, $500 or $1,000; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated, not registered. Local Chief Telegrapher, G. W. Sheppherd, Alexandria, Ontario; Corresponding Secretary, D. Robertson, Glen Robertson, Ontario; meets at call of Chief Telegrapher.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Jubilee Lodge, No. 129. Organized September 9, 1887; total membership, 174; wages paid monthly; three grades of life insurance; no other cash benefits. President, K. C. Shannon, 690 Cooper St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Perry, 1 Elm St., Ottawa; meets 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Name,—International Alliance of Theatrical Employees, Local, No. 95. Total membership 52; wages paid weekly; all employed in locality are union men; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc. President, E. Gorman, 269 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Haig, 358 Albert St. Ottawa; meets first Sunday in month.

Name, Civil Service Association of Canada. Organized April, 1907; total membership, 2,300. President, J. A. Doyon, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Coats, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 192. Organized June 1, 1908; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in locality, 150; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $4 per week; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Chas. M. Kelly, 561 Albert St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Renaud, 203 Dalhousie St., Ottawa; meets first Sunday in month.

Owen Sound.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 214. Organized 1899; total membership, 74; average earnings per week, foremen, $12.90; men, $9.30; average earnings per hour, foremen, 21½c., men, 15½c.; number of working hours first five days 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 4; cause of idleness, holidays; no cash benefits. President, Wm. Campbell, Weston, Ontario; Corresponding Secretary, G. Scarland, Caledon, Ontario; meets last Saturday in each third month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union. Organized June, 1892; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $21.60; average earnings per hour, 40c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, cold weather and lack of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, non-union men get 15c. per hour less; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, George Leathbridge, Owen Sound; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. A. Perkins, Box 561, Owen Sound; meets every Thursday.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' International Association of North America. Organized January, 1902; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $21.60; average earnings per hour, 45c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness holidays, bad weather and general slackness of business in winter; total number employed at trade in locality, 11, all union; death benefits, $100; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Geo. A. Perkins, Owen Sound; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Gaskell, Box 520, Owen Sound; meets second and fourth Fridays.

PETERBOROUGH.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 402. Organized June 26, 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 57½; number on Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 30; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $75 to $500. President, Eli Hooey, Oriental Hotel, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Gainey, 423 George St., Peterborough; meets last Monday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Organized July 6, 1906; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $15.12; average earnings per hour, 27½c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 86; cause of idleness, frost and other climatic conditions; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 200; wages vary according to ability as our constitution calls for mechanics only; lack of employment benefit, $2.50 per week; sick benefit, $3 per week; death benefit, $90; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefit, $2.50; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; incorporated and registered. President, S. J. Anglesay, Perry St., Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, A. Hope, 564 Albert St., Peterborough; meets every alternate Fridays.

Name,—International Typographical Union, No. 248. Total membership, 47; minimum earnings per week, $11.50; average earnings per hour, 24 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, legal holidays only; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 47; death benefit, $75; old age pension, $4 per week. President, E. Bartlett, Times Office, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Perry, 456 Bolivar St., Peterborough; meets second Saturday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America. Organized, September, 1907; total membership, 9; average earnings per

week, $19.20; average earnings per hour, 40 cents; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; number employed at trade in locality, 9; all union; death benefit, $100; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; incorporated and registered. President, George Burton, Simcoe St., Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, John Robertson, 213 Park St., Peterborough; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Port Arthur.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 25. Organized Feb. 24, 1903; total membership, 107; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 60 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, frost; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 107; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; out of work benefits, single men, $7, married men, $10; death benefit, $100; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; incorporated and registered. President, L. French, Box 391, Port Aurthur; Corresponding Secretary, Neil McIver, Box 391, Port Arthur; meets second and fourth Mondays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 285. Organized March, 1906; total membership, 120; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness scarcity of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality approximately, 250; difference in wages between members and non-members, 7 cents per hour less for non-union men, hours the same; death benefits, $400 for full members; disability benefit, $400; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated. President, John Miskiminn, Banning St., Port Arthur; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur F. Manchee, Box 669, Port Arthur; meets first and third Mondays.

Name,—Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575. Organized Oct., 1907; total membership, 17; average earnings per week,$20; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle for member during year about 10; cause of idleness indisposition or voluntary absence; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, including apprentices and feeders, 22; female one; all are in union; death benefit, $70; superannuation Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Col.; strike benefit from $5 to $7 per week; body not incorporated but registered. President, E. G. Price, Port Arthur; Corresponding Secretary, C. N. Lochhead, Box 22, Port Arthur; meets first Tuesday in month.

Port Colborne.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Organized June 7, 1902; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly, fortnightly, or monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, lack of work and cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 40; difference in wages between members and

non-members, about 20 per cent; death benefits, $200; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Geo. Deeks, Humberston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Lorne D. Barrick, Humberston, Ont.; meets first and third Mondays.

Port Hope.

Name,—International Molders Union of North America, No. 189. Total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $17.50; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, 95; cause of idleness, slackness of trade, stock-taking and accidents; total number employed at trade in locality, about 50 average; no non-members in locality; lack of employment benefit, exemption from dues; sick benefits, $5.40 per week for 13 weeks; death benefits, from $100 to $200; superannuation, none; out of work benefits, exemption from dues; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, John O'Brien, Box 247, Cobourg; Corresponding Secretary, Box 201, Port Hope; meets second and fourth Mondays.

Prescott.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Marine and Transportation Association, No. 244. Organized May 27, 1901; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $8.00; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 90; cause of idleness, too much immigration of foreigners, Poles, Italians, etc.; total number (union and non-union)employed at trade in locality, union 100, non-union 50; difference in wages between members and non-members, union men 35 cents, non-union men 15 cents; no cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc. President, Geo. M. Harris, Prescott; Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Raven, Prescott; meets every Monday night.

Preston.

Name,—International Molders Union of North America, No. 314. Organized May 5, 1900; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $15 to $25; average earnings per hour, 29 cents; number of working hours, first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, hot weather and falling off in trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 90; difference in wages between members and non-members about 8 or 10 cents per hour, day work; sick benefit, $5.40 per week; death benefits, $100 to $250, according to length of membership; out of work benefits, $5.20. President, D. B. Wright, Preston; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Parker, Box 85, Preston; meets first and third Wednesdays.

St. Catharines.

Name,—St. Catharines Barbers' Union, No. 1. Organized Oct. 6, 1886; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 23; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $25; no special work for members such as

reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Rand, James Street, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines; meets first and third Mondays.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4. Organized April 1, 1882; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, bad weather and lack of work. President, J. A. Rowden, 32 Catharine Street, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, C. G. Patey, 48 Louisa Street, St. Catharines; meets first and third Tuesdays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38. Organized Feb. 22, 1883; total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 24 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid some weekly some fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 35; cause of idleness, inclement weather and general depression: total number union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 115; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, union rate 33 cents per hour, others about 25 cents; union hours 50, others 60; death benefit, $200; wife's death, $50; disability benefit, $300 to $400; formerly carried on blackboard demonstrations, now semi-annual reunions; not incorporated or registered. President, Alfred Williams, 9 Louisa Street, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Carty, 19 Cherry Street, St. Catharines; meets every Friday night.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140. Organized Aug. 24, 1881; total membership, male 21, female 1; average earning per week, male and female, $12; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; work has been very steady during the year of 1907; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits from $50 to $500; out of work benefits $3 per week; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated; label registered. President, Wilfred Haynes, Box 152, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Leo. T. Coyle, Box 152, 3 Court Street, St. Catharines; meets first Monday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 407. Organized Aug. 1, 1901; total membership 34; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, not able to work at trade during winter on general class of buildings built in this locality; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 38; not much difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit $100 for one year's membership, $150 for two years; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; headquarters incorporated. President, E. A. Day, 63 George Street, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Outram, 30 Nelson Street, St. Catharines; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—Plumbers' and Steamfitters' United Association, No. 244. Organized April 1, 1901; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 25; sick benefit, $5 a week; death benefit, $100; no other cash benefits; no special work for

members, such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, John J. Duggan, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Oliver, St. Catharines; meets every Thursday.

Name,—St. Catharines Typographical Union, No. 416. Total membership, male 18, female 1; average earnings per week, male $13, female $12; average earnings per hour, male 27 cents, female 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 43; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male 18, female 1; death benefit, $75; superannuation, $4. President, Robert McGlashen, Star-Journal Office, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Bert. Gadsby, 16 Haynes Ave., St. Catharines; meets last Monday in Month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 230. Organized Aug., 1896; total membership, male 20, female 12; average earnings per week, male $10, female $5; average earnings per hour, male 20 cents, female 10 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, slack season; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male 22, female 14; wages slightly higher for union hands; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefit, $100 if in union four years; no other cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, James A. Wiley, Louisa Street, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Verner R. Fullerton, Box 955, 140 Queenston Street, St. Catharines; meets first Monday in month.

St. Thomas.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 222. Organized May 21, 1900; total membership, 29; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 50; difference in wages between members and non-members, $2 to $5 per week, and non-union men work all hours; sick benefits $5 per week; death benefits, $60 to $500; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Rufus P. Hammond, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, E. N. Compton, 56 Redan Street, St. Thomas; meets last Thursday in month.

Name,—Bartenders' International League of America, No. 348. Organized Oct. 30, 1903; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 23 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 23; non-union men work the full day, union men 11 hours one day and 6 hours the next; sick benefit, no stated amount; death benefit, $50; no other cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; amalgamated with American Federation of Labour. President, R. E. Coffey, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. McKenna, St. Thomas; no special date for meetings.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 420. Organized 1899; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 6; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, two weeks; cause of idleness, government stock-taking; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male 17, female 10; difference in hours of labour between members and non-members about two hours a day; sick benefit $5 a week; death benefits, from $50 to $500; out of work benefit $3 a week; no special

work for members, such as reading rooms, etc. President, Chas. McLean, Box 754, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, J. Pearse, Box 754, St. Thomas; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 294. Organized March 9, 1899; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 35; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 100; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit $50 to $200; superannuation $50 when member reaches 65 with ten years good standing, $1,000 at 68 with 20 years' standing; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, N. H. Rapsey, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, James Lundie, Box 439, St. Thomas; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 132. Organized 1876; total membership, 165; average earnings per week, $30; paid on mileage basis, except for yardmen, 12 hours every day; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 250; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; no lack of employment benefit; sick benefit, $10 per week; death benefits from $1,500 to $4,500; any member that is unable to earn a living, and has no one to support him, the order pays him $20 per month; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; incorporated and registered in the State of Ohio. President, Geo. H. Sloggett, Box 1,047, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Eli Cowles, Box 1,047, 39 Locust Street, St. Thomas; meets every Monday, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 661. Organized Dec. 16, 1902; total membership, 44; average earnings per week, $20; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 225; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits, $700, $1,500 and $3,000; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated. President, Joseph Gant, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Flowen, Box 285, St. Thomas; meets every Wednesday afternoon.

Name,—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 486. Organized Oct. 6, 1907; total membership, 13; average earning per week, $10.50; average earnings per hour, 17 cents; number of working hours first five days, 52½; number on Saturday, 10½; wages paid weekly; only idle days Sundays, the day of rest; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 28; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, W. R. Cook, 98 Talbot Street, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Potts, 98 Talbot Street, St. Thomas; meets first and third Sundays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local 141. Organized, 1890; total membership, male 20, female 23; average earnings per week, male $10 to $12, female $5 to $7.50; average earnings per hour 22 cents; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male 25, female 32; members receive from $2 to $5 a week more than non-members; sick benefits, $5 per week, not to exceed ten weeks in any one year; death benefits, $25 to $100; no other cash benefits. President, John Penwarden, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretay, Wm. Abernethy, Box 719, St. Thomas; meets fourth Monday in month.

Sarnia.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 467. Organized Dec. 9, 1902; total membership 16; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, about 19 cents; number of working hours first five days, 54; number on Saturday, 17; wages paid weekly; no days idle; total number union men employed at trade in locality, 16; no non-union men; sick benefits, $5 a week; death benefits, from $75 to $500; no lack of employment benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Burt Rose, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Rowden, Sarnia; meets last Tuesday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 23. Organized Dec. 5, 1902; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 45 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, lack of work on account of cold weather; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 15; difference in wages between members and non-members, 10 cents per hour; no cash benefits; no special work for members, except monthly meetings; not incorporated or registered. President, H. Walton, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, John A. Corrick, Box 83, Sarnia; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Sarnia Tunnel.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 295. Organized June 3, 1907; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $9.60; average earnings per hour, 16 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; no days idle; number employed at trade in locality, 25; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Dagg, Sarnia Tunnel; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. C. Duncan, Sarnia Tunnel; meets first Monday in month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 16. Organized 1901; total membership, 31; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 50 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; incorporated as subordinate of International. President, George Murray, Steelton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Watt, Box 235, Sault Ste. Marie; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,825. Organized Feb., 1907; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 30 to 33 1/3 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average time idle per member during year, carpenters about three months; cause of idleness, unfavourable weather in winter months as not much outside work can be done and plastering is very unsatisfactory; wages run from 25 cents per hour up to 33 1/3 cents between non-members and members; death benefit $100, member's wife $50; no other cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc. President, Alex. S. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Curtain, Sault Ste. Marie; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

SCHREIBER.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 260. Organized Aug., 1904; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, track men $1.60 to $2.60 per day, B. and B. men $2.10 to $3.20 per day; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; number employed at calling in locality varies; no cash benefits, the organization carries insurance for those who care to join it, but none at present have done so; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc. Corresponding Secretary, W. Sparkes, Schreiber; meets last Sunday in month.

STRATFORD.

Name,—Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 424. Organized, 1899; total membership, male 20, female 3; average earnings per week, male and female $10; average earnings per hour, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; no idle days except holidays; all members of union; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $50 to $550; out of work benefit, $3 per week; no superannuation; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, George Napier, Nelson Street, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Hagarty, 139 Centre Street, Stratford.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 97. Total membership, male 7, female 22; average earnings per week, male $12, female $8; average earnings per hour, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, bad times; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members about $2, and 3 hours per week; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Wm. Mallow, Rebecca Street, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, H. F. Simmons, 49 Gore Street W., Stratford; meets third Friday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 188. Organized 1875; total membership, 79; average earnings per week, $30; wages paid monthly; total number(union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 85; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits from $1,500 to $4,500; no other cash benefits; classes of instruction are carried on for members; body not incorporated. President, Donald Ross, 309 Front Street, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, John Banting, 58 Perth Street, Stratford; meets first and third Sunday afternoons.

SUDBURY.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 226. Organized Sept., 1906; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slack season; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 10; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits depend on length of time in union; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body registered. President, F. W. Andrews. Sudbury; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Trevelyan, Sudbury; meets first Monday of month.

Thorold.

Name,—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,677. Oragnized May 18, 1903; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $16.50; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work, that is there is a large percentage of carpenters out of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 29; difference in wages between members and non-members, from 10 to 15 cents; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $400; death of wife, $50; accident, $50; total disability, $400; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, H. N. Higgins, Thorold; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Parmenter, Thorold; meets third Thursday of month.

Toronto.

Name,—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 204. Organized, Feb. 5, 1898; total membership, 96; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; an average of three members out of work; total number (members and non-members) employed at trade in locality, 200 male, 14 female; difference between members and non-members in wages, $2 per week, in hours of labour 10 per week; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered; label registered. President, Jas. Thain, 10 Bowman Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Gardner, 815 Palmerston Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Saturdays in month.

Name, Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, Local No. 280. Total membership, 191; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; some idle days through depression in business; total number (members and non-members) employed at calling in locality, 450; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefit, $4 per week; death benefit, $50; no superannuation or out of work benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Frank Walker, 139 Gerrard Street E., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. Fuech, Winchester Hotel, Toronto; meets last Sunday in month.

Name,—International Alliance Bill Posters and Billers, Local No. 40. Organized April 16, 1906; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8 to 16; number on Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member, 90, during summer months; general cause of idleness, theatres closing; total number of members employed at calling in locality, 36; no non-union men; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc. President, W. Moran, Shea's Theatre, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Taylor, care of Worden House, 17 Adelaide Street W., Toronto; meets second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at Labour Temple.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 28. Organized, 1892; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 31¼ cents; number of working hours first five days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, dull season; total

number of union members employed at trade in locality, 300; death benefit, $50; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Geo. A. Gore, Lippincott Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. R. Hurst, 36 Alice Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays.

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers, International Union, Local No. 233. Organized, 1901; total membership, male 195, female 10; average earnigs per week, male $12, female $8; average earnings per hour, male 20 cents, female 17 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, stock-taking and getting out spring and fall samples; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male about 500, female about 250; difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members, the union rate is ten per cent. higher and the hours shorter; for lack of employment dues are paid; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $100; no superannuation; out of work benefit dues are paid; disability benefit $100, in place of death benefit to members who cannot work any longer at their trade; smoking concerts and card games are carried on for members; body incorporated and registered. President, Geo. Harry Hancock, 1,026 Bathurst Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. J. Crump, 11 Dagmar Ave., Toronto; Executive meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m.; monthly meeting every second Thursday.

Name,—Brass Moulders' Union of North America, Local No. 5. Organized October, 1904; total membership, 25; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 35; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $4 per week for 8 weeks; death benefits, $50; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, A. V. Mann, 44 Geneva Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Catton, 140 Degrassi Street, Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Name,—International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 304. Organized June, 1902; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 23 1/3 cents; number of working hours first five days, 9½ for nine months and 9 for three months; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 300. President, Jos. Rutledge, 17 Claremont Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John D. Corcoran, Labour Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays.

Name,—Bricklayers' International Union, No. 2, of Ontario. Organized 1872; total membership, 789; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 50 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 221; cause of idleness, climate and dullness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 900; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit, $150; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Andrew Shand, 15 Wolesley Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Smithson, 125 Withrow Ave., Toronto; meets every Tuesday evening.

Name,—International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 40. Organized May, 1900, re-organized Sept., 1902; total member-

ship, 140; average earnings per week, $13.94; average earnings per hour, 32½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fornightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 100; cause of idleness, bad weather and dull trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 120; union wages 32½ cents per hour for 9 hours, non-union wages from 15 to 25 cents per hour for 10 hours; death benefit, $100; no other cash benefit. President, Alex. Pillow, 41 Woodville Ave., Todmorton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Gracie, 342 Symington Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Builders' Labourers' Union. Organized, 1881; total membership, 1,000; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 125; cause of idleness, rain and cold weather; difference in wages between members and non-members, from 5 to 10 cents per hour; death benefit, $75; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body registered. President, G. Drover, 134 Spadina Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Cox, 21 McMurrich Street, Toronto; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, First Branch, No. 836. Organized, July, 1860; total membership, 208; average earnings per week, $14.52; average earnings per hour, 33 to 40 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, bad weather and money crisis; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 2,500; difference in wages between members and non-members, about 10 cents per hour; many non-union men work for 20 cents per hour up; lack of employment benefit, $2.50 per week; sick benefit, $3 per week; death benefit, $60 funeral benefit; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefit, $2.50 per week; tool benefit up to $100; trade privileges, $3.75 per week; accident benefit, $500, partial $250 and $125; reading room provided for members; body registered. President, Jas. M. Strachan, 414 Church Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John E. Walker, 3 Nassau Place, Toronto; meets alternate Mondays, commencing Jan. 13th, 1908.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Second Branch, No. 837. Organized June, 1860; total membership, 151; average earnings per week, $12.50; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 24; cause of idleness, jobs closed down during winter and financial scare; difference between members and non-members, union men, 33 cents per hour and 8 hour day, non-union men average 27 cents per hour and 9 and 10 hour day; lack of employment benefit, $45, spread over 26 weeks during one year; sick benefits, $3 per week for 12 weeks and $1.50 for remaining weeks of sickness; death benefits, $50; superannuation, $2 per week and $1.50 per week; out of work benefits in (*a*) section, $2.50 for 12 weeks and $1.50 for next 12 weeks; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, C. S. Bottomley, 134 Lippincott Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Durance, 790 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto; meets on Monday every second week.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Third Brnach, No. 838. Society organized 1866, Branch organized 1887; total membership, 175; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4;

wages paid fortnightly; members idle first four months of year; cause of idleness, weather conditions; lack of employment benefit, $2.50 for 12 weeks; sick benefits, $3; death benefits, $60; superannuation, $1.75 and $2.00; out of work benefits, $2.50 for 12 weeks; registered in Great Britain. President, W. Scott, 129 Emerson Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, William W. Young, 98 Bellevue Avenue, Toronto; meets alternate Thursdays from January 9th.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fourth Branch, No. 839. Organized June, 1860; total membership, 180; average earnings per week, $14.52; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $60; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefits, $2.50 per week; body registered. President, Wilfred G. Gribble, 124 Hogarth Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Udall, 26 Howie Avenue, Toronto; meets alternate Monday nights from January 6th.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fifth Branch, No. 840, North Toronto. Organized January 22nd, 1907; total membership, 63; average earnings per week, $14.52; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, inclement weather, want of material and delays in teaming material; difference between members and non-members, union men, 33 cents per hour for 8 hour day; non-union men, 25 to 30 cents per hour for 9 and 10 hour day; lack of employment benefit, $2.50 per week for 12 weeks, $1.25 for 12 weeks; sick benefits, $3 per week for 12 weeks, $1.25 for 12 weeks; death benefits, members, $60; members' wife, $25; superannuation, $2 and $1.75 per week; tool benefit, (lost tools by fire or theft) also accident benefit, up to $500; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, S. J. Francis, 28 Shuter Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Francis C. L. Benedict, 226 Concord Avenue, Toronto; meets alternate Tuesdays from January 7th, 1908.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Sixth Branch, No. 841. Total membership, 76; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, depression in building trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 3,000; non-members work any time a master requires of them; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefit, $60; superannuation, $1.75 and $2; out of work benefits, $2.50 for 12 weeks and $1.50 for another 12 weeks, and when we have drawn $48 we have to wait 12 months before we can again draw on funds; body registered in England. President, F. Kellett, 112 Ann Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Cooley, 98 Tiverton Avenue, Toronto; meets alternate Tuesdays from June 2nd, 1908.

Name,—Amalgameated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, East Toronto Branch, No. 835. Organized December 9, 1904; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 60; non-union men receive from 25 to 30 cents

per hour for 9 hour day; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, J. Carruthers, 2 Kenilworth Avenue, East Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Roberts, 12 Wayland Street, East Toronto; last meeting June 4th; meeting every two weeks.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 27. Organized 1881; total membership, 400 to 600, depending on time of year; average earnings per week, $14.50 to $18; average earnings per hour, 33 cents minimum; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid one-third weekly and two-thirds fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, weather, work finishing up and having to look up another job; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 2,500; difference in wages between members and non-members, non-union men get from 33 cents per hour down; sick benefits decided by local; death benefits, $100 at 6 months, $200 at one year; superannuation, none; out of work benefits, none; disability benefits, $100 on one years' membership, $200 on two years', $300 on three years', $400 on five years' membership; we find work for members; not incorporated or registerd. President, Chas. W. Clarke, 19 Gough Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. McLean, 221 Macpherson Avenue, Toronto; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1799. Organized December 20, 1905; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 33 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 62; cause of idleness, inability to procure work on account of overplus of labour importations; total number (union and non-union) about 3,000; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, 3 cents per hour and one hour per day; no sick benefit fund but assistance in case of distress; death benefit, $200; superannuation, none; no out of work benefits; disability benefit, $400 if total; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Arnott, 699 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Peter Wishart, 339 Howland Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—International Carriage and Waggon Workers, No. 85. Organized 1901; total membership, 200; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 20 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, lack of work and too many at the trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 400; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body not incorporated. President, D. Slattery, 612 Ossington Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. Gain, 344 Clinton Street, Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 27. Organized 1869; total membership, male, 400; female, 34; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $10; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 40; cause of idleness, local option agitation and general depression; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $50 to $550; out of work benefit, $3 per week; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, J. McCarthy, 118 Man-

ning Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church Street, Toronto; meets on Monday nights.

Name,—Toronto Civic Employees' Union, No. 1., Scavengering and Street Cleaning. Organized 1889; total membership, 73; average earnings per week, $13.50 number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 150; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, pay of non-members, $12 per week and no Saturday afternoon; sick benefits, $4 per week for first 10 weeks, and $2 per week for 5 weeks, making $50 in all; death benefit, $30 ; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Thos. Kirbyson, 58 Grant Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth Avenue, Toronto; meets first Monday in month.

Name,—Civic Empoyees' Benevolent Association, No. 2, Scavengering and Street Cleaning. Organized 1893; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $13.25; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefit, $30; body incorporated and registered. President, George Burt, 83 Wolesley Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Clark, 193 Niagara Street, Toronto; meets second Wednesday of month.

Name,—Coopers' International Union, Local No. 180. Organized about 4 years; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $13 to $15; average earnings per hour, 25 to 27½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 55; about the same conditions for members and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc. President, John Puegler, 21 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Harding, 630 Queen Street East, Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 114. Organized 1900; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $14.30; average earnings per hour, 32½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average time idle per member during year, two months; cause of idleness, slackness; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 150; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, 15 hours per week and 10 and 7½ cents per hour; death benefit, $100. President, M. Nealon, 199 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Lacey, 360 Margueretta Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Name,—National Association Marine Engineers of Canada, Council No. 1. Organized January, 1900; total membership, 70; average earnings, $900 per year; 12 hours constitute a day, 7 days per week; wages generally paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60, according to class of steamer and trade employed in; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, about 100; no cash benefits; carry on reading room and lectures during winter months; not incorporated or registered. President, Arthur Abbey, 532 Ossington Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Prince, 17 Maplewood Place, Toronto; meet weekly during winter months on most suitable nights.

Name,—International Union of Marine Engineers, No. 338. Organized April 5, 1907; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days,

50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, navigation closed in winter; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 120; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; out of work benefits, no dues to pay; club room and lecture room carried on for members; not incorporated or registered. President, C. Merriman, 697 Markham Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Henning, 19 Soho Street, Toronto; meets every Friday night at Labour Temple.

Name,—International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 152. Organized December 7, 1896; total membership, 249; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 6; wages paid weekly, fortnightly or monthly; general cause of idleness, immigration; lack of employment benefits, dues are paid; such benefits may be paid; educational meetings for members twice each month. President, Lee Johnston, 1276 College Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Barron, 76 McMurray Avenue, West Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 185. Total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 55; cause of idleness, shortage of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 175; difference in wages between members and non-members, $3; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, R. G. Fraser, 16 Esther Street, Toronto; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Name,—International Association of Fur Workers, Local No. 2. Average earnings per week, male, $15; female, $6; average earnings per hour, male, 25 cents; female, 12½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, 125; female, 300; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; lack of employment benefit, $1.50; death benefit, $50; not yet any special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, F. Koach; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bonter, 43 Hayden Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, No. 48, Cloak Makers. Organized July 12th, 1907; total membership, male, 120; female, 50; average earnings per week, male, $8; female, $4; piece work system; number of working hours first five days, 45; on Saturday, till noon; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, slack of business styles, but this year has been worse on account of the crisis; no difference in wage or hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits, but sick benefits to be installed soon; carry on lectures on unionism very often; incorporated with A. F. of L. President, D. Yaffe, 53 Widmer Streeet, Toronto: Corresponding Secretary, Mat. Pollock, 38 Hayter Street, Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays in summer, and every Wednesday in winter.

Name.—Glass Bottle Blowers Association of United States and Canada, No. 66. Total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $30; average earnings per hour, 60 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid every two weeks; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, hot weather and large stock; total number employed at work at trade in locality, 60; there

are no non-union workers in locality; death benefit, $500; no other cash bnefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Charles McNichol, 98 Beaconsfield Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. S. Lawson, 101 Sheridan Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Saturdays.

Name,—Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America, No. 21. Organized May 1, 1902; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 130; no difference in hours but non-members receive 3 to 5 cents less per hour in wages than members; death benefits, $75; no superannuation; sick and out of work benefits arranged by union to suit individual cases; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, F. G. Boath, 185 Mutual Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Norris, 65 Whitney Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Name,—International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 49. Total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $13.50 and $15; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 40; non-members work 10 hours per day; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated. President, E. McKague, 63 Wood Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. McIntosh, 110 Lindsay Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—International Union of Wood Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 97. Organized 1901; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $17; average earnings per hour, 43¾ cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of idle days, 50; cause of idleness, slackness of work on the market, but after May it will be better; death benefits, $100. President, Jas. Reid, 723 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Calhoun, 823 Euclid Avenue, Toronto; meets on Tuesday nights.

Name,—Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, No. 12. Organized April 11, 1903; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 100; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $500; no lack of employment benefit or superannuation; devote one meeting per month in winter for social time. President, R. W. Fitzgerald, 381 Queen Street West, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. Simpson, 137 Farley Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—Iron Moulders' and Core Makers' Union, No. 28. Organized 1869; total membership, 430; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 80; cause of idleness, excessive heat and cold weather causing poor health; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 750; difference in hours of labour between members and non-members, one hour per day, as to wages cannot say; no lack of employment benefit; sick benefit, $5.40; death benefits graduated from $100 to $200; no superannuation; out of work benefit, dues paid; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm.

Mahon, Vanauley Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Skimerton, 55 Hoskin Avenue, West Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Name,—Toronto Musical Protective Association, Local No. 149. Organized December 2, 1887; total membership, male, 541; female, 28; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $50; superannuation, old age fund; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Ed. Jarratt, 221 Dunn Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Ball, 95 Walton Street, Toronto; meets first Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Association, No. 646. Total membership, 33; no regular hours; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 40. President, P. Tracy, 96 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, S. Stafford, 41 Winnifred Avenue, Toronto; meets second Monday in month.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Association, No. 767, Package Freight and Warehousemen. Organized June 1, 1907; total membership, 56; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours uncertain; wages paid hourly; average number of idle days per member during year, 200; cause of idleness, no arrival of vessels; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 100; difference in wages between members and non-members, 10 cents per hour; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Thos. McNerney, 31 Duchess Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Boddy, 22 Alice Street, Toronto; meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 235. Total membership, 400; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly in large shops; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 700; difference in hours of labour between members and non-members, over 75 per cent. of the union men work 9 hours, and nearly all non-union men work 10; no lack of employment benefit; sick benefit, $3 per week; death benefits, from $50 to $200, according to duration of membership; superannuation, from $50 to $1,000; out of work benefits, none except in case of strike, when members receive $6 and $8 per week indefinitely; we take up mechanical questions in our meetings. President, Burleigh Aiken, 71 University Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John McKechnie, 115 Shuter Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—International Union of United Brewery Workers, No. 317, Malsters. Organized, 1902; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average time idle during year, six and a half months; cause of idleness, summer; all malsters in Toronto belong to No. 317; no cash benefits, no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered; President, Joseph Blackmore, 120 Logan Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Brett, 4 Lovatt Place, Toronto; meets 2nd and 3th Thursdays.

Name,—International Marble Workers' Union, No. 12. Organized 1901; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $12 and $14; average earnings per hour, 27 and 32 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid fortnightly; average time

idle during year, 2 to 3 weeks and sometimes 6; cause of idleness, cold of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality 50 union and 15 non-union; difference in wages between members and non-members, from $3 to $5 per week; no lack of employment benefit; death benefit, $25 to $50, according to circumstances; out of work benefits, sometimes a loan of $10; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered in Canada, but incorporated with International Marble Workers of America. President, Walter Heyde, 44 Oxford Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Slattery, 703 Markham Street, Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America, No. 21. Organized August, 1890; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45 to 50; number on Saturday, 4½ to 5; wages paid 70 per cent. weekly, 30 per cent. fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 45; cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality about 125; difference in wages between members and non-members, 75 cents to $1 per day; death benefit, $150; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Cox, 52 Carlton Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Kemish, 61 Bleecker Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name, — Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paparhangers of America, No. 3. Organized 1887; total membership, 308; average earnings per week, $14.30; average earnings per hour, 32½ cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages mostly paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60; cause of idleness, the great influx of immigrants; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 1,700; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, the union scale is about 10 or 15 per cent. above that of the non-union man who works more hours to make up the difference; death benefits, $250; no other cash benefits; the Painters'District Council rent a room for the use of members out of work; not incorporated or registered in Canada. President, O. A. Leslie, 154 Terauley Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Woodrow, 25 Montague Place, Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 219, West end. Organized March 18, 1907; total membership, 56; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, the general depression of the building trade, aided by the influx of immigrants; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 1,500; difference in wages between members and non-members, 10 to 15 cents per hour, not much difference in hours; no lack of employment benefit; no sick benefit at present; death benefit, $50 to $200; no superannuation at present; no out of work benefit; permanent disability benefit, $50 to $200; room for members use in Labor Temple for reading, etc.; body incorporated. President, F. V. E. Ottaway, 222½ Albany Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Stockdale, 158 Markham Street, Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays at Occident Hall.

Name,—Photo Engravers' International Union, No. 35. Organized 1904; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 42½; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid

weekly; death benefit, $75; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, W. Patterson, 593 Dufferin Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph M. Hickey, 28 McGill Street, Toronto; meets first Monday in month.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 39. Organized November 8, 1902; total membership, 279; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 28 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 36; cause of idleness, slackness of trade, also stock-taking; total number employed at trade in locality, 700; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, one years' membership, $50, five years', $100; out of work benefit, do not have to pay dues; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body not incorporated or registered. Pesident, James Paton, 370 Crawford Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. Hounsell, 46 McMurray Avenue, West Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 41, Varnishers and Polishers. Organized December 3, 1902; total membership, 160; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 27 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12 to 24; cause of idleness, stocktaking and slackness in trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, union, 160; non-union, 40; members and non-members all on same basis as to wages and hours of labour; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $50, $100 or $200, according to length of time of membership; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Jos. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Tunstead, 8 Gibson Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays.

Name,—Operator Plasterers' International Association, Local No. 48. Organized 1880 or thereabouts; total membership, 350; average earnings per week, $22; average earnings per hour, 50 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average time idle during year, about 3 months; cause of idleness, frost and lack of building; difference in wages between members and non-members, 10 and 15 cents per hour; death benefits, $150; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, John Milne, 126 Bond Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hamilton, 243 Havelock Street, Toronto; meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labour Temple.

Name,—Plasterers' Labourers' Association, No. 1. Organized about 1890; total membership, about 250; average earnings per week, about $9; average earnings per hour, 30 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid portnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 90; cause of idleness, cold weather and depression; death benefit, $50; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc. President, Michael Barrett, 141 Baldwin Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Suddess, 60 Regent Street, East Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays.

Name,—United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 46. Total membership, 400;

number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; sickness, $5 per week; death benefit, $100; superannuation allowed; no out of work benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc. President, Alex. McBain, 455 Clinton Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. S. Kingswood, 153 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays.

Name,—Printing Pressmen's International Union, No. 10. Organized 1882; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $16.50; number of working hours first five days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 150; death benefit, $100. President, Charles Keatts, Box 16, Balmy Beach P. O.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. T. Roddy, 46 Lombard Street, Toronton; meets first Monday in month.

Name,—Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1. Organized 1893; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, day, 40; night, 35; number on Saturday, day, 8; night, 7; wages paid weekly; only days idle public holidays; all working at trade in locality are members; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, John Spence, Mail Office, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Leake, 49 Bellevue Avenue, Toronto; meets 3rd Monday.

Name,—Printing Press Assistants' and Feeders' International Union, No. 1. Organized June, 1890; total membership, male, 205; female, 2; average earnings per week, $10.50 for males and females; average earnings per hour, 22 cents, for males and females; number of working hours first five days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages paid weekly; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits, $75; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Thos. Morton; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto; meets first Thursday.

Name,—Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91. Organized 1844; total membership, male, 980; female, one; average earnings per week, male, $16; female, $15; average earnings per hour, male and female, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 44; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, holidays and slackness of trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, 920 union, 20 non-union; female, one union, 15 non-union; difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members, non-union, 9 hours per day; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefit, $50 local, $75 I. T. U.; superannuation, $4 per week after 20 years' continuous membership and 60 years of age; no out of work benefits; no special work for members, such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, Samuel Hadden, York Hotel, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Steep, 54 Sullivan Street, Toronto; meets first Saturday in month.

Name,—Saw Smiths' Union of North America, No. 10. Organized in Canada September, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle about 20; all employed at trade in this locality are union men; death benefits, about $300;

no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered in Canada. President, John Moxon, 33 Beverley Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, T. S. Burns, 82 Wright Avenue, Toronto; meets first Tuesday in month.

Name,—Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, Local No. 30. Organized November, 1896; total membership, 250; average earnings per week, $16; average earnings per hour, 35 cents; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 600; difference in wages between members and non-members, union men get from 30 cents per hour up to 60 cents; non-union men as low as 20 cents; death benefits, $100; no other cash benefits; provision made for pattern drafting in the trade; not incorporated or registered. President, H. J. McQuillan, 93 Esther Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Chapman, 4 Conduit Street, Toronto; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Silver Workers of America, Branch No. 13. Organized October, 1904; total membership 75; average earnings per hour, 27½c.; number of working hours, first five days, 4 to 8; number on Saturday, none to 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 125; difference in wages between members and non-members, 2½c. to 10c. per hour; lack of employment benefits, only strike pay; no other cash benefits; not incorporated or registered. President, E. Salmon, 410 Perth Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. Thornton, 67 Marjory Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union of North America, No. 21. Organized March 15, 1893; total membership 60; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality 62; difference in wages between members and non-members, $6; death benefits, $160; not incorporated or registered. President, Edgar Young, National Electrotype Co., Adelaide west, Toronto; meets first Thursday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, Toronto Branch, No. 1. Organized Dec. 5, 1853; total membership, 100; average earnings per hour, 50c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year one-third; cause of idleness, trade poor; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, union, 100, non-union, 35; difference in wages between members and non-members, union men, 50c. per hour, non-union men what they can get; no lack of employment benefit; death benefits, $100. President, John Scott, 234 Campbell Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Sutherland, 16 Manchester Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays.

Name,—National Stonecutters' Society of the United States and Canada, Branch No. 12. Organized May 29, 1906; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $19; average earnings per hour, 50c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, uncertain; cause of idleness frost and snow; difference in wages between members and non-members, members, 50c., non-members, 30 to 40c.; death benefits, $100;

no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Herbert Holmes, 139 Spadina Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Fred C. Allen, 340 Lippincott St., Toronto; meets alternate Fridays.

Name,—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 113. Organized Aug. 23rd, 1893; total membership, 1,191; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 22c.; number of working hours first five-days, 50; number on Saturday, 10, wages paid semi-monthly; no idle days except through sickness; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 1,300; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; no lack of employment benefits; sick benefits, $3 per week and free doctor; death benefits, $100; superannuation, $1 to $5 per week; no out of work benefits, no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, W. Murray, 33 Perth Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Oakley, 42 Riverdale Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Sundays.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 132. Organized, International, 1883, Local, 1890; total membership, male, 236; female, 14; average earnings per week, male $12 to $14, female, $6 to $9; average earnings per hour, male 22to 25c., female, 12 to 18c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, about 90; cause of idleness, between seasons and the piece work system under which we usually work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male about 450, female about 300; wages vary in the different unorganized shops, for the same amount of work, the wages of the non-unionists are from $2 to $4 per week less; sick benefits, $5 per week for 10 weeks in any one year; death benefits, $100; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Martin Wilson, 195 Cowan Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Watt, 87 King St. west, Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 409, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers. Total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours six days, 60; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 250; difference in wages between member and non-members, $2 per week; out of work benefits, $5 per week; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Frank Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, John J. White, 41 Wardell St., Toronto; meets first and third Sundays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 457, Coal Wagon Drivers. Organized Oct. 4, 1904; total membership 65; Average earnings per week, $12 and $13; average earnings per hour, 20 and 22c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average days idle only holidays, except summer and then yards are slack for a period of about one or two months; no cash benefits, but in a case of actual need a grant is made; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; registered in United States. President, Francis Burns, 34 Nelson St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, 156 Victoria St., Toronto; meets first and third Sundays, 2 p.m.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 495, Railway Truck Drivers. Organized Aug. 8, 1903; total membership, 50; average

earnings per week $10; average earnings per hour, 13¾c.; number of working hours first five days, 62½; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; holidays only idle days; total number employed at calling in locality, over 300; non-members get less wages than members; death benefit, $40; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Jas. Blackwell, 133 Eculid Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Robinson, 16 Turner Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays.

Name,—Teamowners' Association of Toronto, No. 1. Total membership, 400; average earnings per week, $27 for two horses and wagon; average earning per hour, 50c., for two horses and wagon; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; very slack in the winter, not much work; no difference in pay between member and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, J. Madill, 680 Markham St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Jessop, 26 Badgerow Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local No. 62. Organized Aug., 1903; average earnings, male, $25 to $80 per month; female, $25 to $65; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours, day, 8 hours night; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, about 200; C.P.R. operators, who are 95 per cent. union, receive higher wages than G.N.W., who are not union; death benefits, $300, $500 and $1,000; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Geo. A. MacBain, 155 Pearson Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. S. Hill, 362 Brock Ave., Toronto; meets third Monday and third Sunday alternately in each month, starting Sunday in January.

Name,—Theatrical Stage Employes' International Union. Organized 1890; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 35c., $1 a performance; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness theatres closed; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 75; no cash benefits; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, R. C. Newman, Shea's Theatre, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. Leatch, 456 Parliament St., Toronto; meets second Sunday in month.

Name,—Tobacco Workers' International Union, Local No. 63. Organized Dec., 1900; total membership, male, 17; female, 8; average earnings per week, male about $10, female, about $7; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year about two weeks in 1907; cause of idleness, over production; total number empoyed at trade in locality, male, 17; female, 8; sick benefits, $3; death benefits, $50; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, D. W. Dorgan, Elliott St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Reith, 57 Marlborough Ave., Toronto; meets third Tuesday of month.

Name,—Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America, No. 5. Organized Feb., 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $10.50; average earning per hour, 20c.; number

of working hours first five days, 47½; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, dull trade; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, about 250, female, about 150; no difference between member and non-members as to wages and hours of labour; no cash benefits, no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; affiliated with A.F.L. President, Jos. Smith, 65 Givens St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Hodge, 630 Ossington Ave., Toronto; meets first Thursday in month.

Name,—Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Local No. 30. Organized about 1894; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27½c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, 4 weeks; cause of idleness slack season; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 100; difference in wages between members and non-members, from 3 to 5c.; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as readings, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, W. J. Rielly, 209 Bathurst St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Prior, 370 Margueretta St., Toronto; meets first and third Mondays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 372. Organized May, 1902; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $7.59; average earnings per hour, 17 to 20c.; number of working hours first five days, 87½; number on Saturday, 7½; wages paid monthly; cause of idleness, reduction of hours, company reducing expenses; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, about 40; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $3.50 per week; death benefit, insurance, $200, $500 and upwards; no other cash benefit; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Thos. Guest, Coleman P.O., Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Burness, 541 Wellington St. ,Toronto; meets third Thursday in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 17. Organized 1881; total membership, 65; work seven days a week if required, 12 hours constituting a day; wages paid monthly; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefit, insurance, no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated. President, W. I. Gray, 95 Kennilworth Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Mitchell, 140 Walmer Road, Toronto; meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 596. Organized Feb. 27, 1902; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $15; wages paid monthly; cause of idleness, slackness; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 50; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, insurance policy, $500 to $1,000. President, A. Boyes, 72 Stephenson Ave., East Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. R. Pinkston, 2299 Gerrard St. East, Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 322, Total membership, 130; average earnings per month, $50 to $100; number of working

hours, uncertain; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, uncertain; cause of idleness, lack of freight; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, varies considerably; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits from $500 to $1,300; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, A. Macgregor, Bathurst St. Station, G.T.R., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry T. Meredith, 282 Crawford St., Toronto; meets first Sunday, 2.30 p.m., third Sunday, 7.30 p.m.

West Toronto City.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Total membership, 29; average earnings per week, $14.52; average earnings per hour, 33c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during the year, 40; cause of idleness, bad weather; difference in hours of labour between members and non-members, union men work 8 hours per day, non-union men 9 hours; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $60; superannuation, $2; out of work benefits, $2.50; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated. President, Hugh Cockburn, 40 Russel Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James Anderson, 64 Shanly Ave., Toronto; meets fortnightly on Tuesday nights.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 371. Organized 1898; total membership, 105; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, accidents, sickness, and lay-offs; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 140; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $50 to $200, according to the length of membership; superannuation, $200 to $600, lump sum; out of work benefits, $7 per week in case of strike; meetings, technical, economic and social questions. President, Wm. McQuire, Hook Ave., West Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry E. Goudge, 84 Vernon St., West Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays at St. James Hall.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Beaver Lodge, No. 258. Organized June, 1903; total membership, 195; average earnings per month, $45; average earnings per hour, 15½ to 25c.; number of working hours first five days, 50, usually; last three months 40 hours; number on Saturday, five hours for 6 months, 9 hours for 6 months; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75 this year; cause of idleness, reduction of working expenses; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 250; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits; C.P.R. have a scheme to pension men over 65 years if still in their service at that age; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; incorporated and registered. President, Geo. Holmes, 51 May St., West Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Donald Stewart, 18 Dundas St., West Toronto; meets third Wednesday in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors of America. Oragnized locally in 1893; total membership; wages, passenger conductor, $2.44 per 100 miles,

through freight, $3.10, way freight, $3.45; wages paid monthly; all employed in locality are union men; death benefits, $1,000 to $3,000 insurance; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; incorporated and registered. Chief Conductor, D. G. Barnes, Hook Ave., West Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Wood, 57 Empress Crescent, Toronto; meets second and fourth Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 156. Organized May 1st, 1903; total membership, 70; male, 15; female, 16; average earnings per week, male, $14; female, $9; average earnings per hour male 21c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, slack in part of January and February and part of July and August; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $5 per week for ten weeks; death benefit, $100. President, Frank Curtz, 29 Dundas St. East, West Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, M. P. Aitchison, 5 Wilson Place, or Box 586, West Toronto; meets first Monday in month.

Windsor.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 451. Organized October, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 62½; number on Saturday, 16; wages paid weekly; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 35; sick benefits, $5 weekly; death benefits, $60 to $500; no other cash benefit, but suggestions have been made; no special work at present for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Alf. Warren, 4 Vera Place, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Wickens, 18 Ouellette Ave., Windsor; meets fourth Wednesday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 6. Organized April, 1895; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, 20; average earnings per hour, 52½c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5 for 3 months, 9 for 9 months; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness dull times; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 65; no cash benefits, but help by contributions for any member really in want during sickness; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Nesbitt, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. L. Northcott, Box 332, Walkerville, Ont.; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 629. Organized April 19, 1902; total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 28⅛c.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; cause of idleness, slackness in building; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 65; difference in wages between members and non-members, minimum union rate $2.25 per 8 hours; non-union men whatever the employers like to give them; sick benefits, $5 per week for 8 weeks; death benefits, from $50 to $300; disability benefits equal to death benefits; benefit on death of member's wife, $25 to $75; no special work for members

such as reading rooms, etc.; incorporated and registered. President, Jas. Duncan, Walkerville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Beall, 92 Pitt St. west, Windsor; meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers, Windsor Council, No. 11. Organized June 30, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per month, $90; 7 days per week and 12 hours per day during the season of navigation; wages paid mostly monthly; idle time per members during year, in our Council less than a month; cause of idleness, navigation closed; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 42; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; no special work carried on for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Alex. McDonald, 28 Crawford Ave., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Neil Maitland, 221 London St. west, Windsor; meetings suspended during summer months.

Name,—Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 28. Organized May 22, 1907; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 16c.; number of working hours first five days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid, some weekly, some fortnightly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, about 52; no difference in wages and hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits; meetings carried on for educating the members; incorporated and registered. President, E. Grandbois, Chatham, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Crockett, Mt. Hamilton P. O.; meets every Friday night.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 390. Oganized June, 1892; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $16 to $18; average earnings per hour, yardwork, 30c.; wages paid monthly; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 40; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. Chief Engineer, Jas. McGarvah, 73 Assumption St., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, David Lanspeary, 19 Louis Ave., Windsor; meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 421. Organized June, 1890; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 20c.; no regularity in working hours; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30 to 50; cause of idleness, slack business; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 40; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; death benefits according to policy carried, $500 to $3,000. President, Ernest Gay, Dougal Ave., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. McCreery, 75 Assumption St., Windsor; meets first Sunday and fourth Wednesday in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, No. 494. Total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 25 cts; wages paid monthly; 2 non-union men employed in locality; insurance for death and superannuation by G.T.R.; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc. President, Duncan Stewart, Manning House, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, G. Jackson, 114 Goyeau St., Windsor; meets second Sunday afternoon and fourth Monday evening.

Name,— Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Belle Isle Lodge, No. 316. Organized June 13, 1898; total membership, 92; average earnings per week, $20; wages paid monthly; no idle days; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 200; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick and death benefits, G.T.R. Providence Society; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated and registered. President, J. Logan, 146 Twelfth St., Detroit, Mich.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Weldrick, 168 Dougall Ave., Windsor; meets first and third Mondays, 2.30 p.m., second and fourth Sundays, 10.30 a.m.

Name,— Windsor and Walkerville Protective Association of Teamowners. Total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 45c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60; cause of idleness, lack of work; total number (union and non-union) employed at calling in locality, 57; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not yet incorporated or registered. President, James Washbrook, Mercer St., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, John Lorne, 212 Wyandotte St. east, Windsor; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 553. Organized Sept. 30, 1907; total membership, 7; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 44; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; no days idle; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, male, 7; female, 5; difference in wages between members and non-members, $6 per week; sick benefit, free home; death benefit, $75; no special work for members such as reading room, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, W. J. Walker, 12 Pelissier St., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, A. Selieve, 71 Sandwich St. west, Windsor; meets second Wednesday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors Union of America, No. 114. Organized 1902; total membership, male, 36; female, 19; average earnings per week, male, $12, female, $7; average earnings per hour, male and female, 25c.; wages paid weekly; average time idle, 4 months; cause of idleness, dull season winter and summer, and all work piece work. Total number employed at trade in locality, 36 male, 19 female, all union; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $100; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; not incorporated or registered. President, Jas. McKinnon, box 351, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Elliott, box 351, Windsor; meets first and third Mondays.

Woodstock.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 22. Organized Dec., 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 35c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; time idle from December till April; cause of idleness, unfavourable weather; total number all union employed at trade in locality, 25; no cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading rooms, etc.; body incorporated. President,

Robert Bonnell, Water St., Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, E. Johnston, 15 Norwich Ave., Woodstock; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

Name,—International Hodcarriers' Union, No. 26. Organized March, 1903; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 22½c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average days idle per member during year, 120 this year; cause of idleness, no work; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 25 to 30; difference in wages between members and non-members, 5 to 7c.; death benefits, $50 to $100; no other cash benefits; no special work for members such as reading room, etc, President, Harry Stock, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, John Green, 71 Douglas St., Woodstock; meets first and third Tuesdays.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 51. Organized April 27, 1904; total membership 42; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 22½c.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid twice a month, first and third Wednesdays; time idle, 2 months; cause of idleness, over-stocked and supposed stringency; total number (union and non-union) employed at trade in locality, 250 male, 4 female; difference in wages between members and non-members, from $1.50 to $3 per week in church organ work; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, $50 to 300; no other cash benefits; dues not paid when out of work; strike benefit, $5 per week for single men and $7 for married men; debating carried on at the regular meetings. President, Wm. A. Potter, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, box 4, Woodstock; meet first and third Wednesdays.

Name,— International Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249. Organized Feb. 23, 1899; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25c.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, none; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, 2 months; cause of idleness, depression; total number (union and non-union) engaged at trade in locality, 27; no difference in wages or hours of labour between members and non-members; sick benefits, $5.40; death benefits, $100 to $150; no superannuation; out of work benefits, stamps; no special work for members, such as reading rooms, etc.; body registered. President, Wm. Morrell, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Childs, Jr., box 746, Woodstock; meets third Friday of month.

SUGGESTIONS FROM LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

No. 12.—Our union considers that the emigration policy is a detriment to the carpenters' craft.

No. 14.—Our organization would like to see the Government make an enquiry as to the number of United States citizens doing work here, which ought to go to Canadians or persons residing in Canada.

No. 28.—We suggest that all Government work should be done by day labour.

No. 37.—We think that the apprenticeship question is one that might be settled to everybody's satisfaction by the Government. If it were compulsory for a mechanic to produce a document to the effect that he had served three years apprenticeship before he could hire as a journeyman, it would do more justice to the mechanics and also to the employers. The trouble is that boys serve a year or so, and then start out a full fledged mechanic. This is unfair to the mechanics and a deception to the employers, who sometimes think all alike after meeting with a few of this stamp.

No. 38.—Our union would make these suggestions: (1) A special inspector having at least 10 years actual underground experience to inspect the working condition of mines. (2) This inspector to examine each locality of a fatal or serious accident before work is resumed. (3) A maximum work day of 8 hours for all employees in the mining industry.

No. 47.—A strict observance of the Lord's Day Act by Government samplers and weighmen would be greatly appreciated by the grain trimmers, as it would do away with much of their Sunday work.

No. 49.—We respectfully submit the following suggestion for the consideration of the Legislature:—(1) Fortnightly payment of wages. (2) Saturday half holiday for all possible. (3) Shorter workday—say 8 hours—so as to get time to live better lives and have some leisure for improvement, etc.

No. 53.—We believe that the Government should establish a 9 hour day as the regular working day, and should not assist undesirable emigrants, allowing Canada to be made the dumping ground for other countries. Stricter emigration laws that would benefit the general public is what Canadians want.

No. 59.—Our members are unanimously of opinion that the bonusing of immigrants should be stopped until the spring of 1909, as the labour market is overloaded all over Canada.

No. 68.— The present winter has been very slack, especially for late arrivals from Europe, many of whom have been idle all the winter. We trust the Government will try to put a check on the class of trash, which is being brought into this country.

No. 80.—We believe, the best and greatest thing the Government can do for the stationary engineers and for the safety of all factory employees is to pass and enforce an Engineers' License Law. NOTE.—Such a law was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1906, was amended in 1907, and in 1908 its coming into force was postponed till January 1, 1909.

No. 85.—Our Union is decidely opposed to assisted immigration of mechanics, and would urge the Ontario Government, if it has any money to spend on immigration, to see that the farm labourers imported are the *bona fide* article, and not the scum of the cities of Great Britain, who never saw a farm, let alone worked on one. This local has been urging the Ontario Government to pass a general plumbing ordinance, compelling the appointment of competent plumbing inspectors in all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, ever since the Labour Bureau has been in existence, and as no notice has been taken of our appeals, we have been doubting the usefulness of the Department. The subject of sanitary plumbing laws interests not only the plumbing trade but also the general public, who suffer by having a menace to health in their houses in the shape of unsanitary plumbing.

No. 90.—The greatest benefit has been received by our men through the correspondence schools on technical work regarding bridge building and railway engineering. Questions in regard to work covered by these schools are being discussed in our lodge rooms by the Maintenance of Way Employees, and nearly all members are taking up a course in one or other of these schools.

No. 126.—Railway telegraphers as a rule are compelled to work too long hours, and have too many duties to perform.

No. 149.—Too many emigrants for the carpenters' work to be done.

No. 168.—A nine hour day should cover the requirements from the railway telegraphers, as twelve hours a day is too trying for the men.

No. 179.—We think there should be a legal 9 hour workday. It would be beneficial both for employers and employees; would absorb a great deal of the unemployed labour always found in cities and towns, and would give steady employment for a longer period each year. We also think there should be a legal weekly wage system. If this reform were instituted the cash system would eventually break down the present credit system to the benefit of both workmen and business people. We would also like to see the adoption of some general system of technical education.

No. 183.—Our union wishes that no more bonuses should be granted for immigration.

No. 238.—We think that British Engineers should be compelled to stand a Canadian examination before taking charge of Canadian boats, as we are required to pass an examination in England. We claim that this difference in treatment is a great injustice.

No. 270.—Our brotherhood is of the opinion that if all grants, bonuses and premiums allowed for immigration purposes were to cease absolutely, not only our craft of silver workers but all other crafts and society in general would benefit greatly.

No. 275.—Our union suggests that any legislation which would bring about the proper inspection of homes where clothing is made up, or even the preventing altogether of work being made up in living apartments would be for the benefit of the workers and the public generally. The home work system is at the bottom and is the fore-runner of sweating in the clothing trades. We would call attention to the fact that there is no union label on your printing, and the tailors will object to answering further communications without the label being attached.

NOTE.—As was explained in my last report, the Provincial Government printing is done under contract entered into by the predecessors of the present Administration. Secretary Bureau of Labour.

No. 277.—Our union would like if possible to have the fair wage clause inserted in all Government contracts, and if strictly carried out in regard to the coal contracts it would greatly help the teamsters.

No. 280.—Our union thinks that the monthly pay system should be abolished and that payments should be made every two weeks, also that 15 days' pay should not be held back. Another good thing for the general public would be to have all telegrams show the time at which they were filed at the originating point. This would tell how long the telegram was on its way and would tend to make companies get their business off quicker and in the order filed.

No. 288.—Old men are not wanted on the railways. We are waiting for old age pensions. The Conciliation Act has worked well, and we think it should be adopted in all trade disputes.

No. 292.—The standard railway rules are too complicated and too numerous. The speed of all trains on all railroads should not exceed a specified rate and sufficient time should be given at stations for loading and unloading passengers, and the discharge of other numerous duties. There is too much hurry in railroading now-a-days. Trains are insufficiently manned on some roads. We would recommend an absolute block system.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Allandale :					
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers	Mercer Martin	Allandale	Geo. St. Louis	Allandale	2nd Sunday and 4th Wednesday.
Amherstburg :					
Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Union, No. 504	Robert Kett	Amherstburg	Milton D. Fox	Box 246, Amherstburg	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Belleville :					
Bricklayers, Masons' & Plasterers' International Union, No. 30	Jas. Boyle	Belleville P.O	A. G. Coe	Belleville P.O	Monday, every fortnight
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, No. 189	Thos. H. Marshall	Belleville Station P.O.	G. Teale	Box 11, Belleville Station P.O.	1st and 2nd Sundays.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,718	E. Jordon	Moira St., Belleville	Harry E. Phillips	Grove St., Belleville	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 66	Geo. Brown	Station P.O., Belleville	Robt A. Acton	Belleville	2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
Berlin :					
Berlin Musicians' Protective Asso.	E. C. Schultz	26 Brubacher St., Berlin.	G. A. Allrecht	149 Wellington St., Berlin	1st Monday in quarter.
Hod-carriers' & Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 160	Wm. Wahl	54 Samuel St., Berlin	Geo. Hofmann	58 Homewood Av., Berlin	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 264	Sim. Witzel	Berlin	Annie Wuest	104 College St., Berlin	1st Tuesday in month.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 422	F. Lutzkowski	Queen St., Berlin	Steve Welheuser	150 East King St., Berlin	2nd Wednesday in month
Canadian Association Stationary Engineers, No. 9	W. S. Dolan	Berlin	C. Emmrich	186 Victoria St., Berlin	Every Wednesday.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, No. 553	Rodge F. Goften	172 Joseph St., Berlin	Peter Jacobs	106 Wellington St., Berlin	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Federal Labour Union, No. 17	F. A. Knecht	Berlin	Otto H Zimmer	Berlin	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Upholsterers' Int. Union, No. 42	A. R. Nichols	Waterloo	A. R. Lee	110 Weber St., Berlin	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 135	V. L. Cober	Berlin	Thos. J. Wilson	15 Richmond Av., Berlin	3rd Monday in month.
Blind River :					
International Longshoremen's Union, No. 749	Louis Lamarre	Blind River	Belanie Fortin	Blind River	1st Tuesday in month.
Int. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 491	Jas. McCarthy	Webbwood P. O	W. Jewkes	Livingstone Creek P.O.	Last Saturday in month.
Brantford :					
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 810.	Jas. A. Coles	240 Park Av., Brantford.	W. S. Jago	110 Spring St., Brantford	Alt. Mondays from Jan. 13

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 9	Albert Yeates	Riddols Av., Brantford	W. J. Kerr	8 Henrietta St., Brantford	Alternate Thursdays.
Int. Asso. of Machinists, No. 564	Thos. Kirkby	46 Queen St., Brantford	Joe Hawkins	Brantford	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378	Jas. Finch	Brantford	E. R. Sayles	126 Chatham St., Brant'd	4th Saturdays.
United Asso. of Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters, etc., No. 180	Swithan Whitfield.	229 Nelson St., Brantford	Alfred Squibb	100 William St., Brantford	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 59	W. Springle	Brantford	Frank Mather	75 Greenwich St., Brant'd	3rd Tuesdays in month.
Journeymen Barbers' Internat'l Union of America, No. 298	J. L. McKay	18 Market St., Brantford	A. R. Morgan	42½ Market St., Brantford	Last Monday in month.
Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union No. 225	Wm. Minnos	Royal Pool Room, Brant'd	John Daley	157 Albion St., Brantford	1st and 3rd ———.
Operative Plasterers' Association, No. 164	Thos. Jennings	82 Erie Av., Brantford	Jas. Patterson	20 Jarvis St., Brantford	2nd Tuesday in month.
Bartenders' Union, No. 182	Alfred Smith	King's Hotel, Brantford.	Thos. McCusker	239 Park Av., Brantford.	Last Sunday in month.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 117	Frank J. Chiswell	Brantford	Osman C. Baker	Imperial Hotel, Brantford	4th Tuesday in month.
Brother'd Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am'a, No. 313	Thos. Hill	9 Marlboro' St., Brant'rd	C. H. Jones	93 Arthur St., Brantford.	2nd Monday in month.
Brockville:					
Bricklayers' Masons' & Plasterers' International Union, No. 13	Wm. Caldwell	Brockville	G. L. Barclay	Box 74, Brockville	Alternate Wednesdays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 799	W. H. Fitzimmons	Brockville	W. E. Brown	Box 396, Brockville.	Every Thursday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 262	Chas. A. Cato	Brockville	David Muirhead	Brockville	2nd Monday in month.
Journeymen Barbers' Internat'l Union of America, No. 387	Anson Carr	Brockville	Fred J. Clutterbuck	Box 629, Brockville.	2nd and last Mondays.
Brother'd Locomotive Engineers	G. W. Stone	Cleveland, Ohio	R. Wardrop	Brockville	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Order of Railway Conductors, Leeds Div., No. 366	W. J. Splan, Ch.Cr.	William St., Brockville	R. McConachie	Box 533, Brockville	1st Monday, 2 p.m.
Carleton Place:					
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, No. 229	Wm. Simpson	Carleton Place	Andrew Robertson	Box 262, Carleton Place.	2nd Thursday.
Boiler-makers' & Helpers' Union, No. 325	Robt. O. C. Lamb.	Carleton Place	G. H. Hockenbull.	Carleton Place	4th Tuesday in month.
Chapleau:					
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 237	J. Brannan	Chapeleau	H. Anderson	Chapleau	
Chatham:					
International Moulders' Union, No. 471	A. J. Box	Chatham	A. J. Box	Chatham	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Cobalt:					
Western Fed. of Miners, No. 146.	J. A. Welsh	Cobalt	A. L. Botly	Box 446	Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Collingwood:					
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Un., No. 19	N. Paterson	Collingwood	W. Court	Collingwood	1st and 2nd Wednesdays.
International Association of Machinists, No. 627	W. J. Henry	Collingwood	Mark Fryer	Box 585, Collingwood	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
International Union of Steam Engineers	J. Bannan	Care Collingwood Packing Co.	John Ferguson	Care Collingwood Packing Co.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Crookston:					
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	Fred. McCauley	Crookston	Wm. Bone	Crookston	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Dundas:					
International Moulders' Union, No. 269	Isidore Stussock	Dundas	Wm. Watts	Box 315, Dundas	3rd Monday in month.
Union Garment Workers' of America, No. 30	J. A. Ward	Dundas	Wm. Chassels	Dundas	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Falls View:					
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	J. H. Staley	Falls View	J. H. Staley	Falls View	Call of Chair.
Fort William:					
Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners	H. H. Willcox	123 Myles Street, Fort William.	H. Blackburn	Box 991, Fort William	Alt. Thursdays from Mar. 5, 1908.
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 479 (Grain Trimmers)	Robt. McCollum	Fort William	W. Houston	Box 416, Fort William	1st Wednesday of month.
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 746 (Coal Handlers)	Ernest Boss	Box 982, Fort William	Wallis Froggatt	Fort William	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Fort William Div., No. 128	A. H. Armstrong	West Fort William	A. Rowe	Box 395, Fort William	Last Saturday in month.
International Moulders' Union, No. 429	Dennis Dornisy	Care of Copp's Foundry, Fort William.	F. Christensen	Box 1063, Fort William	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417	Davis Ross	Box 396, Fort William	Geo. R. Wallace	Box 396, Fort William	1st Saturday in month.
Galt:					
Mixed Local Brass Workers	Sam'l C. Haddock	Galt	Alex. MacPhee	Galt	4th Thursday in month.
International Hodcarriers' and Builders' Laborers of America, No. 188	John Philips	Galt	Geo. C. Keys	Colborne St., Galt	Every other Friday.

International Association of Machinists, No. 120	E. D. Gordon	Galt	John Cunningham	Box 463, Galt	Alternate Mondays from March 30.
Guelph:					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 310	Edwin Wilson	70 Macdonald St., Guelph	August H. Mogk	49 Green St., Guelph	1st Wednesday in month.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 3	John Benalick	Hearn Av., Guelph	John Gould	107 Alma St., Guelph	Every 2nd Thursday.
Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277	Matthew Louden	Queen St., Guelph	Edward Taylor	20 Albert St., Brooklyn	2nd Monday in month.
Tapestry Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 585	Fred. Drahoyl	Bay St., Guelph	John Macgowan	34 Cross St., Guelph	2nd Wednesday in month
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 711	J. A. Fluker	Victoria Hotel, Guelph	W. B. Smith	31 Waterloo Street, E., Guelph.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, No. 34	Alex. G. Cross	Nottingham St., Guelph.	Frank Howard	18 Berlin St., Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391	John P. Walsh	Box 574, Guelph	Chas. P. Houghty.	Box 574, Guelph	1st Tuesday in month.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297	John Knowles	Paisley St., Guelph	Miss Teenie Astell.	130 Oxford St., Guelph	1st Monday in month.
Hamilton:					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 131			H. J. Halford	59 John St., S., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Mondays.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 114	J. Glocking	166 Emerald St., South, Hamilton.	H. E. Monk	120 Locke St., N., Hamilton.	4th Wednesday in month
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	Geo. Williams	Sheaffe St., Hamilton	A. E. Wilson	135 Caroline Street, N., Hamilton.	3rd Tuesday in month.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750	Peter Gemmell	100 Ray St., N., Hamilton.	H. Reinholt	232 Bold St., Hamilton,	Alternate Fridays.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 817	Peter Gemmell	100 Ray St., N., Hamilton.	F. H. Smith	73 Catherine Street, N., Hamilton.	Alternate Mondays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 18	W. J. Frid	25 Nelson St., Hamilton.	Jas. Calvert	102 Ray St., S., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 55	John Canary	York St., Hamilton	T. Hough	170 Duke St., Hamilton.	2nd Tuesday in month.
Federal Labor Union, No. 11 (City Firemen)	John Smith	Colbonce St., Hamilton	Robt. Aitchison	206 McNab St., Hamilton	1st Monday in month.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 23 (Cutters and Trimmers)	H. P. McGarrity	179 Mary St., Hamilton.	R. J. Ferguson	111 Elgin St., Hamilton.	1st Tuesday in month.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 256	Chas. Doherty	Elgin St., Hamilton	Frank Cleary	412 Hughson Street, N., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Mondays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Hamilton.—*Continued.*					
Joureymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 72	Wm. Gidley	163 Napier St., Hamilton	Rich. Coates	13 Bay St., N., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205	Samuel McCowan	66 Picton Av., Hamilton	A. J. Somerville	105 Locke St., S., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 298.	Jas. Moore	393 Bay Street, N., Hamilton.	Wm. Minnis	285 Queen St., S., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Thurdays.
Order of Railway Conductors, Arnum Division, No. 27	E. C. Shepheard	223 Park St., N., Hamilton.	A. Cameron	297 York St., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p. m.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, No. 107	John Theaker	157 Wentworth St., N., Hamilton.	Alex. Lamond	Box 205, Hamilton	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Amalgamated International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61	Chris. Hottham	146 Wood St., E., Hamilton.	Geo. H. March	242 Hughson Street, N., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228	J. J. Gimblett	Cor. Caroline and Cannon Sts., Hamilton.	W. Anstey	400 Victoria Av., Hamilton.	3rd Tuesday in month.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 234 (Female)	Miss Mary McLeod	Herkimer St., Hamilton.	Miss Ethel Copeland.	132 Markland St., Hamilton.	4th Thursday in month.
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Empl., No. 129.	Thos. McNab	158 Barton St., E., Hamilton.	V. E. Knapman	200 Ferguson Av., N., Hamilton.	4th Sunday in month.
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 2	H. R. Clark	24 Poulette St., Hamilton	C. Alex. Leckie	57 Ashley St., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129	R. J. Robb	Herald Office, Hamilton.	John J. Burns	230 John St., N., Hamilton.	2nd Saturday of month.
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 1	Rich. Ailles	14 Margaret St., Hamilton.	H. Callaghan	Roslyn Av., Hamilton	Every Thursday.
Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 48	Geo. Harris	Reginald St., S., Hamilton.	Wm. Kershaw	44½ Greig St., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9	W. R. Rollo	288 Victoria Av., N., Hamilton.	W. H. McAdam	187 York St., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 67	Jas. Cunningham	200 Bay St., N., Hamilton.	A M. Harris	28 Smith Av., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
International Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26	Chris. Newman	Hamilton	Jas. W. Ripley	159 Mary St., Hamilton.	Every Wendesday.
Hamilton Musicians' Protective Association	A. J. Nelligan	81 Picton St., E., Hamilton	Jos. Gimblett	112 Caroline St., N., Hamilton.	2nd Sunday afternoon.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Asso., No. 95	David Lambe.....	286 John St., N., Hamilton	Don Urquhart	146 Macaulay St. E, Hamilton	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 35	Jas. P. Ball	282 McNab St. N., Hamilton	Thos. Bevers	35 Tisdale St., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Bartenders' International Union, No. 197.....	Geo. Hibbard	Turbinia Hotel, Hamilton	John J. Farr	Hanrahan Hotel, Hamilton	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Patternmakers' League of North America	John Harrower ..	42 St. Matthew's Av., Hamilton	Jas. Anderson	136 Cannon St. E., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Holland Landing:					
Threshers' Protective Association, No. 16.....	Thos. Stickwood..	Sharon	Jas. H. Smith	Holland Landing.	
Kenora:					
United Brotherood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1837.....	Geo. R. Matthews	Kenora.....	Jas. C. Hayes	Kenora.....	Every 2nd Wednesday.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 236	W. J. Ball.....	Kenora.....	N. B. Jones... ..	Kenora.....	3rd Friday in month.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 238	Jas. W. Wilson ..	B. & B. Dept., C. P. R., Kenora.	Alex. J. Selwyn ..	Box 196, Kenora	2nd Sunday, 14 p.m.
Kingston:					
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249.	W. J. Campbell ..	Division St., Kingston...	W. H. Hubble....	26 Quebec St., Kingston.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 633.....	Duncan Campbell.	187 Ordnance St, Kingston	John Lovick.....	152 Gordon St., Kingston	Alternate Wednesdays.
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 4.....	Wm. Spencer	208 Sydenham St., Kingston	Jas. Gillie.....	97 Clergy St., Kingston..	
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, No. 561.....	Frank Gallagher ..	229 Wellington St., Kingston	Wm. Mullen.....	42 Ordnance St., Kingston	Every Friday .....
Int. Hodcarriers and Builders' Labourers of America, No. 66..	Amos C. Smith...	469 Division St., Kingston	Wm. Gray	106 Montreal St, Kingston	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 229.....	J. A. O'Neil.....	276 Sydenham St, Kingst'n	Wm. Mullen	42 Ordnance St., Kingston	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Int. Moulders' Union, No. 252..	James Muckler....	Can. Loco. Works, Kingston	W. J. McParland.	46 Patrick St., Kingston.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 114....	Wm. T. Edgar....	29 Rideau St., Kingston..	G B. Coward	386 Albert St., Kingston.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Lake Seamen's Union	Elected at Meeting	....	Thos. H. Fleming.	Box 96, Kingston	Every Monday.
Journeymen Stonecutters of North America.....	Wm. Driscoll	Bagot St., Kingston	F. A. Mock	24 Elm St., Kingston....	1st Tuesday in month.
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, No. 117..	Edward Ada.....	11 Beacon St., Kingston..	W. G. Hamilton..	302 Collingwood Street Kingston	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Latchford:					
Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 99, T. & N.O. Railway...	A. D. Chatterton, Ch. Tel.	North Bay.....	L. C. McBride....	Latchford..... ..	3rd Saturday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Lindsay :					
Order of Locomotive Engineers, Hope Division, No. 174	Geo. Nursey	Lindsay	T. Wilkinson	Lindsay	2nd and 4th Sundays.
London :					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 366	Harold Smith	Grigg House, London	J. E. Secker	713 Richmond St., London	4th Monday in month.
Bartenders' Int. League, No. 137.	George Parker	Tecumseh House, London	H. G. Edsall	58 Colborne St., London.	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Un. Brewery Workmen, No. 381.	Herbert Slingo	22 Gunn St., London	J. W. Mann	129 Sydenham St., London	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 5	W. C. Northy	794 Lorne Av., London.	S. H. Foxworthy.	391 Oxford St., London.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners, No. 820	F. J. Burt	715 Central Av., London.	John Tanton	379 Waterloo St., London	Alt. Weds. from Jan. 1.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1946	Geo. Paxton	222 Richmond St., London	C. H. Effinger	12 Askin St., London	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 278	Arthur Borland	Grey St., London	W. Heslop	4 Leslie St., London	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Amal. Society of Engineers	Alex. McDonald.	338 Oxford St., London.	Geo. H. Scollick	583 Grey St., London	Alternate Fridays.
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 30	Geo. Mall	McClary Mfg. Co., London	W. Norris	47 Byron Av., London	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Federal Labour Union, No. 5	Wm Cole	Cortwright St., London.	Jos. T. Marks	425 Grey St., London	4th Friday in month.
Hodcarriers' & Builders' Labourers' Union of America, No. 286.	Wm. Burleigh	206 Adelaide St., London	Is. Sculthorpe	33 Napier St., W. London	3rd Monday in month.
International Association of Machinists, No. 383	John Meredith	210 Horton St., London.	W. A. McRoberts.	175 Simcoe St., London.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Int. Moulders' Union, No. 37	Edw. Wm. Moore.	London	Fred. C. Durden	180 Hamilton Rd., London	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
American Federation of Musicians, No, 279	St. J. Hyttemanch	781 Richmond St., London.	C. N. Perrin	352 Adelaide St., London	Once a month.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 97	S. A. Roberts	41 Regina St., London	W. H. Mitchell	777 Grey St., London.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 289	T. G. Crook	75 Sackville St., London	G. F. Avey	205 Horton St., London.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
London Typographical Union, No. 133	G. T. McKay	916 Dufferin Ave., London	Ernest P. Dodd	185 Emery St., London.	1st Saturday in month.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, London Division, No. 68	John Sheehy, Chief Engineer.	274 Hamilton Road, London.	H. E. Crouch	821 Dundas St., London.	1st Sunday, 3rd Thursday
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 117.	H. J. Henderson	464 Dufferin Ave., London.	C. E. Smith	375 Glebe St., London	1st Wednesday, 8 p.m., 3rd Sunday, 2.30 p.m.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 468.	Jas. J. Davis.	521 Pall Mall St., London	Chas. Phipps	593 Princess Ave., London	2nd & 4th Sundays, 2 p.m

Order of Railway Conductors, Division 16	B. W. Bennett	72 Hamilton Road, London.	H. J. Heath	Hyde Park, Ont	1st & 3rd Sundays.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 195	A. Taylor	C.P.R. Station, London	D. Campbell	10 Thornton Ave., London.	Last Saturday in month.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, G.T.R. System, District No. 1.	J. A. Bell	Callander, Ont	D. L. Shaw	769 King St., London	No regular date.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 240	Jas. Dey	850 Lorne Ave., London	David Gillett	502 Gray St., London	2nd & 4th Sundays.
Journeymen Stonecutters of America	Geo. Bartlett	60 Empress Ave., London West.	Hugh Boyd	875 Adelaide St., London	3rd Friday of month.
International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 105	S. Loughrey	37 Beecher St., London	H. A. Holden	347 Horton St., London	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union, No. 32	Geo. Powell	Pottersburg, London	J. Showler	848 King St., London	1st and 3rd Fridays.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 120	J. J. Reid	Box 42, Springfield, Ill.	C. Watford.	22 Walnut St., London	2nd Thursday in month.
London Association of Letter Carriers	P. J. Flaherty	London	W. M. Empey	London	1st Monday in month.
International Union Printing Pressmen and Assistants, No. 173	Geo. Flory	256 Grosvenor St., London.	A. G. Watson	926 Princess Ave., London.	1st Saturday in month.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206	Wm. Hodgins	373 Queen's Ave., London	F. Ritter	4 York St., London.	3rd Friday in month.
Midland:					
International Longshoremen's, Marine and Transportation Association, No. 199	Henry Belfry	Midland	D. A. Hall	Midland	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Niagara Falls:					
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 27	Norman Gilles	Niagara Falls	Fred. Hague	Box 56, Niagara Falls Centre.	Every Thursday.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713	T. Moore	Niagara Falls, South	J. R. Montague	Niagara Falls Centre	Every Tuesday.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	Octave Lachance	St. Catharines	Edw. S. Garnett	Niagara Falls	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 217	John Finlayson	Niagara Falls	Harold Burse	Niagara Falls	1st Monday of month.
North Bay:					
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 29	J. Sullivan	North Bay	A. Gagnon	North Bay	2nd Thursday of month.
International Association of Machinists, No. 413	D. S. Lyons	North Bay	Peter J. Bell	Box 288, North Bay	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, No. 192	[Carman] C Rogers, Chief	North Bay	W. G. Shepherd	Box 165, North Bay	2nd and 4th Fridays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
North Bay—*Continued.*					
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 249	W. C. Brown	Box 51, North Bay	W. G. Wilson	Box 97, North Bay	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Oshawa:					
International Moulders' Union, No. 136	Morley Morris	Oshawa	R. H. Rogan.	Box 144, Oshawa	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Ottawa:					
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, No. 394	Colin M. Macaulay	594 Gladstone Avenue, Ottawa.	Colin Macaulay	594 Gladstone Avenue, Ottawa.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Bricklayers' International Union, No. 7	Alex. Brown	5 Rosebery Ave., Ottawa	B. Webb	110 Cambridge Street, Ottawa.	Alternate Mondays.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 14	John Cameron	74 Lloyd St. Ottawa.	Malcolm Fleury	74 Flora St., Ottawa	Alternate Thursdays.
Builders' Laborers' International Protective Union of America, No. 4	Jos. Borris.	642 St. Patrick Street, Ottawa.	Thos. Squirrell	64 Percy St., Ottawa	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93	M. Beaudry	Ottawa East	E. Belair	Ottawa	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Carpenters' and Joiners' National Union, No. 2	Geo. Hammond	249 Turner St., Ottawa	D. Finlay	169 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 826	P. O'Brien.	522 Bay St., Ottawa.	R. J. Flowers	242½ Bank St., Ottawa	Thursdays from Jan. 1, [1908.
Commercial Union, No. 1	W. A. Brown	277 Clarence St., Ottawa	A. Leclerc	277 Clarence St., Ottawa.	2nd Monday in month.
National Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association of Canada, No. 1	Henry Goyette	50 Nicholas St., Ottawa	H. Curling.	34 Raymond St., Ottawa	3rd Monday in month.
United Brotherhood Leather Workers—Horse Goods, No. 162	A. W. Chester	121 Lyon St., Ottawa	Peter Gillespie	93 Albert St , Ottawa.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
International Moulders' Union, No. 280	Robert Barnt.	101 Rochester St., Ottawa	J. Edgar Bedard	160 Alma St., Hull, P.Q.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
American Federation of Musicians, No. 180	J. Delaney	547 Lyon St., Ottawa	E. J. Cockburn	423 Lisgar St., Ottawa	Last Sunday in month.
Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200	Robt. Somerville	324 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa.	H. S. Sparham	213 Flora St., Ottawa	4th Monday in month.
National Union Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, No. 2	Geo. Armstrong	184 Bessemer St , Ottawa	S. Kennedy	50 Alexander St., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Fridays.

Operative Plasterers' Society (National)	H. McNulty	641 King Edward Ave., Ottawa.	W. J. Fraser.	397 Kent St., Ottawa.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 71	Harry Lee	103 Redpath St., Ottawa.	Eugene Cadieux	387 King Edward Ave., Ottawa.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
International Typographical Union, No. 102	Michael Powell.	283 Kent St., Ottawa	Arthur Morel	Box 491, Ottawa	1st Saturday in month.
Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1	Geo. G. Mercure	Ottawa	M. B. Bowen	69 Creighton St., Ottawa	2nd Saturday in month.
International Steel and Copper Plate Printers, No. 6	W. H. Kent	29 Richmond Rd., Ottawa	J. Arthur Glen	327 Rochester St., Ottawa	1st Friday in month.
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of Ameriea, No. 230	Thos. Broad	Ninth Ave., Hintonburg.	John L. Neill.	73 Pine St., Ottawa.	2nd Thursday in month.
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, No. 338	D. S. Campbell.	Ottawa East	W. F. Bompas.	Ottawa East	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 29	W. G. McGregor.	42 Hastey Ave., Ottawa	J. B Morris.	305 Bronson Ave., Ottawa	2nd and 4th Sundays.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 223	A. Robillard	Aylmer East, Que	John J. O'Grady.	Farrellton, Que	2nd Sunday in month.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 15	G. W. Shepherd, Chief Telegraph'r	Alexandria, Ont	D. Robertson	Glen Robertson, Ont	Call of Chief Telegrapher.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 129	R. C. Shannon	600 Cooper St., Ottawa.	W. A. Perry	1 Elm St., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Sundays.
International Alliance of Theatrical Employees, No. 95	E. Gorman	269 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa.	H. G. Haig.	378 Albert St., Ottawa	1st Sunday in month.
Civil Service Association of Canada	J. A. Doyon	Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.	R. H. Coats	Department of Labour Ottawa.	
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 192	Chas M. Kelly	561 Albert St., Ottawa	Albert Renaud	203 Dalhousie St., Ottawa	1st Sunday in month.
Owen Sound:					
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 214	Wm. Campbell	Weston, Ont.	G. Scarland.	Caledon, Ont.	Last Saturday in each 3rd month.
International Union Bricklayers and Masons	Geo. Leathbridge.	Owen Sound	Geo. A. Perkins	Box 561, Owen Sound.	Every Thursday.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	Geo, A. Perkins	Owen Sound	Edward Gaskell	Box 520, Owen Sound.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Peterborough:					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 402	Eli Hooey	Oriental Hotel, Peterboro'	M. H. Gainey	423 George St., Peterborough.	Last Monday in month.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	S. J. Anglesay	Perry St., Peterborough.	A. Hope	564 Albert St., Peterborough.	Alternate Fridays.
International Typographical Union, No. 248	E. Bartlett.	*Times* office, Peterborough	J. G. Perry	456 Bolivar St., Peterborough.	2nd Saturday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Peterborough—*Continued.*					
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	Geo. Burton	Simcoe St., Peterborough	John Robertson	213 Park St., Peterborough.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Port Arthur :					
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 25	L. French	Box 391, Port Arthur	Neil McIver	Box 391, Port Arthur	2nd and 4th Mondays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 285.	John Miskiminn	Banning St., Port Arthur	Arthur F. Manchee	Box 669, Port Arthur	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575	E. G. Price	Port Arthur	Colin M. Lochhead	Box 22, Port Arthur	1st Tuesday in month.
Port Colborne :					
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Geo. Deeks	Humberstone, Ont	Lorne D. Barrick	Humberstone P.O	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Port Hope :					
International Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189	John O'Brien	Box 247, Cobourg	Chas. A. McElroy	Box 201, Port Hope	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Prescott :					
International Longshoremen's Marine and Transportation Workers' Association, No. 244.	Geo. M. Harris	Prescott	A. F. Raven	Prescott	Every Saturday
Preston :					
International Molders' Union of North America, No. 314	D. B. Wright	Preston	Thos. J. Parker	Box 85, Preston	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
St. Catharines :					
Barbers' Union, No. 1	Wm. Rand	James St., St. Catharines.	Adam Haynes	293 St. Paul St., St. Catharines.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4	J. A. Rowden	32 Catharine St., St. Catharines.	C. J. Patey	48 Louisa St., St. Catharines.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38.	Alfred Williams	59 Louisa St., St. Catharines.	Jas. Carty	19 Cherry St., St. Catharines.	Every Friday.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140	Wilfred Haynes	Box 152, St. Catharines.	Leo. T. Coyle	3 Court St. or Box 152, St. Catharines.	1st Monday in month.
Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, No. 407	E. A. Day	63 George St., St. Catharines.	Wm. D. Outram	30 Nelson St., St. Catharines.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Plumbers and Steamfitters United Association, No. 244	John J. Duggan	St. Catharines.	Harry Oliver	St. Catharines	Every Thursday.
St. Catharines Typographical Union, No. 416	Robt. McGlashan	*Star-Journal*, St. Catharines.	Bert Gadsby	16 Haynes Av., St. Catharines.	Last Monday in month.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 235	Jas. A. Wiley	Louisa St., St. Catharines	Verner R. Fullerton	140 Queenston St. or Box 955, St. Catharines.	1st Monday in month.

St. Thomas :					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 222	Rufus P. Hammond	St. Thomas	E. N. Compton	56 Redan St., St. Thomas	Last Thursday in month.
Bartenders' International League of America, No. 348	R. E. Coffee	St. Thomas	J. S. McKenna	St. Thomas	No fixed date.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 420	Chas. McLean	Box 754, St. Thomas	J. Pearse	Box 754, St. Thomas	1st and 3rd Fridays.
International Association of Machinists, No. 294	N. H. Rapsey	St. Thomas	Jas. Lundie	Box 439, St. Thomas	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 132	Geo. H. Sloggett	Box 1047 St. Thomas	Eli Cowles	29 Locust St.; Box 1047, St. Thomas.	Every Monday, 2 p.m.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 661	Joseph Gant	St. Thomas	Jas. Flowen	Box 285, St. Thomas	Every Wednesday, p.m.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, No. 486.	W. R. Cook	98 Talbot St., St. Thomas	Edward Potts	98 Talbot St., St. Thomas	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 141	John Penwarden	St. Thomas	Wm. Abernethy	Box 719, St. Thomas	4th Monday in month.
Sarnia :					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 467	Bert Ross	Sarnia	Arthur Rowden	Sarnia	Last Tuesday in month.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 23	H. Walton	Sarnia	John A. Corrick	Box 83, Sarnia	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Bro. of Railway Carmen, No. 295	Wm. Dagg	Sarnia Tunnel	Chas. C. Duncan	Sarnia Tunnel	1st Monday in month.
Sault Ste. Marie :					
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 16	Geo. Murray	Steelton, Ont	W. J. Watt	Sault Ste. Marie	Every Tuesday.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,825	Alex. S. Scott	Sault Ste. Marie	J. C. Curtain	Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Schreiber :					
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 260	None		W. Sparks	Schreiber	Last Sunday in month.
Stratford :					
Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 424	Geo. Napier	Nelson St., Stratford	Jas. Hagarty	139 Centre St., Stratford.	1st Wednesday in month.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 97	Wm. Mallow	Rebecca St., Stratford	H. F. Simmons	49 Gore St. W., Stratford.	3rd Friday in month.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 188	Donald Ross	309 Front St., Stratford	John Bantley	58 Perth St., Stratford	1st and 3rd Sundays, p.m.
Sudbury :					
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 226	F. W. Andrews	Sudbury	A. J. Trevelyan	Sudbury	1st Monday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Thorold :					
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677	H. N. Higgins	Thorold	F. H. Parmenter	Thorold	3rd Thursday in month.
Toronto :					
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 204	Jos. Thain	10 Bowman St., Toronto	John Gardner	815 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto.	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, No. 280	Frank Walker	139 Gerrard Street East, Toronto.	H. Fuech	Winchester Hotel, Toronto.	Last Sunday in month.
International Alliance Bill Posters and Billers, No. 40	W. Moran	Shea's Theatre, Toronto.	Fred. Taylor	C. of Worden House, Adelaide St. W., Toronto.	2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 p.m.
Bookbinders' International Brotherhood, No. 28	Geo. A. Gore	Lippincott St., Toronto.	Chas. R. Hurst	36 Alice St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 233	Geo. H. Hancock	1026 Bathurst St., Toronto	Fred. J. Crump	11 Dagmar Ave., Toronto	Every second Thursday.
Brass Moulders' Union of North America, No. 5	A. V. Mann	44 Geneva Ave., Toronto	R. Catton	140 Degrassi St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
United Brewery Workmen's International Union No. 304	Jos. Rutledge	17 Claremont St., Toronto	John D. Corcoran	167 Church St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Bricklayers' Int. Union, No. 2	Andrew Shand	18 Wolesley St., Toronto.	Wm. Smithson	125 Withrow Avenue, Toronto.	Every Tuesday.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 4	Alex Pillow	41 Woodville Ave., Todmorden, Ont.	W. B. Gracie	342 Symington Avenue, Toronto.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Builders' Laborers' Int. Union	G. Drover	134 Spadina Ave., Toronto	E. D. Cox	21 McMurrick Street, Toronto.	Every Tuesday.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, First Branch, No. 836	Jas. M. Strachan	414 Church St., Toronto	John E. Walker	3 Nassau Place, Toronto	Alternate Mondays from Jan. 13, 1908.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Second Branch, No. 837	C. S. Bottomley	134 Lippincott Street, Toronto.	W. E. Durance	790 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.	Mondays, every second week.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Third Branch, No. 838	W. Scott	129 Emerson Avenue, Toronto.	Wm. W. Young	98 Bellevue Ave., Toronto	Alternate Thursdays from January 9.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fourth Branch, No. 839	Wilfrid G. Gribble	124 Hogarth Avenue, Toronto.	A. J. Udall	26 Howie Ave., Toronto	Alternate Mondays from January 6.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fifth Branch, No. 840	S. J. Francis	28 Shuter St., Toronto	Francis C. L. Benedict.	226 Concord Avenue, [Toronto.	Alternate Tuesdays from [January 7, 1908.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Sixth Branch, No. 841	F. Kellett	112 Ann St., Toronto	Walter Cooley	89 Tiverton Ave., Toronto	Alternate Tuesdays from [June 2, 1908.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, East Toronto Branch, No. 835	J. Carruthers.	2 Kenilworth Avenue, East Toronto.	A. C. Roberts	12 Wayland St., East Toronto.	Alternate Thursdays from January 2.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and J oiners of America, No. 27	Chas. W. Clarke.	19 Gough Ave., Toronto	James McLean	22 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1799	Wm. Arnott	699 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.	Peter Wishart	339 Howland Avenue, Toronto.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Carriage and Waggon Makers' International Union, No. 85	D. Slattery.	612 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.	H. Gain	344 Clinton St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 27	J. McCarthy	118 Manning Avenue, Toronto.	J. Pamphilon	88 Church St., Toronto.	Every Monday.
Civic Employes' Union, No. 1	Thos. Kirbyson	58 Grant St., Toronto	Thos. Hilton.	115 Booth Avenue, Toronto	1st Monday in month.
Civic Employes' Union, No. 2	Geo. Burt	83 Wolseley St., Toronto	Samuel Clark.	193 Niagara St., Toronto	2nd Wednesday in month
Coopers' Int. Union, No. 180	John Quegley	21 Manning Ave., Toronto	J. A. Harding	630 Queen St. E., Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 114	M. Nealon	199 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto.	C. T. Lacey	360 Margueretta Street, Toronto.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
National Association Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 1	Arthur Abbey	532 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.	E. A. Prince.	17 Maplewood Place, Toronto.	Weekly in winter.
International Union of Marine Engineers, No. 338	C. Merriman.	697 Markham Street, Toronto.	F. S. Henning	19 Soho St., Toronte	Every Friday.
International Union Steam Engineers, No. 152, Stationary Engineers	Leo Johnston.	1276 College St., Toronto	F. W. Barron	76 McMurrich St., West Toronto.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
International Association of Fur Workers, No. 2	F. Koach		H. Bonter	43 Hayden St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, No. 48	D. Yaffe	53 Widmer St., Toronto.	Max Pollack	38 Hayter St., Toronto.	Winter every Wednesday, summer 1st and 3rd.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 185	R. G. Fraser	16 Esther St., Toronto			2nd and 4th Fridays.
Glass Bottle Blowers of United States and Canada, No. 66	Chas. McNichol	98 Beaconsfield Avenue, Toronto.	Geo. S. Lawson	101 Sheridan Avenue, Toronto.	2nd and 4th Saturdays.
Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America, No. 21	F. G. Boath	185 Mutual St., Toronto.	R. Shuttleworth	172 Berkeley St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
International Union Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 49	E. McKague	63 Wood St., Toronto.	Chas. McIntosh	110 Lindsay Ave., Toronto.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Toronto—*Continued.*					
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 97	Jas. Reid	723 Manning Avenue, Toronto.	Chas. Calhoun	823 Euclid Ave., Toronto	Every Tuesday.
Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association, No. 12	R. W. Fitzgerald.	381 Queen Street West, [Toronto.	A. Simpson	137 Farley Ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
International Longshoremen's Mutual and Fraternal Association, No. 646	P. Tracy	96 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto.	S. Stafford.	41 Winnifred Avenue, Toronto.	2nd Sunday in month.
International Longshoremen's Mutual and Fraternal Association, No. 767	Thos. McNerney.	31 Duchess St., Toronto.	Chas. Boddy	22 Alice St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays, 2 p.m.
International Association of Machinists, No. 235	Burleigh Aiken	71 University Avenue, Toronto.	John McKechnie .	115 Shuter St., Toronto .	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Matslsters' Union, No. 317	Joseph Blackburn.	120 Logan Ave., Toronto	J. Brett	4 Lovatt Place, Toronto .	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Marble Workers' International Union, No. 12	Walter Heyde	44 Oxford St., Toronto.	H. J. Slattery	703 Markham St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' International Union, No. 21	Wm. Cox	52 Carlton St., Toronto.	Chas. Kemish	61 Bleecker St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Iron Moulders' and Core Makers' Union, No. 28	Wm. Mahon.	Vanauley St., Toronto .	Wm. Skimerton.	55 Hoskin Avenue, West Toronto.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Toronto Musical Protective Association, No. 149	E. Jarratt.	221 Dunn Ave., Toronto	Jos. Ball	95 Walton St., Toronto.	1st Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 3	O. A. Leslie	154 Teraulay St., Toronto	H. B. Woodrow .	25 Montague Place, Toronto.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 219	F. V. E. Ottaway.	222½ Albany Avenue, Toronto.	Wm. Stockdale	158 Markham St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Photo-Engravers' International Union, No. 35	W. Patterson	393 Dufferin St., Toronto	Jos. M. Hickey.	48 McGill St., Toronto .	1st Monday in month.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 39	Jas. Paton	370 Crawford St., Toronto	A. Hounsell	46 McMurray Avenue, [West Toronto.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 41	Jos. Harding	112 Birch Ave., Toronto.	G. H. Tunstead	8 Gibson Ave., Toronto.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 48	John Milne	126 Bond St., Toronto	W. Hamilton	243 Havelock St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Plasterers' Laborers' Association, No. 1	Michael Brett	141 Baldwin St., Toronto	Wm. Suddess	60 Regent Street, East Toronto.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 46	Alex. McBain	455 Clinton St., Toronto.	Geo. S. Kingswood	153 Gladstone Avenue, [Toronto	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Printing Pressmen's International Union, No. 10	Chas. Keatts	Box 16, Balmy Beach, P.O.	Chas. T. Roddy	46 Lombard St., Toronto	2nd Monday.
Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1	John Spence	Mail Office, Toronto	Jos. Leake	49 Bellevue Ave,, Toronto	3rd Monday.
Printing Press Assistants' and Feeders' International Union, No. 1	Thos. Morton	13 Dean St., Toronto	F. S. Attrell	187 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto.	1st Thursday.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	Samuel Hadden	York Hotel, King Street, Toronto.	W. R. Steep	49 Sullivan St., Toronto	1st Saturday.
Sawsmiths' Un. of N.A., No. 10.	John Moxon	33 Beverley St., Toronto	T. S. Burns	82 Wright Ave., Toronto	1st Tuesday in month.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 30	H. J. McQuillan	93 Esther St., Toronto	J. S. Chapman	4 Conduit St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Brotherhood of Silver Workers' of America, No. 13	E. Salmon	410 Perth Ave., Toronto.	A. Thornton	67 Marjory St., Toronto	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union of North America, No. 21	Edgar Young	Nat. Electro Co., Adelaide St. W., Toronto.	H. Barclay	News Office, Toronto	1st Thursday in month.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Assoc. of North America, No. 1	John Scott	234 Campbell Avenue, Toronto.	Ed. Sutherland	6 Manchester Avenue. Toronto.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
National Stonecutters' Society of U.S. and Canada, No. 12	Herbert Holmes	139 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.	Fred. C. Allen	340 Lippincott Street, Toronto.	Alternate Fridays.
Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 113	W. Murray.	83 Perth Ave., Toronto.	H. B. Oakley	451 Logan Avenue, Toronto.	1st Monday and 3rd Sunday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 132	Martin Wilson	195 Cowan Ave., Toronto	James Watt	87 King St. W., Toronto	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Inter. Brotherhood of Teamsters. No. 409 (Ice wagons)	Frank Johnson.	10 Percy St., Toronto.	John J. White	41 Wardell St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Inter. Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 457 (Coal wagons)	Francis Burns	34 Nelson St., Toronto	H. R. Barton	156 Victoria St., Toronto	1st and 3rd Sundays, 2 p.m.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 495	Jas. Blackwell	133 Euclid Ave., Toronto	J. S. Robinson	16 Turner Ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Teamowners' Association of Toronto, No. 1	J. Madill	680 Markham St., Toronto	Arthur Jessop	26 Badgerow Avenue, [Toronto.	1st Thursday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Toronto—*Continued.*					
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 62	Geo A. MacBean	155 Pearson Ave., Toronto	C. E. Hill	362 Brock Ave., Toronto	3rd Monday and 3rd Sunday.
Theatrical Stage Employees' International Union	R. C. Newman	Shea's Theatre, Toronto.	C. E. Leatch	456 Parliament Street, Toronto.	2nd Sunday in month.
Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 63	D. W. Dargan	Elliott St., Toronto.	John Reith	57 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto.	3rd Tuesday in month.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union, No. 5	Jos. Smith	65 Givens St., Toronto	R. J. Hodge	630 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.	1st Thursday in month.
Upholsterers' International Union of N. A., No. 30	W. J Reilly.	309 Bathurst St., Toronto	F. W. Pryor	370 Margueretta Street, Toronto.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 372	Thos. Guest	Coleman P. O.	Wm. Burness.	541 Wellington St., Toronto.	3rd Thursday.
Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, No. 17	W. I. Gray	Kennilworth Ave., Toronto.	Chas. Mitchell.	140 Walmer Road, Toronto.	1st & 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 596.	A. Boyes	72 Stephenson Av., East Toronto.	F. A. Pinkston	2299 Gerrard St., East Toronto.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 322	A. Macgregor	Bathurst St. Station, G. T. R., Toronto.	Henry T. Meredith.	282 Crawford St., Toronto.	1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7.30 p m.
West Toronto, City :					
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Hugh Cockburn	40 Russel Av., West Toronto.	Jas. Anderson.	64 Shanly Av., West Toronto.	Alternate Tuesday night.
International Association of Machinists, No. 371	Wm. McGuire	Hook Av., West Toronto.	Henry E. Goudge.	84 Vernon St., West Toronto.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 258	Geo. Holmes	51 May St., West Toronto.	Donald Stewart.	18 Dundas St., West Toronto.	3rd Wednesday in month.
Brotherhood of Railway Conductors of America, No. 245	D. G. Barnes, Ch. Conductor	Hook Av., West Toronto.	G. A. Wood.	57 Empress Cres., Toronto	2nd & 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 156	Frank Curtz	29 Dundas St. E., West Toronto.	M. P. Aitchison.	Box 586 Wilson Place, West Toronto.	1st Monday in month.
Windsor :					
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 451	Alfred Warren	4 Vera Place, Windsor.	Arthur Wickens	18 Ouellette Av., Windsor	4th Wednesday in month.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 6	Wm. Nesbitt	Windsor	Jas. L. Northcott	Box 333, Walkerville	Every Tuesday.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629	Jas. Duncan	Walkerville	Wm. Beall	92 Pitt St. W., Windsor.	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
National Association of Marine Engineers', No. 11	Alex. McDonald	28 Crawford Av., Windsor	Neil Maitland	221 London St. W., Windsor.	Thursday, not in summer.
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 28	E. Grandbois	Chatham	J. J. Jacob	6 Bruce Av., Windsor	Every Friday.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers', No. 390	Jas. McGarvah, Chief Eng	73 Assumption St., Windsor.	David Lanspeary	19 Louis Av., Windsor	2nd & 4th Tuesdays.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 421	Ernest Gay	Dougall Av., Windsor	A. B. McCreery	75 Assumption St., Windsor.	1st Sunday, 4th Thursday.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 494	Duncan Stewart	Manning House, Windsor	G. Jackson	114 Goyeau St., Windsor.	2nd Sunday, 4th Monday.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 316	J. Logan	146 Twelve St., Detroit, Mich.	Chas. Weldrick	168 Dougall Av., Windsor.	1st&3rd Mon., 2.30 p.m.; 2nd&4th Sun., 10.30 a.m
Windsor and Walkerville Prot. Association of Team Owners	Jas. Washbrook	Mercer St., Windsor	John Lorne	212 Wyandotte St., Windsor.	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
Typographical Union, No. 553	W. J. Walker	12 Pelissier St., Windsor.	A. Selieve	71 Sandwich St. West, Windsor.	2nd Wednesday in month
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 114	Jas. McKinnon	Box 351, Windsor	Geo. H. Elliott	Box 351, Windsor	1st & 3rd Mondays.
Woodstoock :					
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 22	Robt. Bonnett	Water St., Woodstock.	E. Johnson	15 Norwich Av., Woodstock.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
International Hodcarriers' Union No. 26	Harry Stock	Woodstock.	John Green	71 Douglas St., Woodstock.	1st & 3rd Tuesdays.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 51	Wm. A. Potter	Woodstock	Geo. W. Kitt	Box 4, Woodstock	1st & 3rd Wednesdays.
International Moulders' Union of N. A., No. 249	Wm. Morrell	Woodstock	Geo. Childs, jr.	Box, 746, Woodstock	3rd Friday in month.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table showing average wages per week and hour, and hours of labour, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported; also number of days idle and periods of wage payments.

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
ALLANDALE :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
Bro. Locomotive Firemen and Engineers	16 00	16 00	22	22	80	80	12to20	12to20	varies	varies	none	monthly
AMHERSTBURG :												
Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Union, No. 504	17 34½	.....	28¾	.....	52½	.....	10½	.....	63	63	65	fortnightly
BELLEVILLE :												
Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 30	18 00	18 00	36	30	45	50	9	10	54	60	120	wk. or fort.
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 189	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	monthly
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,718	15 00	15 00	25	25	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	weekly
Bro. Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 66	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
BERLIN :												
Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' Union, No. 160	10 00	.....	21	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	100	fortnightly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 264 (Male)	10 00	7 50	18	14	55	55	10	10	65	65	25	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	7 00	5 00	15	12	55	55	10	10	65	65	25	weekly
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 422	10 00	6 00	23	13	40	40	6	6	46	46	25	weekly
Canadian Association Stationary Engineers, No. 9	13 50	10 50	23	18	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 553	15 00	12 50	28	23	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	fortnightly
Federal Labor Union, No. 17	11 00	8 25	22	16	50	50	9	9	59	59	100	fortnightly
Upholsterers' International Union, No. 42	12 00	12 00	20½	20½	50	50	9	9	59	59	60	fortnightly
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 135	12 00	12 00	22¼	22¼	49	49	5	5	54	54	.....	wk. & fort.
BLIND RIVER :												
International Longshoremen's Union, No. 749	24 00	24 00	40	40	50	50	10	10	60	60	120	after job
International Bro. Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 491	9 60	9 60	16	16	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly
BRANTFORD :												
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 810	12 00	11 00	30	20	50	50	5	5	55	55	46	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 9	13 50	12 15	40	36	45	50	5	5	50	55	95	weekly
International Association of Machinists, No. 564	12 50	12 50	22½	22½	50	50	7	7	57	57	.....	fortnightly
Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378	13 00	all org.	27	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	none	weekly

United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 180	15 00	15 00	30	25½	45	50	5	9	50	59	15	weekly
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 59	9 00	9 00	20	16½	40	50	4	5	44	55	50	weekly
Journeymen Barbers' Intern. Union of America, No. 298	12 00	all org.	16½	.....	60	.....	12	.....	72	.....	none	weekly
Journeymen Horseshoers' Unio , No. 225	15 00	12 00	12½	10	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	weekly
Operative Plasterers' Association, No. 164	10 00	9 72	18	16¼	45	50	9	10	54	60	120	weekly
Bartenders' Union, No. 182	11 00	11 00	20	20	44	44	12	12	56	56	none	wk. & mo.
Jonrneymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 117 (Male)	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	weekly
Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of Am., No. 313	10 80	10 50	20	17½	45	50	9	10	54	60	95	weekly
BROCKVILLE:												
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union. No. 13	19 44	16 44	36	30½	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	weekly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, N . 799	16 20	14 00	30	26	45	45	9	9	54	54	50	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 262 (Male)	12 00	10 80	25	22½	50	50	10	10	60	60	30	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	7 00	6 30	15	13½	50	50	10	10	60	60	30	weekly
Journeymen Barbers' Intern. Union of America, No. 387	12 00	all org.	17½	.....	55	.....	14	.....	69	.....	none	weekly
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers	30 00	30 00	by mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	varies	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors, Leeds Division, No. 366	24 00	24 00	29	29	varies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	monthly
CARLETON PLACE:												
Bro. Railway Carmen of America, No. 229	13 75	all org.	25	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	12	monthly
Boiler Makers' and Helpers' Union, No. 325	8 00	8 00	31	31	50	50	5	5	55	55	50	monthly
CHAPLEAU:												
Internat. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 237	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	10	10	60	60	30	monthly
CHATHAM:												
International Moulders' Union, No. 471	17 00	11 00	28	19	50	50	7½	7½	57½	57½	.....	fortnightly
COBALT:												
Western Federation of Miners, No. 146	18 00	16 00	33⅓	27	45	50	7½	10	52½	60	120	monthly
COLLINGWOOD:												
Bricklayers', Masons', Plasters' International Union, No. 19	20 00	.....	37½	.....	45	55	9	11	54	66	150	fortnightly
International Association of Machinists, No. 627	16 00	16 00	27	27	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	fortnightly
International Union of Steam Engineers	10 50	.....	16	.....	55	.....	11	.....	66	.....	.....	fortnightly
CROOKSTON:												
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of N.A	16 00	.....	37½	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	varies	fortnightly
DUNDAS:												
International Moulders' Union, No. 269	15 00	all org.	27	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	fortnightly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 30 (Male)	10 00	.....	21	.....	45	.....	4	.....	49	.....	12	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	6 00	.....	14½	.....	45	.....	4	.....	49	.....	12	weekly
FALLS VIEW:												
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	12 50	12 50	14	14	58	58	11½	11½	69½	69½	none	monthly
FORT WILLIAM:												
Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners	21 00	15 00	35	25	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	fortnightly
Intern. Longshoremen's Assoc., No. 749 (Grain Trimmers)	25 00	.....	.....	.....	50–100	.....	10-24	.....	.....	.....	112	weekly
" " " No. 746 (Coal Handlers)	17 00	17 00	28	28	50	50	10	10	60	60	112	monthly
Int. Bro. Maintenance of Way Empl., Ft. Wm. Div., No. 128	13 50	13 50	22¾	22¾	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
International Moulders' Union, No. 429	18 00	.....	30	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	fortnightly
Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417	17 00	all org.	35½	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labour, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
GALT:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
Mixed Local Brass Workers	13 00	.....	22	.....	50	....	5	.....	55	.....	26	fortnightly
Intern. Hodcarriers and Builders' Labourers of Am., No. 188	11 00	8 50	23¾	18	45	45	9	9	54	54	75	fortnightly
International Association of Machinists, No. 120	12 00	12 00	21	21	50	50	5	5	55	55	12	fortnightly
GUELPH:												
International Journeymen Barbers' Union of Am., No. 310	11 00	.....	16½	.....	55	.....	12	....	67	.....	none	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 3	21 60	21 60	40	40	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	wk. and fort.
Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277	10 00	.....	18	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	60	fortnightly
Tapestry Carpet Weavers Union, No. 585 (Male)	9 00	9 00	16½	16½	50	50	5	5	55	55	30	fortnightly
" " " " " (Female)	7 00	7 00	13	13	50	50	5	5	55	55	30	fortnightly
Bro. of Painters Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 711	14 00	11 00	27	19	45	50	9	10	54	60	60	weekly
Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of Am., No. 34	12 00	12 00	22	22	50	50	5	5	55	55	60	fortnightly
Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391	12 00	all org.	25	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	....	12	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297 (Male)	10 00	.....	18½	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	....	50	wk. and fort.
" " " " " (Female)	5 00	.....	9¼	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	....	50	wk. and fort.
HAMILTON:												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of Am , No. 131	12 00	12 00	21	18½	45	52	13⅓	13½	58½	65½	none	weekly
International Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 114	13 50	13 50	27	27	44	44	4	4	48	48	none	weekly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America	10 00	10 00	18	18	50	50	10	10	60	60	12	monthly
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750	17 20	14 30	40	32½	40	40	4	4	44	44	20	wk. and fort.
" " " " " No. 817	16 50	.....	37½	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18	17 00	less	35	less	40	40	4	4	44	44	35	wk. and fort.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 55 (Male and Female)	11 00	all org pc.wk.	.....		40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	30	weekly
Federal Labour Union, No. 11 (City Firemen)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly
Un. Garment Workers of Am., No. 23 (Cutters & Trimmers)	11 75	11 75	23½	23½	45	45	4½	4½	49½	49½	few	weekly
" " " " No. 256 (Male)	11 00	9 00	22½	18½	45	45	4	4	49	49	40	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	6 00	6 00	12¼	12¼	45	45	4	4	49	49	40	weekly
Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 72	11 00	10 00	18½	17	50	50	9	9	59	59	varies	weekly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am., No. 205	15 00	10 75	30	21	42½	42½	4½	4½	46½	46½	75	weekly
Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 298	22 00	.....	50	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	weekly

Order of Railway Conductors, Arnum Div., No. 27	20 00	20 00	35	35	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
Amal. Association of Street and Electric R. Empl., No. 107.	12 00	12 00	18	18	52½	more	10½	more	63	more	none	fortnightly
Amalg. Intern. Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 107	15 50	10 00	30	20	45	45	5	5	50	50	30	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 228	12 00	.....	all	organ.	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	60	weekly
" " " " " No. 234 (Female)	piece	work	.....	.....	50	50	5	5	55	55	30	weekly
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employ., No. 129.	12 00	.....	33⅓	.....	30	.....	6	.....	36	.....	75	weekly
Canadian Association Stationary Engineers, No. 2	15 00	15 00	20	20	60	60	9	9	78	78	none	w., f. and m.
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129	15 30	all org.	32	.....	43	.....	5	.....	48	.....	75	weekly
Bricklayers', Masons' International Union, No. 1	22 00	.....	50	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
Tobacco Workers' International Union No. 48 (Male)	10 00	10 00	18	18	50	50	5½	5½	55½	55½	20	weekly
" " " " " (Female)	6 00	6 00	10	10	50	50	5½	5½	55½	55½	20	weekly
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9	13 50	13 50	22½	22½	50	50	5	5	55	55	20	weekly
United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 67.	18 75	less	37½	less	45	more	5	more	50	more	10	weekly
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Intern. Assoc., No. 95	16 50	16 50	30	30	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	wk. and fort.
Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 35	12 00	15 00	20	25	50	50	5	5	55	55	strike	.....
Bartenders' International Union, No. 197	12 00	8 50	25	18	45	45	8	8	53	53	10	weekly
Patternmakers' League of N.A	16 50	15 00	30	27	50	50	7	7	57	57	110	fortnightly
KENORA :												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1837.	20 65	14 25	35	25	50	50	9	9	59	59	75	fortnightly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 236	13 33	all org	26	.....	46¼	.....	5	.....	51¼	.....	12	monthly
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 238	15 00	all org	25	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	none	monthly
KINGSTON :												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249.	15 00	15 00	31¼	31¼	40	40	8	8	48	48	30	fortnightly
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 633	11 25	.....	22½	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	8	fortnightly
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 4	20 00	.....	37	.....	54	.....	9	.....	63	.....	75	wk. and mo.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, No. 561	8 25	6 00	13¾	11	50	50	9	9	59	59	100	wk. and fort.
Int. Hodcarriers and Builders' Labourers of Am., No. 66	10 00	10 00	25	20	40	50	8	10	48	60	100	fortnightly
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 229	15 00	10 50	25	17½	50	50	10	10	60	60	75	weekly
International Molders' Union, No. 252	14 00	all org.	25½	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	12	fortnightly
Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 114	9 00	7 75	15	12	45	56	9	11	54	67	90	weekly
Lake Seamen's Union	11 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	monthly
Journeymen Stonecutters of North America	21 60	.....	45	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	fortnightly
Amal. Sheetmetal Workers' International Alliance, No. 117.	13 50	13 50	25	25	45	45	9	9	54	54	.....	weekly
LATCHFORD :												
Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 99, T. & N.O.R.	12 25	12 25	17	17	60	60	12	12	72	72	none	monthly
LINDSAY :												
Order of Locomotive Engineers, Hope Div., No. 174	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
LONDON :												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 366	12 00	11 00	20⅓	17⅔	46	48½	13	13½	59	62	12	weekly
Bartenders' International League, No. 137	12 00	9 00	23½	17½	45	45	6	6	51	51	.....	weekly
United Brewery Workmen, No. 381	10 00	10 00	18⅔	18⅔	48¾	48¾	5	5	53¾	53¾	none	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 5	13 00	13 00	43	37½	40	47½	4	5	44	52½	130	weekly
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 820	13 50	13 50	28	28	45	45	4½	4½	49½	49½	30	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labour, etc.—*Continued*.

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payment.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
LONDON—*Continued*.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1946.	13 86	12 00	28	22	45	50	4½	5	49½	55	40	weekly
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 278, male	12 00	12 00	27¼	23	40	47½	4	5	44	52½	.....	weekly
" " " female	11 00	11 00	25	21	40	47½	4	5	44	52½	.....	weekly
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 820	12 40	12 40	22½	22½	50	50	5	5	55	55	15	wk. and mo.
Hodcarriers' and Builders' Labourers' Union of Am., No. 286	11 00	8 80	25	20	40	40	4	4	44	44	90	weekly
International Association of Machinists, No. 383	12 00	12 00	20	20	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	weekly
International Molders' Union, No. 37	11 00	.....	23½	.....	40	.....	7	.....	47	.....	.....	weekly
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 97	14 40	12 00	30	22½	40	45	8	9	48	54	.....	weekly
Unit. Assoc. of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 289	15 40	11 00	35	25	40	40	4	4	44	44	50	weekly
London Typographical Union, No. 133, male	13 50	12 75	27	24¼	41¼	43¾	8¼	8¾	49½	52½	none	weekly
" " " " female	9 00	8 25	pc. wk	pc. wk	41¼	43¾	8¼	8¾	49½	52½	none	weekly
Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 16, C.P.R.	25 30	25 30	31	31	60	60	12	12	84	84	20	monthly
" " " " G.T.R.	18 40	18 40	25	25	60	60	12	12	84	84	20	monthly
International Bro. Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 195	13 00	13 00	22½	22½	50	50	10	10	60	60	20	monthly
Order of Railway Telegraphers, G.T.R. System, Div. No. 1.	10 50	min.	12½	min.	60	60	12	12	84	84	none	monthly
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 240	19 00	19 00	25	25	Full	day	Full	day	Full	days	none	monthly
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America	19 80	18 70	45	42½	40	40	4	4	44	44	75	weekly
Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' Int. Union, No. 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	7	.....	57	.....	.....	wk. and for.
International Brotherhood of Elect ical Workers, No. 120	9 00	9 00	15	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	for. and mo.
Int. Union Printing Pressmen and Assistants, No. 173	13 00	.....	25½	.....	40	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	.....	weekly
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206	12 00	.....	21	.....	50	.....	8	.....	58	.....	.....	weekly
MIDLAND:												
Int. Longshoremen's Marine & Transport. Assoc., No. 199.	vary	....	35	20	vary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....
NIAGARA FALLS:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 27	25 00	.....	50	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713	18 90	.....	35	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	weekly
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	24 00	24 00	50	50	40	40	8	8	48	48	100	fortnightly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 217, male	15 00	15 00	25	25	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	weekly
" " " " female	9 00	9 00	15	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	weekly

NORTH BAY:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 29	21 00	21 00	40	40	50	50	10	10	60	60	100	fortnightly
International Association of Machinists, No. 413	17 60	17 60	32	32	50	50	5	5	55	55	6	monthly
Bro. of Railway Carmen, No. 192	11 50	11 50	19	19	50	50	7	7	57	57	6	monthly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 249	18 00	18 00	27	27	vary	.....	.....	.....	vary	.....	.....	monthly
OSHAWA:												
International Moulders' Union, No. 136	13 00	.....	25	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	150	wk. and mo.
OTTAWA:												
International Bro. of Boiler Makers, No. 394	15 00	15 00	27	27	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	fort. and mo.
Bricklayers' International Union, No. 7	24 50	17 50	50	36	45	45	5	5	50	50	100	fortnightly
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 14	13 00	8 00	26	16	45	45	5	5	50	50	140	fortnightly
Builders' Labourers' Int. Prot. Union of America, No. 4	12 50	10 00	25	20	45	45	5	5	50	50	100	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93	14 00	12 50	28	25	45	45	5	5	50	50	35	wk. and fort.
Carpenters and Joiners National Union, No. 2	14 00	12 50	30	24	45	48	5	6	50	54	40	fortnightly
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 826	15 00	.....	30	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	10	weekly
Commercial Union, No. 1	10 00	.....	18	.....	45	.....	11	.....	56	.....	.....	weekly
Nat. Hotel and Restaurant Employees Assoc. of Canada, No. 1	7 00	7 00	11	11	45	45	9	9	63	63	none	monthly
United Bro. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 162	10 50	10 50	18	18	50	50	9	9	59	59	10	weekly
International Moulders' Union, No. 280	15 60	.....	26	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	vary	fortnightly
Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Amer., No. 200	15 00	.....	30	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	90	weekly
Nat. Union Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, No. 2	12 00	10 00	28½	21	41¼	45¼	4½	4½	45¾	49¾	45	wk. and fort.
Operative Plasterers' Society (National)	20 00	16 25	40	32½	45	45	5	5	50	50	70	fortnightly
United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 71	19 00	All or.	38	.....	42½	.....	4½	.....	47	.....	none	fortnightly
International Typographical Union, No. 102	.....	.....	.....	.....	42½	.....	4	.....	46½	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1	17 20	.....	45	.....	41	.....	5	.....	46	.....	.....	fortnightly
International Steel and Copperplate Printers, No. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	42½	42½	4½	4½	47	47	.....	weekly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 230	12 00	12 00	19	19	50	50	7	7	57	57	.....	monthly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 338	8 00	8 00	16	16	45	45	4	4	49	49	45	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 29	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	mile'g e basis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 223	9 30	9 30	15½	15½	50	50	10	10	60	60	4	monthly
Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 15	12 00	12 00	14¼	14¼	60	60	12	12	84	84	none	monthly
International Bro. of Teamsters, No. 192	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	weekly
OWEN SOUND:												
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 214	9 30	9 00	15½	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	4	monthly
International Union Bricklayers and Masons	21 60	13 50	40	25	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	fortnightly
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	21 60	.....	45	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	100	fortnightly
PETERBOROUGH:												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 402	11 00	.....	15	.....	57½	.....	15	.....	72½	.....	.....	weekly
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	15 12	.....	27½	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	86	weekly
International Typographical Union, No. 248	11 50	.....	24	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	12	weekly
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	19 20	.....	40	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	fortnightly
PORT ARTHUR:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 25	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	45	45	9	9	54	54	.....	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 285	21 50	16 80	35	28	50	50	10	10	60	60	90	fortnightly
Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575	20 00	All or.	42	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	10	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labour, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payment.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
PORT COLBORNE:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America	13 50	10 80	25	20	45	45	9	9	54	54	60	w., f. and m
PORT HOPE:												
International Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189	17 50	all org	35	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	95	fortnightly
PRESCOTT:												
Inter. Longshoremen's Marine Transportation Asso., No. 244	18 00	9 00	35	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	90	weekly
PRESTON:												
International Moulders' Uuion of North America, No. 314	20 00	12 00	29	20	50	50	9	9	59	59	40	weekly
ST. CATHARINES:												
Barbers' Union, No. 1	12 00	.....	17	.....	60	.....	10	.....	70	.....	.....	weekly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Inter. Union, No. 4	22 00	.....	45	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	120	weekly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38	16 50	15 00	33	25	45	55	5	5	50	60	35	wk. and fort
Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140	12 00	.....	25	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	none	weekly
Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 407	12 00	12 00	25	25	45	45	5	5	50	50	100	weekly
Plumbers' and Steamfitters' United Association, No. 244	15 00	.....	30	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	30	weekly
St. Catharines Typographical Union, No. 416	13 00	.....	27	.....	43	.....	5	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 235 (Male)	10 00	less	20	less	50	50	10	10	60	60	50	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 235 (Female)	5 00	less	10	less	50	50	10	10	60	60	50	weekly
ST. THOMAS:												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 222	11 00	8 00	17½	.....	50	.....	14	.....	64	.....	.....	weekly
Bartenders' International League of America, No 348	12 00	.....	23	.....	45	more	7	more	52	more	none	weekly
Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 420	11 00	11 00	24	19	40	50	6	8	46	58	12	weekly
International Association of Machinists, No. 294	12 00	12 00	25	25	35	35	5	5	40	40	.....	monthly
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 132	30 00	30 00	mil'ge	basis	varies	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	.....	monthly
Amal. Asso. of Street and Elec. Ry. Empl. of Am., No. 486	10 50	10 50	17	17	52½	52½	10½	10½	63	63	none	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 141 (Male)	11 00	7 50	22	14	55	55	11	11	66	66	60	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 141 (Female)	6 25	4 00	12	9	55	55	11	11	66	66	60	weekly
SARNIA:												
Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union of America, No. 467	13 00	all org	19	.....	54	.....	17	.....	71	.....	none	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 23	18 00	13 00	45	35	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
Bro. of Railway Carmen, No. 295	9 60	.....	16	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	none	monthly

Sault Ste. Marie:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 16	24 00	24 00	50	50	45	45	9	9	54	54	.....	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1825	18 00	15 00	31½	26½	45	45	9	9	54	54	75	fortnightly
Screiber:												
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 260	12 25	.....	23½	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	monthly
Stratford:												
Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 424	10 00	all org	20	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	12	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 97 (Male)	12 00	10 00	25	20	45	47	4	5	49	52	30	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 97 (Female)	8 00	6 00	16	12	45	47	4	5	49	52	30	weekly
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 188	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Sudbury:												
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 226	15 00	15 00	25	25	45	45	9	9	54	54	30	wk. or fort.
Thorold:												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677	16 50	12 00	33	23	50	50	4	4	54	54	60	weekly
Toronto:												
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intern. Union, No. 204	14 00	12 00	27	20	45	53	12	14	57	67	.....	.....
Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, No. 280	12 00	12 00	17	17	60	60	10	10	70	70	.....	weekly
International Alliance Bill Posters and Billers, No. 40	9 00	all org.	12	.....	60	.....	16	.....	76	.....	90	weekly
Bookbinders' International Bro. No. 28	15 00	.....	31¼	.....	43¾	.....	4½	.....	48	.....	14	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Intern. Union, No. 233 (Male)	12 00	11 00	20	18	45	.....	4	.....	49	.....	21	weekly
" " " " " " (Female)	8 00	7 25	17	15½	45	.....	4	.....	49	.....	21	weekly
Brass Moulders' Union of North America, No. 5.	14 85	14 85	27	27	50	50	5	5	55	55	none	wk. or fort.
United Brewery Workers' International Union, No. 304	12 00	.....	23⅓	.....	47	.....	5	.....	52	.....	.....	weekly
Bricklayers' International Union, No. 2	15 00	15 00	50	50	40	40	4	4	44	44	221	fortnightly
Intern. Asso. of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 4	13 94	11 00	32½	20	45	50	5	5	50	55	100	fortnightly
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1st Branch, No. 836	14 52	11 00	36½	25	40	40	4	4	44	44	30	fortnightly
" " " 2nd Branch, No. 837	12 50	12 00	33	27	40	47½	4	4½	44	52	.....	fortnightly
" " " 3rd Branch, No. 838	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	100	fortnightly
" " " 4th Branch, No. 839	14 52	.....	33	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
" " " 5th Branch, No. 840	14 52	14 00	33	27½	40	47½	4	4½	44	52	90	fortnightly
" " " 6th Branch, No. 841	14 52	.....	33	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	60	fortnightly
" " " E. Toronto Br'ch, No. 835	14 00	13 50	33	27½	40	45	4	5	44	50	18	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27	16 25	13 00	mn.33	mx.33	40	40	4	4	44	44	60	wk. or fort.
" " " " No. 1799	14 00	13 00	33	30	40	45	4	5	44	50	62	fortnightly
Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, No. 85	10 00	.....	20	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	60	weekly
Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 27	10 00	.....	22¾	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	40	weekly
Civic Employees' Union, No. 1	13 50	12 00	27	22½	45	45	5	9	50	54	none	weekly
" " " No. 2	13 25	.....	27	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	weekly
Coopers' International Union, No. 180	14 00	14 00	26½	26½	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	weekly
International Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 114	14 30	14 00	32½	23¾	40	55	4	4	44	59	50	wk. or fort.
National Association Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 1	20 00	.....	24	.....	60	.....	12	.....	84	.....	60	monthly
International Union Marine Engineers, No. 338	20 00	20 00	30	30	50	50	10	10	60	60	150	monthly
Intern. Union Steam Engineers, No. 152, Stationary Eng	15 00	.....	23	.....	60	.....	6	.....	66	.....	.....	wk., f.or m.
International Association of Fur Workers, No. 2 (Male)	15 00	15 00	25	25	40	40	4	4	44	44	.....	weekly
" " " " (Female)	6 00	6 00	12½	12½	40	40	4	4	44	44	.....	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labour, etc.

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Periods of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
TORONTO—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
Intern. Ladies' Garment Workers' Un. of Am., No. 48 (Male)	8 00	8 00	16	16	45	45	5	5	50	50	90	weekly
" " " " " " (Female)	4 00	4 00	8	8	45	45	5	5	50	50	90	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 185	14 00	11 00	28½	22½	45	45	4	4	49	49	55	weekly
Glass Bottle Blowers of U.S. and Canada, No. 66	30 00	all org.	60	.....	45	.....	8	.....	53	.....	100	fortnightly
Amalgamated Glass Workers' Intern. Asso. of Am., No. 21	14 00	12 00	28	24	45	45	5	5	50	50	30	weekly
International Union Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 49	14 25	14 25	28½	26	45	50	5	5	50	55	.....	weekly
Intern. Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 97	17 00	.....	43¾	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	50	fortnightly
Lithographers' Intern. Protection and Benefit Asso., No. 12	18 00	.....	36½	.....	45	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	.....	weekly
Internat. Longshoremen's M. and T. Association, No. 767	10 00	6 67	30	20	vary	.....	.....	.....	vary	.....	200	by job
International Association of Machinists, No. 235	14 00	14 00	27½	25½	45	50	5	5	50	55	.....	wk. or fort.
Maltsters Union, No. 317	12 50	all org.	21	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	160	weekly
Marble Workers' International Union, No. 12	13 00	9 00	29½	20	45	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	30	fortnightly
Metal Polishers, Buffers' and Platers' Intern. Union, No. 21	15 00	10 00	30	20	47½	47½	4¾	4¾	52¼	52¼	45	wk. or fort.
Iron Moulders' and Core Makers' Union, No. 28	12 50	.....	25¼	.....	45	50	4½	5	49½	55	80	wk. or fort.
Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am., No. 3	14 30	14 30	32½	28½	40	45	4	4½	44	49½	60	weekly
Bro. of Paint'rs, Decor't'rs & P'p'rhang's of Am., No. 219 W. End	13 00	13 00	30	26¼	40	45	4	4½	44	49½	90	wk. or fort.
Photo Engravers' Union, No. 35	18 00	.....	38½	.....	42½	.....	4	.....	46½	.....	.....	weekly
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers' Int. Un., No. 39	14 00	14 00	28	28	45	45	5	5	50	50	36	wk. or fort.
" " " " " " No. 41	13 50	13 50	27	27	45	45	5	5	50	50	18	wk. or fort.
Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 48	22 00	19 25	50	44	40	40	4	4	44	44	75	fortnightly
Plasterers' Labourers' Association, No. 1	9 00	.....	30	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	90	fortnightly
Printing Pressmen's International Union, No. 10	16 50	.....	34½	.....	43¾	.....	4¼	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1	18 00	18 00	40	40	37½	37½	7½	7½	45	45	12	weekly
Printing Press Assistants' and Feeders' Intern. Union, No. 1	10 50	10 50	22	22	43¾	43¾	4½	4½	48	48	.....	weekly
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	16 00	16 00	35	31	44	45	4	9	48	54	15	weekly
Saw-smith Union of North America, No. 10	17 50	all org.	35	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	20	fortnightly
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 30	16 00	11 00	35	25	40	40	4	4	44	44	.....	weekly
Bro. of Silver Workers of America, No. 13	11 00	9 35	27½	21¼	40	40	4	4	44	44	.....	wk. or fort.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Intern. Union of N.A., No. 21	18 00	12 00	40	26½	40	40	5	5	45	45	.....	weekly
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	22 00	.....	50	.....	40	40	4	4	44	44	100	fortnightly

National Stonecutters' Society of U.S. and Canada No. 12	19 00	15 00	50	35	40	40	4	4	44	44	varies	fortnightly
Amalg. Assn., Street and Electric R. Empl. of Am., No. 113	12 00	12 00	22	22	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	fortnightly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 132 (Male)	13 00	10 00	23½	18½	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
" " " (Female)	7 50	5 50	15	10½	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 409 (Ice Wagons)	12 50	10 00	20	17	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	weekly
" " No. 457 (Coal ")	12 00	10 50	21	17½	50	50	10	10	60	60	12	weekly
" " No. 495 (R. Truck)	10 00	less	13¾	less	62½	62½	10	10	72½	72½	12	fortnightly
Teamowners' Association of Toronto, No 1 (2 Horses)	27 00	27 00	50	50	45	45	9	9	54	54	.....	wk. or fort.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 62 (Male)	12 00	less	23½	less	42½	42½	8½	8½	51	51	.....	monthly
" " " (Female)	10 50	less	20½	less	42½	42½	8½	8½	51	51	.....	monthly
Theatrical Stage Employes' International Union	10 00	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	weekly
Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 63 (Male)	10 00	.....	20	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	50	weekly
" " " (Female)	7 00	.....	14	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	50	weekly
Travellers' Goods, Leather Novelty Workers' Int. Un., No. 5	10 50	10 50	20	20	47½	47½	5	5	52½	52½	12	fortnightly
Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 30	14 00	12 00	27½	23½	45	45	5	5	50	50	100	weekly
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 372	7 59	7 59	18½	18½	37½	37½	7½	7½	45	45	.....	monthly
Brotherhood of Local Firemen and Engineers, No. 596	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
WEST TORONTO CITY :												
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	14 52	14 52	33	29	40	45	4	5	44	50	40	fortnightly
International Association of Machinists, No. 371	14 00	14 00	27	27	50	50	5	5	55	50	30	monthly
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 258	9 00	9 00	20	20	50	50	7	7	57	57	75	monthly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 156 (Male)	14 00	14 00	21	21	50	50	10	10	60	60	50	fortnightly
" " " " " (Female)	9 00	9 00	15	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	50	fortnightly
WINDSOR :												
Journeymen Barbers' International Un. of America, No. 451	12 00	.....	15	.....	62½	.....	16	.....	78½	.....	.....	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 6	20 00	.....	52½	.....	45	.....	8	.....	53	.....	50	fortnightly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 629	13 50	.....	28½	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	30	weekly
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 11	21 00	21 00	25	25	60	60	12	12	84	84	30	monthly
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 28	12 00	12 00	15	15	60	60	12	12	72	72	none	wk. or fort.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No 390	17 00	17 00	30	30	varies	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	varies	monthly
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 421	15 00	15 00	20	20	varies	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	40	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 494	18 00	18 00	25	25	varies	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	.....	monthly
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	monthly
Windsor and Walkerville Prot. Association of Team Owners	24 00	19 00	45	36	45	45	9	9	54	54	60	weekly
Typographical Union No. 553	12 00	6 00	25	12½	44	44	4	4	48	48	none	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 114 (Male)	12 00	All or.	25	.....	piece	work	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	weekly
" " " (Female)	7 00	All or.	.....	....	piece	work	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	weekly
WOODSTOCK :												
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 22	15 00	All or.	35	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	100	fortnightly
International Hod Carriers' Union, No. 26	11 00	8 50	22½	16½	45	45	9	9	54	54	120	fortnightly
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 51	13 50	11 25	22½	17	45	45	4	4	49	49	50	fortnightly
International Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249	15 00	15 00	25	25	50	50	.....	.....	50	50	50	weekly

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Date Organized.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Berlin :				
Twin City Trades and Labour Council	1900	Otto H. Zimmerman	Box 150, Berlin	2nd & 4th Monds.
Brantford :				
Trades and Labour Council	1886	Frank Mather	Box 365, Brantford.	1st & 2nd Weds.
Brockville :				
Trades and Labour Council	1900	J. L. Barclay	Box 74, Brockville .	Each Friday.
Chatham :				
Trades and Labour Council	1902	James Le Bar	Chatham	Alter. Mondays.
Collingwood :				
Trades and Labour Council		Chas. Hunt	Box 441, Collingw'd	
Dundas :				
Trades and Labour Council		W. Nelson.	Dundas	
Fort William :				
Trades and Labour Council		Wm. Carter	Fort William	
Galt:				
Galt and Preston Trades and Labour Council		James Schofield	Box 296, Galt.	
Guelph :				
Trades and Labour Council	1898	John Hoile	216 Dundas Road, Guelph	2nd & 4th Frids.
Hamilton :				
Trades and Labour Council	1888	Ed. Madden	46 New St., Hamilton	1st & 3rd Fridays.
Building Trades Council		Wm. Bonner	370 Wilson St., Hamilton	2nd & 4th Tues.
Garment Workers' District Council	1898	C. Bambrick	421 John St., North, Hamilton	2nd Wednesday.
Kingston :				
Trades and Labour Council		W. H. Godwin	Kingston	
Building Trades Council	1896	A. J. Murray	160 Rideau Street, Kingston	1st & 3rd Thurs.
London :				
Trades and Labour Council	1902	Harry Archer	455 St. James Street, London	1st & 3rd Weds.
Building Trades Council		George Jackson,	307 Hill St., London	
Allied Printing Trades Council		E. Chalcroft	350 Lyle St., London	
Midland :				
Trades and Labour Council		Wm. Clegg	Midland	
Niagara Falls :				
Trades and Labour Council		Thos. Moore	Box 919, Niagara Falls	
Ottawa :				
Allied Trades and Labour Association	1897	W. H. Brown	375 Cumberland St., Ottawa	2nd & 4th Fridays.
Nation'l Trades and Labour Council	1907	S. Kennedy	53 Alexander St., Ottawa	1st & 3rd Thurs.
Building Trades Council		M. F. Mead	276 Murray Street, Ottawa	
Allied Printing Trades Council		W. C. Blount	375 Lyon St., Ottawa	
Peterborough :				
Trades and Labour Council		Thos. J. Begley	Peterborough	
St. Catharines :				
Trades and Labour Council		E. A. Day	St. Catharines	1st & 3rd Weds.
Building Trades Council.		W. A. Beatty	114 King Street, St. Catharines	
St. Thomas :				
Trades and Labour Council		Chas. E. Heard	St. Thomas	
Sarnia :				
Trades and Labour Council	1902	Thos. C. Sloane	Sarnia	2nd & 4th Weds.

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Date Organized.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Stratford :				
Trades and Labour Council	1900	Fred. J. Todd.....	Box 329, Stratford..	2nd and 4th Frids.
Toronto :				
Toronto District Labour Council.....	1881	W. J. Hevey	Labor Temple, Toronto.....	1st & 3rd Thurs.
Allied Printing Trades Council		M. F. Tumpane ...	99 Palmerston Av., Toronto	2nd Tuesday.
Building Trades Council..	1905	Ernest A. Drury ...	31 Geneva Av., Toronto.....	2nd & 4th Monds.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners District Council		C. A. Wells	Labor Temple, Toronto.....	2nd & 4th Thurs.
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council.....		R. Vincent.....	226 Wilton Av., Toronto.....	2nd & 4th Friday.
Painters' District Council.		F. Ottaway	862 Bathurst St., Toronto.....	1st & 3rd Monds.
Garment Workers' Council		W. F. Bush.....	279 Arthur St., Toronto.....	1st & 3rd Monds.
Metal Trades Council.....		A. Hackett.....	187 King St., East, Toronto	1st & 3rd Friday.
International Association Machinists Council.....		H. Bryson.....	275 Arthur St., Toronto.....	
Iron Moulders' Board of Conference		J. H. Barnett.....	19 Rolyat St., Toronto.....	
Joint Council Inter. Bro. of Teamsters.....	1906	H. R. Barton.....	156 Victoria St., Toronto.....	4th Wednesday.
Wallaceburg :				
Trades and Labour Council		Jas. Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	
Windsor :				
Trades and Labour Council		Louis J. Wilbur....	Box 11, Windsor...	1st & 3rd Weds.
Woodstock :				
Trades and Labour Council		A. E. Starr	Woodstock	

ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

There has been a greatly augmented response to the schedules sent out to the manufacturers of the Province, the returns numbering 592 as compared with 427 last year, and 205 the year before. As is customary the individual estabments are indicated only by office numbers so as not to disclose their identity, as many would object to such publicity being given to their affairs. There are a sufficient number classified, as they are under 32 heads, to give a fair representation of the various branches of manufacturing industries of Ontario.

Of t' e 592 returns received, 56 do not give full particulars, leaving 536 to be tabulated, against 384 last year and 153 previously. These tables show that 42,636 persons were employed with aggregate wages amounting to $19,123,227, the gross value of their product being $100,094,507. These figures give fuller returns than previously, those for last year being 35,316 persons, with $15,869,337 wages and $83,198,546 product, and for the previous year being 8,505 persons, $3,458,914 wages and $18,473,139 product. The aggregate number of days in operation were 154,905, being an average of 289 days worked by each person as compared with 229 days the previous year. The average annual wage of $459.15 and the daily wage of $1.60 show a satisfactory increase over the $449.43 and $1.52 respectively, of the preceding year.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS,

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during year 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
1	1,639,000	229	605,259	.....	20	678	10,416	10,000	9,991	173	2
2	2,000,000	170	1,400,000	no	no	7,000	30,000	25,000	.....	2,000	.....
3	72,000	180	368,000	.....	40	1,200	4,200	4,000	.....	220	.....
4	300,000	180	400,000	lge.	.....	400	5,000	15,000	.....	500	1
5	300,000	180	250,000	no	no	700	750	3,000	.....	310	.....
6	701,867	160	381,126	.....	15	1,006	10,537	.....	.....	250	.....
7	20,000	150	45,000	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	30	.....
8	100,000	250	90,000	20	.....	500	1,200	2,000	.....	40	1
9	230,000	313	250,000	no	no	700	6,500	.....	.....	175	.....
10	1,200,000	185	500,000	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
11	35,000	100	25,000	no	no	84	185	.....	.....	35	.....
12	100,000	150	120,000	25	.....	438	1,213	1,000	1,234	100	.....
13	100,000	150	100,000	15	.....	300	700	2,000	1,000	40	.....
14	40,000	300	42,000	no	no	285	.....	300	.....	20	.....
15	50,000	180	91,000	50	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
16	50,000	150	90,000	no	no	500	2,000	1,000	.....	65	2
17	7,000	175	27,000	50	.....	45	60	.....	900	30	.....
18	30,000	300	50,000	sm.	.....	80	250	1,000	.....	60	.....
19	678,053	117	213,817	.....	14	.....	7,896	5,000	117,318	120	1
20	30,000	125	30,000	.....	.....	48	800	.....	.....	30	.....
21	50,000	150	53,000	no	no	433	1,000	.....	.....	40	.....
22	2,000	175	4,000	.....	25	.....	42	.....	.....	4	.....
23	15,000	300	10,000	.....	25	.....	125	1,500	.....	4	.....
24	55,000	300	300,000	30	.....	245	300	690	.....	18	.....
25	33,000	300	60,000	no	no	153	425	1,200	.....	16	.....

PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR

26	25,000	305	80,000	.....	10	188	350	.....	.....	35	.....
27	75,000	310	130,000	25	.....	558	2,564	2,000	3,000	35	.....
28	115,000	302	108,536	9	.....	486	1,053	2,870	20,108	45	.....
29	40,000	300	.....	.....	.....	163	585	.....	.....	15	.....
30	34,000	305	60,000	10	.....	109	606	.....	5,454	20	.....
31	11,500	290	20,000	no	no	32	106	200	.....	4	.....
32	60,000	300	110,000	5	.....	400	500	.....	.....	45	.....
33	15,000	300	.....	10	.....	150	200	.....	.....	13	.....
34	150,000	300	200,000	20	.....	450	1,000	.....	.....	40	1
35	30,000	313	80,000	.....	10	300	450	2,000	.....	30	.....
36	22,000	300	41,000	10	.....	63	425	300	1,260	17	.....
37	7,733	305	52,485	30	.....	.....	133	1,381	834	14	.....
38	75,000	306	150,000	15	.....	570	1,361	3,000	9,000	180	.....
39	50,000	300	100,000	5	.....	198	1,300	.....	.....	40	1
40	3,500	250	3,000	.....	33	71	55	.....	.....	5	.....
41	50,000	290	93,413	25	.....	455	680	1,000	1,803	52	1
42	200,000	245	160,000	20	.....	615	3,500	5,000	2,000	150	.....
43	20,000	305	100,000	10	.....	350	428	1,000	.....	14	1
44	75,000	320	80,000	.....	.....	1,031	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
45	1,500,000	300	2,000,000	.....	25	15,000	40,000	.....	.....	400	.....
46	60,000	200	30,000	20	.....	230	170	2,000	.....	20	.....
47	50,000	305	100,000	10	.....	312	810	.....	.....	30	.....
48	111,505	305	.....	no	no	774	1,236	.....	757	26	.....
49	10,000	300	7,800	no	no	23	132	.....	.....	7	.....
50	225,000	300	400,000	20	.....	400	2,500	.....	.....	119	.....
51	18,900	250	30,000	.....	10	92	440	500	.....	30	.....
52	100,000	300	125,000	10	.....	560	1,152	15,000	3,700	60	.....
53	290,000	300	270,000	no	no	1,271	2,500	40,000	.....	100	.....
54	5,000	305	7,875	yes	.....	24	80	.....	2,800	6	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

SAWMILLS.—TABLE No. 1.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
72,666	.....	10 90	average	.....	.....	11	1	28,800	no	no	.....	.....	1
800,000	.....	21 00	10 00	.....	.....	20	....	15,000	10	....	10	.....	2
80,000	.....	21 00	10 50	.....	.....	2	1	3,400	.....	7½	7½	7½	3
100,000	.....	21 00	10 50	.....	.....	4	1	6,000	22	....	22	.....	4
50,000	.....	30 00	12 75	.....	.....	5	....	4,500	10	....	10	.....	5
80,208	.....	16 00	8 00	.....	.....	5	1	11,320	.....	....	.....	.....	6
7,700	.....	18 00	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	20	.....	7
14,525	.....	9 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	20	.....	8
75,000	.....	24 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	1	6,500	10	....	10	.....	9
100,000	.....	16 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10⅝	10	.....	10
7,000	.....	13 50	9 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	....	12½	.....	11
28,000	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	6	....	8,000	no	no	.....	.....	12
12,000	.....	19 50	9 75	.....	.....	3	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	13
10,000	.....	11 00	10 00	.....	.....	1	1	750	no	no	.....	.....	14
25,000	.....	12 75	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10	10	15
30,000	700	19 50	7 50	13 50	.....	3	2	5,000	no	no	.....	.....	16
6,000	.....	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	15	.....	17
20,000	350	16 50	8 25	.....	7	1	1	750	10	....	10	.....	18
32,037	.....	18 00	10 50	.....	....	2	....	2,500	no	no	.....	.....	19
18,000	.....	21 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	1,800	.....	....	.....	.....	20
16,000	.....	19 50	10 50	.....	.....	3	2	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	21
1,000	.....	9 60	8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	22
1,500	.....	7 25	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	15	.....	23
7,300	.....	12 30	6 60	.....	.....	3	....	3,700	10	....	10	10	24
5,380	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	25

FACTORIES, ETC.—TABLE No. 2.

15,000	.....	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	2	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	26
19,268	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	....	2,400	10	....	10	10	27
27,193	.....	18 75	10 50	.....	.....	5	2	5,693	no	no	.....	.....	28
8,700	.....	11 60	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,936	small	....	.....	.....	29
10,971	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	3	....	1,728	.....	....	.....	.....	30
1,740	.....	12 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	31
20,000	.....	13 50	9 60	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	....	5	5	32
5,400	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	33
27,000	.....	17 25	11 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10	.....	34
14,000	.....	21 00	7 50	.....	.....	3	...	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	35
5,775	.....	6 80	average	.....	.....	2	1	2,500	6	....	6	.....	36
8,896	.....	19 50	10 80	.....	.....	3	....	1,541	no	no	.....	.....	37
75,886	.....	8 25	average	.....	.....	3	....	.....	10	....	.....	.....	38
18,000	150	15 00	9 00	.....	3 00	3	1	3,500	.....	....	.....	.....	39
1,800	.....	8 64	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	40
19,383	240	15 00	9 00	.....	5 00	3	....	2,500	5	....	5	.....	41
36,000	.....	21 00	12 00	.....	.....	3	3	7,500	no	no	.....	.....	42
8,700	416	18 00	10 00	.....	8 00	1	1	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	43
16,120	.....	18 00	9 60	.....	.....	3	....	2,080	no	no	.....	.....	44
200,000	.....	18 00	9 00	.....	.....	25	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	45
7,000	.....	15 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	46
13,200	.....	9 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	47
13,156	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	5	....	4,816	no	no	.....	.....	48
2,800	.....	8 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	49
47,000	.....	21 00	10 50	.....	.....	7	3	9,000	no	no	.....	.....	50
9,808	.....	8 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,400	no	no	.....	.....	51
33,000	.....	16 50	10 50	.....	.....	3	....	2,400	no	no	.....	.....	52
59,000	.....	12 00	average	.....	.....	10	1	11,500	12½	....	12½	.....	53
3,000	.....	12 75	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	54

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Woodworking Factories, Specialities

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
55	20,000	313	10,000	10	.....	50	44	2,000	.....	10	.....
56	50,000	312	60,000	10	.....	257	926	593	.....	50	.....
57	3,000	305	15,000	.....	10	22	125	.....	.....	7	.....
58	35,000	300	30,000	5	.....	150	300	.....	1,000	25	.....
59	40,000	305	45,000	10	.....	544	800	.....	.....	25	10
60	96,000	275	87,268	60	.....	380	954	2,000	.....	70	.....
61	15,000	300	10,000	.....	25	232	100	.....	.....	7	.....
62	100,000	300	97,000	30	.....	54	850	5,000	10,000	55	.....
63	800	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
64	150,000	300	150,000	40	.....	400	1,600	.....	.....	100	1
65	40,000	260	24,000	no	no	96	205	1,500	300	22	.....
66	60,000	255	80,000	5	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	.....	40	.....
67	62,500	280	102,225	10	.....	267	120	.....	15,412	58	.....
68	10,000	240	9,000	no	no	35	150	300	.....	8	.....
69	25,000	290	38,217	5	.....	144	258	300	2,447	38	.....
70	5,000	275	21,500	40	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	5	.....
71	15,000	305	35,000	no	no	85	80	300	.....	15	.....
72	21,950	305	23,640	40	.....	75	336	400	3,675	32	2
73	20,000	305	30,000	15	.....	210	250	500	.....	15	2
74	200,000	290	200,000	no	no	620	1,190	6,000	.....	200	2
75	3,000	305	5,000	no	no	90	60	.....	.....	1	.....
76	6,000	100	22,000	50	.....	17	296	800	.....	20	.....
77	12,000	305	23,606	10	.....	186	126	450	.....	11	.....
78	75,000	305	96,000	15	.....	400	1,400	3,000	.....	90	10
79	300,000	300	230,000	23	.....	1,029	1,172	40,000	20,433	57	.....
80	60,000	250	80,000	no	no	593	2,161	.....	1,950	40	7
81	8,000	300	8,000	5	.....	60	30	250	.....	7	.....

Furniture Manufacturers; Bank, Store

82	48,000	300	33,500	20	.....	100	530	.....	.....	32	.....
83	2,022	306	17,073	3	.....	67	.....	100	2,176	14	.....
84	500,000	300	272,108	40	.....	220	4,451	2,500	960	267	21
85	20,000	280	42,000	no	no	120	600	2,500	.....	38	.....
86	68,971	289	55,077	16	.....	318	665	.....	6,426	38	.....
87	150,000	299	75,000	10	.....	166	280	1,000	.....	75	.....
88	45,422	304	52,400	.....	10	42	512	500	773	47	.....
89	9,000	300	8,000	20	.....	36	276	.....	.....	6	.....
90	18,652	275	43,107	25	.....	82	419	1,324	5,355	26	.....
91	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	50,000	300	75,000	.....	12	317	1,200	4,000	.....	53	2
93	80,000	300	90,000	10	.....	250	925	.....	.....	80	.....
94	120,000	300	120,000	10	.....	400	300	1,200	.....	91	1
95	20,000	300	50,000	no	no	142	850	.....	.....	45	.....
96	275,000	300	240,000	no	no	250	3,600	.....	.....	140	2
97	75,000	305	65,000	5	.....	500	1,100	.....	.....	70	2
98	102,156	295	55,000	15	.....	256	3,200	790	.....	75	.....
99	100,000	300	116,700	no	no	300	190	4,000	.....	50	.....
100	100,000	300	80,000	no	no	375	1,200	.....	.....	75	.....
101	32,000	300	50,000	20	.....	160	125	2,000	.....	45	10
102	165,000	305	125,000	30	.....	230	1,650	6,000	.....	78	.....
103	80,000	305	90,000	5	.....	400	300	4,000	.....	70	.....
104	28,000	290	43,000	10	.....	195	285	.....	642	28	3
105	24,502	300	48,988	20	.....	93	582	1,045	5,285	30	.....
106	40,000	290	40,000	no	no	87	575	1,500	.....	45	2
107	2,000	320	4,890	.....	10	45	45	50	.....	3	.....
108	136,838	305	74,874	11	.....	127	1,392	197	.....	65	.....
109	53,300	300	71,000	11	.....	76	835	.....	42,600	60	.....
110	211,453	286	290,000	no	no	823	1,626	.....	24,745	190	.....
111	407,000	300	298,000	14	.....	360	1,092	4,123	.....	300	21

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

IN WOODEN WARE.—TABLE No. 3.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
5,000	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	55
24,000	.....	12 50	8 00	.....	.....	2	1	3,250	8	.....	.....	.....	56
2,500	.....	15 75	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	720	12½	.....	12½	.....	57
11,000	.....	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	58
13,000	2,600	10 00	average	5 00	aver	1	4	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	59
21,833	.....	7 00	average	.....	.....	1	1	745	10	.....	.....	.....	60
2,800	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	.....	600	no	no	.....	.....	61
16,500	.....	6 00	average	.....	.....	3	1	2,900	7	.....	7	7	62
1,200	.....	17 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	63
40,000	500	15 00	9 00	10 00	.....	2	1	3,800	no	no	.....	.....	64
6,200	.....	12 75	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	10	.....	65
12,000	.....	16 50	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	66
19,943	.....	15 75	8 10	.....	.....	2	.....	2,500	5	.....	5	.....	67
2,700	.....	9 90	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	68
9,300	.....	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	1	1	1,500	10	.....	10	.....	69
2,120	.....	13 50	9 75	.....	.....	.....	1	720	no	no	.....	.....	70
6,000	.....	11 50	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	71
9,502	420	10 00	5 25	.....	3 90	1	1	1,150	5	.....	5	.....	72
3,890	300	18 00	9 00	9 00	3 00	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
70,000	800	7 30	average	8 35	.....	4	.....	7,400	no	no	.....	.....	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
3,500	.....	12 00	10 50	.....	.....	1	.....	624	15	.....	15	.....	76
6,985	.....	Piece work		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
42,000	both	8 00	average	for	all.	1	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	78
32,265	.....	13 50	9 18	.....	.....	13	.....	11,433	10	.....	.....	10	79
19,412	1,950	13 50	9 45	8 10	5 40	5	1	3,500	no	no	.....	.....	80
2,500	.....	9 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81

AND OFFICE FITTINGS.—TABLE No. 4.

11,300	.....	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1	425	10	.....	10	10	82
6,898	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	1	1	1,075	2½	.....	2½	.....	83
110,488	both	10 00	6 75	.....	4 60	7	5	7,180	12	.....	12	12	84
10,630	.....	9 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	1	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	85
16,002	.....	14 25	4 50	.....	.....	2	.....	1,432	15	...	15	12	86
25,000	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	4	.....	4,500	no	no	.....	.....	87
20,354	.....	8 50	average	.....	.....	2	.....	1,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
3,389	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	89
13,342	.....	11 00	8 00	.....	.....	3	.....	3,064	no	no	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
19,000	724	9 50	7 50	.....	7 00	2	2	2,800	no	no	.....	.....	92
38,000	.....	9 50	average	.....	.....	3	.....	2,200	10	.....	10	.....	93
36,000	200	13 50	9 00	.....	4 00	2	1	2,200	10	.....	10	10	94
15,760	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....	10	10	.....	95
44,000	450	9 00	7 50	.....	5 00	11	2	12,000	.....	10	10	.....	96
23,000	both	12 00	8 50	.....	.....	4	2	5,000	no	no	.....	.....	97
40,250	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	4	.....	3,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
20,000	.....	12 75	6 75	.....	.....	3	.....	2,500	8½	.....	8½	8½	99
30,000	.....	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	2	3	3,500	5	.....	5	5	100
20,000	both	15 00	9 00	9 00	6 00	3	1	3,300	no	no	.....	.....	101
30,000	.....	7 70	average	.....	.....	3	3	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	102
27,000	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	.....	3,000	small	.....	small	small	103
14,730	553	13 80	.....	.....	5 00	1	1	1,950	6½	.....	6½	.....	104
13,562	.....	14 00	6 00	.....	.....	3	.....	1,870	no	no	.....	.....	105
9,200	625	10 80	4 53	6 00	.....	4	1	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
1,250	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	107
16,568	.....	9 00	7 50	.....	.....	2	1	2,200	no	no	.....	.....	108
18,900	.....	10 25	8 65	.....	.....	2	1	2,325	10	.....	10	5	109
82,669	.....	9 10	average	.....	.....	17	.....	26,525	7½	.....	5	10	110
99,831	3,937	.....	8 00	6 00	4 00	8	6	17,702	.....	10	10	10	111

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Carriages and Other Vehicles and Parts

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
112	100,000	300	282,000	.....	2	1,650	4,000	.....	.....	100	4
113	18,000	309	.....	yes	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	15	1
114	14,000	305	13,000	no	no	170	63	.....	.....	10	.....
115	150,000	250	.....	.....	5	268	230	5,000	.....	45	1
116	40,000	300	30,000	.....	25	25	500	1,500	20,000	20	1
117	75,000	300	100,000	no	no	150	1,200	3,000	3,000	50	.....
118	100,000	305	150,000	25	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	60	.....
119	75,000	300	55,000	no	no	76	650	700	12,000	28	.....
120	200,000	260	225,000	.....	30	1,300	2,500	2,500	.....	100	1
121	71,279	305	30,000	no	no	573	354	2,500	.....	15	.....
122	200,000	305	800,000	25	.....	500	3,600	.....	.....	400	7
123	195,100	310	317,904	75	.....	2,311	3,436	7,500	8,200	260	1
124	25,000	300	20,000	30	.....	124	281	.....	.....	6	.....
125	100,000	313	214,589	.....	33⅓	521	2,822	4,761	5,234	80	2
126	85,741	313	70,028	25	.....	156	724	500	14,528	25	1
127	60,000	255	134,219	.....	11	235	2,298	2,000	.....	65	.....
128	10,000	275	17,500	.....	15	185	190	.....	.....	25	.....
129	.....	303	320 777	7½	.....	433	3,505	.....	.....	175	4

Agricultural Implements, Farming Hand

130	150,000	300	113,000	no	no	190	300	.....	.....	36	.....
131	40,000	305	125,000	13	.....	65	280	.....	.....	25	2
132	150,000	280	100,000	20	.....	50	370	4,000	3,000	40	.....
133	558,250	305	315,000	small	.....	178	4,025	.....	.....	100	.....
134	500,000	300	400,000	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	4
135	350,000	300	475,000	5	.....	2,750	6,000	5,000	.....	250	.....
136	38,000	305	73,000	no	no	173	372	.....	.....	30	.....
137	1,000,000	300	1,000,000	no	no	2,000	10,000	10,000	.....	500	.....
138	90,000	300	75,000	.....	15	178	93	.....	.....	33	.....
139	250,000	300	170,000	.....	.....	450	2,324	4,000	.....	90	2
140	130,000	150	20,000	.....	75	380	1,200	.....	.....	20	.....
141	50,000	300	52,000	25	.....	90	150	400	.....	21	.....
142	8,500	305	.....	yes	.....	114	102	450	.....	13	1
143	34,100	288	30,000	.....	30	108	382	900	3,950	9	1
144	600,000	250	500,000	no	no	187	3,500	.....	.....	150	30

Piano, Organ and Musical Instruments

145	8,000	300	25,000	no.	no.	44	50	.....	.....	5	.....
146	20,500	176	52,000	10	.....	193	1,020	500	.....	42	.....
147	30,000	276	76,461	33⅓	.....	125	210	.....	.....	30	.....
148	1,000	300	4,300	17	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....
149	100,000	275	60,000	no.	no.	361	587	.....	.....	35	.....
150	100,000	300	85,000	10	.....	500	350	.....	.....	45	.....
151	20,000	300	75,000	25	.....	175	300	4,000	.....	28	.....
152	900,000	275	500,000	.....	15	1,422	3,500	2,000	50,000	250	.....
153	100,000	305	102,000	.....	10	480	1,500	1,200	.....	60	.....
154	32,223	300	123,732	.....	20	634	2,228	700	.....	120	.....
155	277,975	275	316,162	15	.....	812	3,191	.....	.....	144	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

THEREOF AND MOTORS.—TABLE No. 5.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. of salaried clerks & officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
51,500	900	13 50	8 40	.....	5 10	12	3	15,000	10	...	10	.....	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	yes	....	yes	.....	113
5,434	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	10	....	10	.....	114
17,000	260	12 00	9 00	5 00	.....	3	....	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	115
8,000	both	10 50	8 25	.....	.....	....	1	300	no	no	.....	.....	116
22,000	.....	12 00	7 50	.....	.....	3	2	7,500	10	....	10	.....	117
20,000	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	15	....	.....	.....	118
14,000	.....	12 75	8 85	.....	.....	1	1	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	119
55,000	250	18 75	9 75	.....	.....	4	1	6,500	no	no	.....	.....	120
4,500	.....	12 00	6 00	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	121
164,800	1,000	12 00	9 00	7 00	.....	10	3	13,000	17½	....	17½	.....	122
119,022	234	12 60	9 00	4 50	.....	7	2	9,110	7½	....	7½	7½	123
3,152	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	1,300	23	....	27	15	124
34,356	672	15 00	9 00	8 00	.....	2	....	1,500	.....	....	.....	.....	125
9,331	.....	7 00	average	for	all	2	....	2,250	no	no	.....	.....	126
29,575	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	....	2	1	2,000	20	....	20	.....	127
6,000	.....	14 85	8 10	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	128
66,470	706	7 50	average	.....	3 50	5	4	4,871	15½	....	15½	unskill.	129

TOOLS AND DAIRY MACHINERY.—TABLE No. 6.

23,000	.....	19 50	9 30	.....	.....	4	1	6,800	no	no	.....	.....	130
13,000	728	10 00	average	7 00	.....	2	....	2,200	10	....	10	10	131
17,503	.....	12 40	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	20	....	.....	.....	132
51,000	.....	15 00	7 50	.....	.....	4	2	6,800	no	no	.....	.....	133
70,000	both	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	12	4	.....	.....	10	10	10	134
133,000	.....	24 00	10 00	.....	.....	9	3	15,000	6	....	.....	.....	135
9,600	.....	15 00	6 25	.....	.....	3	....	2,600	no	no	.....	.....	136
150,000	.....	15 00	7 20	.....	.....	20	....	10,000	no	no	.....	.....	137
10,365	.....	11 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	1	3,660	10	....	10	.....	138
45,000	.....	12 75	8 70	.....	.....	6	2	5,000	.....	....	.....	.....	139
6,000	.....	15 00	6 50	.....	.....	2	2	1,450	no	no	.....	.....	140
7,500	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	.....	5	...	5	5	141
4,600	200	15 00	8 40	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	142
5,330	250	16 50	9 75	5 40	.....	1	1	1,200	.....	20	20	unskill.	143
55,000	both	.....	8 50	.....	6 00	10	2	15,000	no	no	.....	.....	144

FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 7.

3,176	.....	16 50	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	145
11,923	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	2	1	1,800	10	....	10	10	146
12,718	.....	14 10	7 50	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	147
780	.....	9 60	6 00	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	148
14,807	.....	15 00	8 10	.....	.....	2	2	2,817	small	....	.....	.....	149
17,000	.....	16 50	4 00	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	150
15,000	.....	16 20	10 80	.....	.....	5	2	18,500	10	....	10	15	151
142,000	.....	13 50	7 50	.....	.....	6	1	16,000	no	no	.....	.....	152
28,000	.....	9 15	average	.....	.....	3	1	4,200	.....	....	.....	.....	153
46,928	.....	14 25	10 50	.....	.....	2	....	2,500	no	no	.....	.....	154
116,403	.....	16 90	average	.....	.....	6	....	.....	7	....	.....	.....	155

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Wood-Pulp Factories, Paper Mills, Stationery

Office No.	Capital empoyed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs, and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
156	75,000	303	75,000	10	.....	875	500	40,000	2,000	6	20
157	10,000	305	25,000	no	no	38	75	1,000	275	4	16
158	30,000	303	75,000	no	no	150	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
159	.....	303	42,000	no	no	580	630	.....	.....	10	6
160	82,500	300	224,078	33	.....	230	500	5,918	.....	25	9
161	150,000	300	150,000	10	.....	.....	400	60,000	.....	75	50
162	734,633	294	488,476	2	.....	1,298	2,269	9,089	75,528	137	46
163	18,000	300	15,000	no	no	97	165	500	.....	8	..
164	10,000	305	50,000	no	no	.....	240	.....	.....	18	2
165	75,000	300	102,000	10	.....	218	565	.....	.....	14	.....
166	11,000	305	18,000	no	no	22	137	.....	.....	4	15
167	16,500	305	34,322	30	.....	132	310	300	.....	8	2
168	190,000	304	160,000	.....	13	916	1,054	4,800	14,069	44	4
169	60,800	212	34,040	.....	.....	240	211	30,000	.....	17	.....

Foundries and Rolling Mills, Bridge and Structural

170	40,000	300	40,000	15	.....	350	230	.....	.....	38	.....
171	20,000	283	60,000	no	no	91	190	.....	.....	41	.....
172	120,000	280	122,000	100	.....	45	370	9,000	.....	37	.....
173	80,000	275	50,972	.....	.....	227	786	.....	39,912	35	.....
174	20,000	280	33,000	.....	6	209	75	.....	.....	15	.....
175	500,000	294	485,146	no	no	1,000	4,600	48,500	30,000	280	.....
176	66,876	300	127,228	20	.....	271	480	.....	.....	90	.....
177	400,000	305	100,000	5	.....	800	4,000	60,000	40,000	250	.....
178	150,000	300	140,000	5	.....	850	166	3,000	5,500	109	1
179	20,000	308	17,000	43	.....	254	257	.....	100	26	.....
180	30,000	300	30,000	10	.....	130	75	17,000	250	15	.....
181	15,000	310	12,000	30	.....	315	136	500	.....	18	.....
182	50,000	305	35,000	.....	1	337	234	.....	350	27	.....
183	31,630	300	50,625	.....	10	295	173	1,000	2,595	22	.....
184	150,000	305	380,000	no	no	1,348	877	25,000	.....	120	.....
185	160,000	280	194,000	29	.....	486	800	7,000	10,000	115	.....
186	56,475	311	40,254	32	.....	.....	392	12,000	.....	47	.....
187	3,500,000	300	3,215,355	.....	10	4,129	5,570	510,961	.....	1,200	.....
188	606,000	300	1,182,000	30	.....	2,690	5,740	100,000	.....	275	.....
189	20,000,000	290	5,622,159	2	.....	5,495	9,070	115,305	.....	1,472	.....

Stove Manufacturers, Hot Air Furnaces

190	100,000	283	175,000	no	no	1,725	2,656	5,000	.....	129	.....
191	75,000	300	80,984	30	.....	122	726	15,000	1,400	20	.....
192	160,000	300	260,000	.....	2	600	1,550	.....	1,400	85	.....
193	40,000	300	165,000	no	no	137	705	.....	12,700	35	.....
194	10,000	305	50,000	15	.....	125	60	1,000	.....	15	.....
195	300,000	300	325,000	.....	5	2,000	3,500	5,000	65,000	260	.....
196	38,000	270	35,000	12	.....	166	162	3,000	.....	17	1
197	100,000	300	50,000	no	no	.....	300	2,000	.....	45	1
198	65,000	290	83,000	16⅔	.....	120	450	1,000	.....	53	.....
199	44,000	290	32,000	no	no	137	196	.....	.....	20	.....
200	80,000	200	80,000	.....	30	400	1,200	.....	10,000	50	2

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 8.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
2,000	4,000	10 50	3 00	5 00	3 00	20	8	21,000	no	no	.....	.....	156
2,000	3,700	15 50	6 50	6 50	4 30	....	1	325	10	....	10	.....	157
10,000	.....	9 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	158
10,000	3,000	21 00	10 00	.....	5 70	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	159
11,806	2,106	15 00	8 50	.....	5 25	2	1	3,700	8	....	.....	.....	160
52,000	both	8 50	average	for	all	4	7	10,000	12½	....	12½	.....	161
45,503	11,500	19 50	9 00	9 00	5 00	12	1	14,959	no	no	.....	.....	162
2,000	.....	7 00	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	163
8,500	both	19 50	6 30	4 20	.....	1	....	2,800	yes	....	yes	.....	164
7,200	.....	10 80	6 18	.....	.....	4	3	9,000	12	....	12	12	165
2,400	4,100	12 00	average	5 50	aver	1	....	700	10	....	10	.....	166
4,945	608	12 35	average	6 10	aver	1	2	2,500	10	....	10	10	167
18,318	936	12 75	8 70	.....	4 80	3	1	4,900	no	no	.....	.....	168
6,040	.....	10 50	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	169

IRON WORKS.—TABLE No. 9.

14,000	.....	14 40	10 50	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	10	10	10	170
24,530	.....	16 20	9 75	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	171
12,000	.....	15 00	10 20	.....	.....	3	1	4,080	10	....	10	10	172
15,964	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	4	1	5,714	5	....	5	skilled	173
6,100	.....	11 00	9 00	...	.....	3	....	2,350	.....	....	.....	.....	174
122,000	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	11	....	8,700	no	no	.....	.....	175
57,243	.....	16 50	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	15	....	15	.....	176
40,000	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	1,200	5	....	5	5	177
64,524	545	15 00	9 90	10 50	.....	6	1	8,445	10	....	10	skilled	178
8,000	.....	14 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	....	15	.....	179
8,000	.....	10 70	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,000	10	....	10	.....	180
7,000	.....	14 70	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	450	20	....	20	20	181
13,861	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	763	20	....	20	skilled	182
11,790	.....	12 15	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	400	no	no	.....	.....	183
68,000	.....	19 20	11 70	.....	.....	5	....	14,900	13	....	13	.....	184
58,400	.....	14 55	9 15	.....	.....	9	3	9,850	no	no	.....	.....	185
19,213	.....	15 75	7 35	.....	.....	2	....	.....	10	....	10	10	186
695,417	.....	11 59	average	.....	.....	46	6	72,351	.....	....	.....	.....	187
150,000	.....	10 91	average	.....	.....	32	3	50,000	.....	....	.....	.....	188
799,422	.....	17 57	9 90	.....	.....	32	....	68,672	no	no	.....	.....	189

AND HEATING APPARATUS.—TABLE No. 10.

83,000	.....	19 80	9 00	.....	.....	7	....	7,000	10	....	10	skilled	190
13,092	.....	16 20	11 50	.....	.....	16	....	13,601	no	no	.....	.....	191
42,800	.....	15 12	8 65	.....	.....	12	2	21,600	20	....	20	20	192
29,000	.....	16 50	average	.....	.....	3	2	4,480	no	no	.....	.....	193
12,500	.....	17 55	12 15	.....	.....	2	1	.....	10	....	.....	.....	194
118,000	.....	9 10	average	.....	.....	15	3	22,700	no	no	.....	.....	195
8,300	200	14 40	9 60	4 00	.....	1	1	1,400	5	....	5	5	196
25,000	both	18 00	9 60	.....	.....	1	1	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	197
31,000	.....	22 50	12 00	.....	.....	5	....	4,500	2	....	5	skilled	198
11,240	.....	15 75	8 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	10	....	10	skilled	199
25,000	both	18 00	9 00	.....	.....	....	2	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	200

RETURNS IN DETAIL

ENGINES, BOILERS AND MACHINERY FACTORIES; ENGINEERS AND

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
201	30,000	300	28,000	yes	.....	165	30	2,000	6,200	17	.....
202	5,000	305	12,000	no	no	46	85	.....	60	5	.....
203	1,500	300	1,000	5	.....	30	9	300	.....	2	.....
204	400,000	300	375,000	33⅓	.....	1,000	5,000	80,000	.....	305	.....
205	50,000	300	150,000	15	.....	500	400	.....	.....	32	.....
206	47,150	300	20,000	10	.....	117	174	4,690	4,485	25	.....
207	25,000	306	35,000	9	.....	60	312	500	.....	14	.....
208	15,000	294	14,000	33⅓	.....	27	105	600	1,986	6	.....
209	580,000	280	658,000	5	.....	1,050	3,250	10,336	90,000	400	.....
210	500,000	305	235,000	yes	.....	512	684	250,000	.....	175	.....
211	35,000	300	60,000	20	.....	16	282	302	.....	20	.....
212	40,000	310	50,000	20	.....	300	300	.....	.....	14	.....
213	55,000	300	85,000	60	.....	131	350	1,100	10,527	40	.....
214	3,000	305	7,500	.....	50	65	20	100	2,600	7	1
215	45,000	300	48,463	no	no	255	264	.....	.....	15	.....
216	8,000	280	1,200	.....	50	65	30	.....	.....	2	.....
217	300,000	300	908,808	61	.....	1,005	2,525	.....	.....	284	.....
218	35,700	300	30,000	.....	10	108	302	1,900	2,557	12	.....
219	10,000	305	26,000	20	.....	100	45	700	.....	11	4
220	125,000	301	25,000	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	15	.....
221	25,000	313	56,900	no	no	713	210	.....	.....	40	.....
222	25,000	300	50,000	no	no	218	109	1,000	500	25	.....
223	10,500	305	12,000	5	.....	16	78	.....	.....	8	.....
224	20,000	300	20,000	5	.....	273	125	1,000	.....	12	.....
225	248,000	305	325,000	28	.....	514	891	12,740	1,310	165	.....
226	15,000	300	17,000	no	no	140	75	.....	.....	15	.....
227	75,000	300	116,000	16	.....	160	300	15,000	15,000	48	.....
228	3,869,700	305	3,197,571	30	.....	5,210	4,033	243,000	.....	1,158	80
229	35,000	286	26,180	100	.....	98	130	1,000	500	30	.....
230	31,000	300	25,000	.....	.....	35	288	7,000	.....	20	.....
231	100,000	305	15,000	25	.....	45	210	.....	.....	12	.....
232	275,000	300	387,000	.....	5	652	2,346	30,000	.....	231	.....
233	1,250,000	302	1,000,000	11	..	1,480	1,990	50,000	.....	285	.....
234	20,000	300	22,580	10	.....	148	240	.....	.....	22	.....
235	240,000	308	210,000	5	.....	475	.....	1,900	127,183	100	1

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE SHOPS.—TABLE No. 11.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
6,800	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	....	1	300	yes	....	.....	.....	201
3,000	.....	12 00	5 00	.....	.....	....	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	10	....	10	.....	203
140,000	.....	18 00	10 50	.....	.....	16	....	25,000	no	no	.....	.....	204
16,254	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	....	3	....	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	205
4,412	.....	12 75	8 25	.....	.....	1	1	2,164	10	....	10	10	206
6,947	.....	13 20	8 70	.....	.....	3	....	2,360	4	....	4	.....	207
3,032	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	1	800	.....	10	10	.....	208
204,000	.....	16 50	9 30	.....	.....	40	9	32,000	5	....	5	.....	209
66,000	.....	19 00	11 00	.....	.....	8	....	12,050	5	....	5	.....	210
8,503	.....	14 20	12 15	.....	.....	4	....	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	211
9,300	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2,600	15	....	15	15	212
16,601	.....	14 60	7 80	.....	.....	5	1	5,977	10	....	10	10	213
2,600	both	19 00	16 00	.....	.....	3	1	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	214
3,357	.....	16 20	10 80	.....	.....	3	2	4,212	no	no	.....	.....	215
1,000	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	216
162,929	.....	11 50	average	.....	.....	16	1	14,809	no	no	.....	.....	217
6,000	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	2	1	1,950	no	no	.....	.....	218
7,000	2,000	12 00	.....	9 00	.....	....	....	.....	17½	....	17½	17½	219
10,606	.....	15 40	12 00	.....	.....	3	1	3,221	no	no	.....	.....	220
26,360	.....	16 50	6 30	.....	.....	2	....	2,200	no	no	.....	.....	221
12,500	.....	16 20	10 80	.....	.....	3	....	2,550	no	no	.....	.....	222
4,000	.....	15 00	6 30	.....	.....	....	1	312	10	....	10	10	223
9,000	.....	15 00	average	.....	.....	1	....	850	8	....	8	8	224
66,910	.....	15 00	8 25	.....	.....	10	3	6,800	10	....	10	15	225
6,700	.....	15 00	11 00	.....	.....	1	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	226
22,000	.....	15 00	8 11	.....	.....	3	1	3,500	10	....	10	.....	227
667,465	25,208	14 30	9 45	6 75	4 35	221	37	239,693	3	....	3	3	228
13,510	416	15 00	10 50	.....	3 90	....	....	.....	10	....	10	10	229
8,750	.....	15 90	6 00	.....	.....	4	1	3,350	no	no	.....	.....	230
6,008	.....	16 75	7 30	.....	.....	2	....	2,500	25	....	25	.....	231
90,504	.....	7 80	average	.....	.....	13	4	19,528	2	....	2	.....	232
154,188	.....	10 82	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	9	....	9	.....	233
8,400	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	234
55,564	420	13 50	9 60	8 10	.....	3	....	5,300	.....	....	.....	.....	235

WARE.—TABLE No. 12.

10,000	.....	16 20	.....	.....	.....	1	....	800	no	no	.....	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1,200	.....	....	.....	.....	237
11,962	.....	9 20	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1,565	no	no	.....	.....	238
15,800	1,700	13 50	8 10	.....	5 50	3	1	3,500	.....	5	5	.....	239
3,000	.....	11 75	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	240
1,182	.....	10 80	8 10	.....	.....	1	1	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	241
36,925	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	10	4	10,273	12½	....	12½	12½	242
9,500	1,500	15 60	6 60	.....	3 00	1	1	1,200	.....	....	.....	.....	243
35,800	2,000	21 00	7 50	4 00	3 00	2	2	5,066	no	no	.....	.....	244
25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	2,496	10	...	10	.....	245
25,150	400	15 00	7 00	6 00	...	4	2	4,700	8	....	8	.....	246
23,000	3,000	15 00	9 00	6 00	4 50	3	....	4,200	10	....	10	10	247
40,000	.....	15 00	7 50	.....	.....	20	8	14,000	10	....	10	10	248
15,900	.....	16 20	average	.....	.....	2	....	2,500	no	no	.....	.....	249
20,000	.....	17 55	10 40	.....	.....	1	....	780	no	no	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	1,500	5	....	.....	.....	251
4,000	.....	10 50	5 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	252
2,000	.....	16 50	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	253
55,000	both	25 00	9 75	6 50	.....	2	1	5,000	.....	....	.....	.....	254

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Wire Fence, Wire Rope and

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
255	49,000	260	40,000	75	.....	113	200	5,000	1,250	8	.....
256	40,000	300	65,000	60	.....	100	200	2,500	.....	20	.....
257	500,000	300	497,940	10	.....	2,108	4,813	100,000	.....	225	60
258	120,000	200	300,000	no	no	375	2,000	35,000	10,000	35	.....
259	2,500	300	3,000	20	.....	8	14	.....	.....	4	.....
260	4,500	305	7,000	.....	3	185	185	.....	.....	9	.....
261	16,400	300	47 340	30	.....	150	175	.....	.....	17	1
262	65,000	300	72,000	20	.....	120	230	6,000	1,000	15	2
263	150,000	290	321,500	12½	.....	119	748	1,650	35,000	60	.....
264	15,000	250	13,265	98	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	c'ntr't for wk.	
265	129,578	300	200,000	10	.....	45	462	.....	7,000	35	.....

Brass and Copperware Factories, and

266	8,000	300	.....	.....	yes	.....	20	.....	.....	6	.....
267	36,000	300	57,000	.....	18	125	325	2,800	.....	47	8
268	35,000	300	60,000	120	.....	65	415	1,000	9,400	15	2
269	200,000	280	285,040	10½	.....	992	4,285	12,000	.....	200	.....
270	26,000	298	77,979	.....	24	123	531	600	1.912	34	.....
271	12,000	305	55,000	20	.....	.....	150	.....	2,400	16	.....
272	99,485	295	176,204	42	.....	629	1,460	5,019	.....	125	1
273	20,000	300	26,000	25	.....	42	167	.....	3,400	26	.....
274	25,750	308	34.231	20	.....	131	224	.....	.....	26	.....
275	150,000	305	130,000	5	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	75	.....
276	10,000	300	.....	10	.....	30	100	.....	1,800	20	.....
277	160,256	304	610,065	35½	.....	1,057	1,024	8,963	35,968	125	.....

Silver and Platedware Factories,

278	40,000	300	35,000	50	.....	26	251	2,000	1,000	10	15
279	5,000	300	7,000	no	no	53	20	100	.....	6	2
280	180,000	....	.....	no	no	614	1,729	180,000	.....	72	.....
281	59,217	312	117,859	25	.....	98	569	.....	.....	30	2
282	50,000	300	67,016	yes	.....	50	200	.....	.....	7	.....
283	26,000	310	150,000	95	.....	.....	600	.....	....	16	10
284	86,760	285	135,670	2½	.....	727	2,458	4,658	22,100	94	8

Woollen, Cotton, Linens and

285	1,500,000	303	1,848,000	15	.....	7,500	3,500	60,000	.....	683	455
286	600,000	302	614,000	17	.....	3,387	900	10,000	.....	150	170
287	750,000	291	600,000	no	no	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	both
288	25,000	225	22,000	no	no	200	125	300	10,500	25	.....
289	3,000	225	2,000	20	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
290	.....	300	350,000	5	.....	375	793	.....	.....	88	177
291	220,000	275	200,000	12	.....	408	350	.....	10,000	18	55

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

WIRE CLOTH FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 13.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks & officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
2,350	.....	13 50	9 75	.....	.....	3	1	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	255
8,000	.....	8 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	256
135,600	.....	15 75	9 00	6 50	4 50	12	4	14,000	10	....	10	10	257
12,000	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	4	2	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	258
900	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10	.....	259
4,500	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	850	no	no	.....	.....	260
8,177	200	13 20	9 00	.....	4 00	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	261
4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	262
35,000	.....	18 00	10 50	.....	.....	7	1	9,780	5	....	5	5	263
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	1,182	5	....	.....	5	264
10,800	.....	11 00	average	.....	.....	9	6	12,473	yes	....	yes	yes	265

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.—TABLE No. 14.

.....	.....	10 80	9 20	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	266
18,800	1,200	13 00	6 00	4 75	3 50	2	1	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	267
9,000	700	16 20	9 45	6 51	5 95	2	1	4,700	25	....	25	25	268
76,032	.....	7 60	average	.....	.....	25	3	28,650	yes	....	.....	.....	269
12,240	.....	16 50	7 50	.....	.....	2	....	1,625	no	no	.....	.....	270
10,000	.....	18 90	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2,500	10	....	10	10	271
52,311	416	16 50	10 50	8 00	.....	4	1	3,900	20	....	20	.....	272
14,000	.....	15 50	9 45	.....	.....	2	2	1,926	10	....	10	.....	273
10,456	.....	8 00	average	.....	.....	4	2	3,952	15	....	15	.....	274
35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	no	no	.....	.....	275
10,400	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	1	....	728	.....	....	.....	.....	276
47,669	.....	14 00	10 80	.....	.....	8	....	10,114	8½	....	40	8½	277

JEWELRY FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 15.

4,828	4,680	20 00	10 00	.....	5 00	3	3	4,840	no	no	.....	.....	278
3,490	416	10 00	7 00	.....	4 15	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	279
33,048	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	10	1	15,112	.....	....	.....	.....	280
16,112	both	10 00	average	for	all	4	1	5,011	.....	....	.....	.....	281
5,042	.....	16 20	10 80	.....	.....	1	1	3,000	yes	....	yes	yes	382
12,000	.....	14 85	9 45	10 00	2 70	4	3	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	283
41,411	2,500	14 00	7 50	7 00	5 00	7	4	12,621	yes	....	yes	.....	284

YARNS.—TABLE No. 16.

275,700	122,000	9 00	7 00	6 60	4 20	13	2	14,000	7	....	7	7	285
64,500	56,700	8 10	.....	6 60	.....	4	....	4,280	10	....	10	.....	286
125,000	both	9 00	average	for	all	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10	10	287
9,800	.....	9 00	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	288
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
33,000	45,000	9 45	6 00	9 00	4 50	3	....	3,500	6	....	6	.....	290
9,500	11,500	6 27	average	for	all	3	....	3,750	10	....	10	10	291

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Woollen, Cotton, Linens and

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
292	40,000	300	33,282	23	.....	99	600	2,000	.....	7	34
293	20,000	300	40,000	no	no	.....	250	6,000	.....	25	.....
294	25,000	250	45,000	no	no	200	350	900	.....	9	6
295	7,000	225	14,000	.....	5	50	80	.....	.....	27	.....
296	40,000	300	20,000	no	no	50	432	.....	.....	8	13
297	124,000	300	230,000	30	.....	1,119	1,223	23,500	20,000	66	58
298	30,000	220	70,600	.....	.....	416	270	.....	.....	10	2
299	50,000	312	72,393	no	no	419	2,186	.....	64,247	27	10
300	10,000	300	7,500	8	.....	150	250	50	1,000	6	.....
301	20,000	250	18,000	yes	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	8	6
302	10,000	275	15,000	.....	10	65	75	13,000	150	15	10
303	13,000	250	13,000	no	no	80	175	.....	.....	25	.....

Knitted Goods Factories; Men's

304	50,000	305	66,000	yes	.....	50	700	1,000	.....	30	38
305	65,000	300	75,000	20	.....	170	225	.....	.....	5	50
306	10,000	300	30,000	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	12
307	300,000	300	317,000	15	.....	682	1,675	25,000	33,700	70	110
308	25,000	305	50,000	.....	.....	50	125	.....	.....	6	40
309	50,000	300	35,000	yes	.....	145	455	1,000	.....	5	35
310	75,000	300	80,000	50	.....	175	550	15,000	.....	20	30
311	150,000	267	174,000	no	no	1,188	100	.....	.....	50	70
312	135,000	280	135,000	.....	5	300	800	1,600	14,600	60	40
313	175,000	310	155,000	20	.....	270	2,100	12,000	9,500	30	70
314	150,000	300	150,000	25	.....	500	1,600	3,000	90,000	10	55

Clothing Factories—Men and Women;

315	35,000	300	143,000	10	.....	1,108	1,100	1,500	.....	7	110
316	12,300	300	45,000	5	.....	175	450	.....	2,000	.....	40
317	210,000	305	388,000	20	.....	387	650	.....	208,000	70	10
318	40,000	300	120,000	10	.....	168	400	.....	9,348	10	20
319	15,000	250	75,000	no	no	75	550	.....	3,500	15	5
320	50,000	300	75,000	.....	.....	30	800	.....	4,000	15	80
321	154,000	258	135,000	12	.....	573	571	32,000	4,941	20	50
322	30,000	275	120,000	25	.....	120	450	500	30,000	18	both
323	60,000	300	29,709	no	no	195	261	.....	4,109	54	53
324	17,000	110	22,000	.....	10	128	70	.....	.....	1	13
325	5,000	300	1,200	.....	yes	25	50	.....	250	1	2
326	26,000	300	80,000	33⅓	.....	60	400	.....	.....	10	50
327	150,000	300	300,000	no	no	650	1,000	15,000	.....	40	160
328	125,600	305	395,000	1	.....	905	826	.....	.....	25	325
329	60,671	305	181,819	25	.....	1,300	900	50,000	.....	54	59
330	100,000	300	200,000	12	.....	206	735	.....	.....	12	90
331	50,000	300	100,000	10	.....	33	500	.....	.....	8	140

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

YARNS.—TABLE No. 16.—*Continued.*

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
11,128	both	21 50	.....	7 50	4 50	2	1	2,170	10	....	10	.....	292
10,000	.....	9 00	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	293
2,900	1,200	12 00	7 95	6 00	3 65	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	294
12,300	.....	9 00	7 50	.....	.....	....	....	.....	5	....	5	.....	295
4,200	2,925	10 50	.....	4 50	.....	2	..	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	296
29,700	17,272	12 00	9 00	7 50	5 10	3	3	15,230	10	....	10	10	297
3,300	300	12 00	9 00	6 00	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	298
15,565	3,113	12 00	7 50	7 40	5 00	1	....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	299
4,000	.....	18 90	9 70	.....	.....	1	....	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	300
2,437	1,237	8 60	.....	5 70	.....	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	301
6,000	.....	7 40	average	4 60	aver.	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	302
8,000	.....	10 50	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	300	yes	....	.....	.....	303

AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.—TABLE No. 17.

14,500	both	4 20	average	for	all	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	304
2,750	12, 250	12 50	10 00	5 50	4 20	....	....	.....	5	....	5	5	305
2,400	3,000	15 00	5 40	13 50	4 50	3	....	1,800	yes	....	.....	.....	306
25,000	33, 000	12 00	9 00	7 00	5 00	5	1	5,200	5	....	5	15	307
3,000	20, 000	14 00	6 00	7 00	4 00	2	....	.....	10	....	.....	.....	308
6,900	both	3 45	average	for	all	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	309
6,000	7,500	12 00	5 40	7 50	4 20	....	2	650	no	no	.....	.....	310
19,000	15, 000	15 00	9 00	9 00	5 00	3	2	5,000	yes	....	.....	.....	311
30,000	both	15 00	9 00	9 00	4 20	2	....	2,800	no	no	.....	.....	312
13,000	16, 100	15 00	8 10	5 50	3 50	2	2	4,850	10	....	10	10	313
5,000	14, 000	16 50	7 40	6 75	3 40	2	1	2,500	yes	....	yes	.....	314

WHITEWEAR, MILLINERY, ETC.—TABLE No. 18.

36,000	both	6 15	average	for	all	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	315
.....	9,200	piece	work	4 60	aver.	2	2	2,400	no	no	.....	.....	316
27,500	both	6 87	average	for	all	3	3	7,000	no	no	.....	.....	317
3,284	5,642	6 57	average	5 65	aver.	5	3	4,500	no	no	.....	.....	318
12,000	both	14 60	average	for	all	5	....	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	319
7,500	17, 500	10 00	average	4 40	aver.	5	1	3,700	.....	....	.....	.....	320
9,322	12, 322	10 80	.....	5 70	.....	2	2	7,046	$2\frac{3}{4}$	....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	321
20,000	both	13 00	8 00	7 50	5 00	6	2	2,400	no	no	.....	.....	322
11,937	3,741	12 00	3 00	6 00	3 00	3	....	3,500	10	....	10	10	323
1,000	2,500	20 00	.....	8 75	.....	....	....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	324
540	560	10 80	.....	5 60	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	325
20,000	both	6 67	average	for	all	2	2	4,700	yes	....	.....	.....	326
60,000	both	6 00	average	for	all	10	10	15,000	no	no	.....	.....	327
80,573	both	8 00	.....	6 00	.....	20	13	18,000	no	no	.....	.....	328
42,437	both	18 50	.....	10 00	.....	17	10	17,160	yes	....	.....	yes	329
8,000	25, 000	13 00	8 00	9 00	6 00	9	1	8,000	7	....	7	10	330
4,000	36, 000	15 00	4 50	5 15	.....	4	3	4,000	.....	....	.....	.....	331

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers;

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
332	187,497	300	225,000	10½	.....	676	2,263	5,583	18,242	90	45
333	30,000	300	70,000	28	.....	45	500	1,500	.....	22	8
334	200,000	300	200,000	25	.....	127	1,107	30,000	.....	60	40
335	84,100	300	291,000	2	.....	447	1,308	.....	.....	82	46
336	40,000	300	150,000	15	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	45	30
337	60,000	300	129,000	24	.....	.....	727	720	.....	41	16
338	13,072	273	37,086	86½	.....	93	178	1,533	1,300	12	28
339	25,000	275	50,000	50	.....	88	900	.....	5,000	25	10
340	40,000	305	110,000	.....	.....	147	310	6,000	.....	45	25
341	10,000	300	100,000	.....	.....	25	250	1,000	.....	35	10
342	40,000	305	50,000	yes	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	38	8
343	43,000	300	81,531	10	.....	156	250	1,213	5,012	43	47
344	100,000	300	65,000	no	no	.....	.....	500	.....	25	25
345	25,000	300	200,000	20	.....	.....	700	3,000	.....	43	25
346	50,000	300	250,000	30	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	100	35
347	60,000	275	240,000	20	.....	194	700	.....	.....	100	50

Fur Manufacturers, Dressers, and Dyers;

348	120,800	300	173,618	.....	5⅓	1,148	750	.....	.....	24	40
349	40,000	280	40,000	.....	10	240	450	.....	1,760	4	15
350	65,000	280	100,000	no	no	195	1,250	.....	.....	65	25
351	25,000	250	50,000	7	.....	200	200	.....	.....	8	20
352	12,000	300	25,000	.....	8	90	172	500	.....	4	18
353	60,000	300	125,000	100	.....	400	920	1,400	3,000	50	12

Tanneries, Harness and Leather

354	48,000	310	50,000	no	no	340	325	.....	.....	20	.....
355	46,000	294	52,607	....	22½	60	597	939	519	15	.....
356	600,000	310	620,390	12	.....	1,068	2,300	16,000	14,000	100	.....
357	56,510	307	76,200	.....	26	125	374	1,276	.....	14	.....
358	85,000	125	60,000	.....	.....	432	1,600	.....	.....	20	1
359	200,000	305	370,000	5	.....	1,400	2,100	.....	.....	190	30
360	125,000	305	160,000	25	.....	378	1,590	16,000	14,687	80	8
361	175,000	300	400,000	5	.....	.....	600	6,000	.....	30	.....
362	15,000	300	40,000	no	no	135	135	2,500	500	12	.....
363	50,000	300	75,000	.....	20	300	400	.....	.....	35	4
364	10,000	300	25,000	90	.....	55	100	.....	.....	5	.....
365	22,000	300	70,000	40	.....	146	320	.....	.....	15	30
366	100,000	305	150,000	15	.....	314	1,900	3,000	.....	30	2
367	103,000	300	125,000	.....	15	561	808	1,109	15,725	48	27
368	150,000	300	150,000	20	.....	.....	1,600	3,000	.....	60	40

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

FELT FOOT WEAR.—TABLE No. 19.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
50,840	both	7 53	average	piece	work	3	....	3,350	11	....	11	11	332
8,500	1,800	10 00	4 75	6 00	3 50	5	3	5,000	5	....	5	8	333
52,000	both	10 50	average	for	all	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	334
51,750	13,970	12 62	.....	6 10	.....	13	1	18,350	.....	....	.....	.....	335
30,000	both	8 00	average	piece	work	1	3	3,000	10	....	10	.....	336
20,000	3,800	11 50	7 40	8 10	3 40	3	....	2,720	15	....	15	4	337
3,955	7,910	7 32	average	6 30	aver.	3	1	2,074	no	no	.....	.....	338
11,500	2,500	11 10	9 00	4 80	.....	1	....	1,000	5	....	5	5	339
19,000	5,000	8 30	average	4 00	aver.	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	340
15,000	2,000	20 00	10 00	8 00	4 50	2	....	2,200	.....	....	.....	.....	341
10,000	both	4 25	average	piece	work	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	342
12,061	8,374	5 61	average	3 60	aver.	5	2	4,945	no	no	.....	.....	343
15,000	both	6 00	average	for	all	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	344
30,000	both	19 50	7 50	11 50	5 25	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	345
54,000	both	8 00	average	for	all	4	1	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	346
36,000	14,000	8 00	average	6 00	aver.	1	2	1,300	no	no	.....	.....	347

HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 20.

10,243	10,110	8 50	average	5 05	aver.	13	....	12,734	1	....	.....	.....	348
1,830	4,000	20 00	4 00	8 00	3 00	5	1	4,650	10	....	10	10	349
31,465	both	7 50	average	for	all	10	with	wages	no	no	.....	.....	350
8,000	both	15 00	7 50	10 00	5 00	1	1	700	.....	10	F'm'e	.....	351
4,376	both	9 50	.....	8 50	.....	2	....	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	352
21,000	4,000	18 00	10 10	10 00	6 00	5	1	5,500	20	....	20	.....	353

GOODS FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 21.

10,000	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	6	....	4,325	no	no	.....	.....	354
6,243	.....	10 00	8 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	15	....	15	.....	355
41,417	.....	10 00	8 50	.....	.....	3	2	6,025	no	no	.....	.....	356
7,134	.....	10 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	357
.....	300	10 50	9 00	6 00	.....	2	....	1,950	.....	....	.....	.....	358
55,000	5,000	13 50	4 32	6 50	3 40	2	3	3,000	10	....	10	10	359
26,332	1,940	6 60	4 80	.....	.....	7	2	5,839	no	no	.....	.....	360
16,000	.....	14 50	9 50	.....	.....	7	3	9,000	10	....	.....	.....	361
5,500	.....	12 00	9 30	.....	.....	1	....	550	10	....	10sk'	.....	362
10,000	1,000	12 00	9 00	7 50	4 00	1	3	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	363
2,500	.....	10 50	8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	10sk'd	.....	364
6,375	5,250	13 50	9 00	6 00	3 00	3	1	3,500	20	....	.....	.....	365
13,000	650	9 00	.....	6 00	.....	1	1	1,400	10	....	10	.....	366
22,250	7,500	11 00	8 00	7 00	4 00	2	....	2,850	no	no	.....	.....	367
.....	.....	12 00	8 00	5 50	3 50	....	....	.....	10	....	10	10	368

RETURNS IN DETAILS

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS; CEREAL

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
369	175,000	275	100,000	.....	25	660	1,500	1,000	.....	25	.....
370	106,000	300	345,652	no	no	.....	1,000	.....	.....	25	.....
371	20,000	307	90,000	no	no	110	645	.....	2,750	5	1
372	20,000	307	100,000	no	no	206	1,103	.....	2,815	6	1
373	20,000	250	45,000	.....	.....	235	342	.....	.....	6	.....
374	50,000	300	183,505	no	no	381	876	1,100	.....	20	.....
375	5,000	305	12,000	no	no	25	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	25,000	305	32,500	no	no	172	500	.....	150	5	.....
377	60,000	300	200,000	no	no	230	500	.....	.....	12	.....
378	50,000	300	75,000	.....	.....	200	1,000	5,000	1,500	7	.....
379	51,000	305	184,000	8½	.....	450	275	800	.....	10	.....
380	50,000	300	122,582	.....	30	214	808	10,000	554	9	.....
381	49,000	305	65,000	no	no	207	517	280	.....	7	.....
382	50,000	300	100,000	.....	.....	399	420	500	1,600	7	.....
383	15,000	300	80,000	no	no	70	255	400	.....	4	.....
384	24,000	275	114,000	.....	.....	145	440	.....	.....	6	.....
385	57,000	290	180,917	no	no	459	858	300	6,500	23	1
386	70,000	300	90,000	10	.....	250	480	1,800	400	13	2
387	25,000	300	121,625	no	no	315	268	500	.....	8	1
388	350,000	305	800,000	no	no	1,000	4,500	.....	6,000	50	15
389	50,000	300	135,000	yes	.....	230	1,000	.....	5,200	20	.....
390	35,000	313	79,000	20	.....	286	425	2,500	.....	4	.....
391	75,000	305	250,000	no	no	.....	1,500	.....	.....	20	6
392	200,000	305	750,000	25	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	35	2
393	30,000	300	36,000	no	no	600	215	.....	.....	3	1
394	200,000	305	150,000	no	no	800	3,065	.....	.....	9	9
395	20,000	313	30,000	yes	.....	128	140	200	.....	3	.....
396	10,000	305	.....	no	no	60	100	.....	.....	2	.....
397	33,669	300	205,800	no	no	96	859	2,500	1,635	14	2
398	20,000	300	150,000	10	.....	100	365	1,000	.....	11	.....
399	15,000	300	42,500	30	.....	66	163	650	3,415	6	.....
400	50,000	300	250,000	10	.....	150	500	1,000	1,000	10	.....
401	35,000	250	175,000	15	.....	178	370	5,800	1,500	5	1
402	8,000	300	2,000	.....	33	218	207	.....	.....	3	.....
403	30,000	306	78,036	.....	15	61	368	.....	1,500	8	1
404	40,000	300	70,000	no	no	483	541	.....	.....	9	.....
405	29,000	288	100,000	.....	5	269	286	150	875	10	.....
406	22,500	300	75,000	no	no	65	540	.....	.....	4	.....
407	10,000	300	.....	no	no	63	75	.....	.....	4	.....
408	80,000	300	150,000	.....	10	190	900	2,000	.....	10	1
409	12,000	300	.....	no	no	58	44	200	25	3	.....
410	11,000	300	22,000	.....	20	276	275	.....	.....	7	.....
411	70,000	312	160 000	no	no	375	1,000	.....	.....	8	.....
412	16,000	305	30,000	30	.....	140	200	600	.....	5	1
413	100,000	275	220,000	10	.....	421	975	625	.....	10	.....
414	37,500	265	.....	no	no	340	150	.....	.....	7	.....
415	10,000	310	8,000	no	no	30	300	1,200	.....	2	.....
416	50,000	300	88,727	.....	13½	541	916	.....	3,506	10	.....
417	151,389	268	222,018	80	.....	473	935	4,778	160,375	34	22
418	30,000	313	200,000	no	no	95	650	1,000	.....	5	.....
419	1,400,000	300	3,552,581	28	.....	141	7,720	8,695	72,568	240	150

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

FOOD FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 22.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc. during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
20,000	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	7	....	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	369
15,600	.....	13 50	9 00	.....	.....	7	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	370
2,000	275	8 00	average	.....	5 40	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	371
2,436	275	8 00	average	.....	5 40	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	372
3,000	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	373
5,266	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	374
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	375
2,800	.....	12 50	8 25	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	no	.....	376
5,500	.....	12 00	average	.....	.....	2	2	2,500	no	no	.....	.....	377
3,000	.....	13 50	7 50	.....	.....	....	1	420	no	no	.....	.....	378
5,500	.....	12 00	10 20	.....	.....	3	....	3,000	7	....	7	7	379
4,971	.....	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	25	....	25sk'd	.....	380
3,648	.....	11 12	9 40	.....	.....	7	....	3,648	5	....	.....	.....	381
3,750	.....	14 40	9 95	.....	.....	2	....	1,140	3	....	.....	.....	382
1,500	.....	7 50	average	.....	.....	2	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	383
3,000	.....	13 50	8 00	.....	.....	....	....	4,250	no	no	.....	.....	384
11,500	300	12 00	10 00	6 00	.....	3	1	2,700	no	no	.....	.....	385
6,000	688	10 50	8 40	9 00	6 00	2	....	2,000	5	....	5	5	386
3,500	364	8 75	average	6 30	.....	2	....	2,500	no	no	.....	.....	387
24,000	3,500	15 00	9 00	.....	5 10	4	3	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	388
7,000	.....	12 00	7 50	.....	.....	2	....	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	389
2,400	.....	13 00	11 00	.....	.....	1	....	750	10	....	10	10	390
8,000	1,000	11 00	9 00	.....	4 00	1	....	2,780	no	no	.....	.....	391
20,000	both	10 00	average	for	all	11	2	.....	no	no	.....	.....	392
1,750	130	12 25	9 00	.....	2 50	....	....	.....	10	....	10	.....	393
4,900	2,900	10 50	.....	6 00	.....	5	2	6,000	yes	....	yes	yes	394
1,800	.....	11 55	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	yes	....	yes	.....	395
600	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	396
5,208	600	14 50	9 50	.....	6 00	1	....	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	397
4,000	.....	12 00	9 00	6 00	.....	1	1	1,000	5	....	5	5	398
2,080	.....	6 75	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	399
5,000	.....	14 40	7 20	.....	.....	....	....	.....	10	....	10	.....	400
3,100	325	12 00	7 50	6 50	.....	1	5	.....	10	....	10	.....	401
1,664	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	4 16	....	1	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
5,374	.....	13 75	9 50	.....	6 00	2	1	2,500	10	....	10	.....	403
6,000	.....	15 00	8 40	.....	.....	1	1	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	404
6,433	.....	15 00	8 50	.....	.....	4	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	405
2,100	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	406
1,370	.....	10 00	5 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	407
4,700	225	16 50	9 60	.....	.....	2	1	1,500	7	....	7 unsk	.....	408
1,000	.....	7 00	4 00	.....	.....	....	1	600	no	no	.....	.....	409
3,400	.....	12 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	1.000	yes	....	.....	yes	410
5,500	.....	13 22	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	411
2,200	250	15 00	7 50	.....	4 00	....	1	250	10	....	10u'sk	.....	412
6,245	.....	15 00	9 75	.....	.....	2	1	3,500	no	no	.....	.....	413
3,400	.....	10 50	9 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	414
848	.....	12 50	9 50	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	415
5,550	.....	11 10	average	.....	.....	3	....	4,000	16¼	....	12¼	16¼	416
15,761	3,688	9 45	8 10	.....	5 50	1	....	600	yes	....	yes	yes	417
3,600	.....	18 00	11 25	.....	.....	1	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	418
105,901	21,950	15 00	9 00	7 35	4 50	18	4	19,053	no	no	no	no	419

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Bakers, Bread and Biscuit and

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargment.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
420	20,000	305	239,981	50	.....	679	1,063	.....	.....	60	5
421	55,400	300	100,000	10	.....	106	344	1,000	1,000	35	40
422	40,000	305	150,000	25	.....	140	291	.....	120,000	43	2
423	50,000	206	75,000	.....	.....	88	339	.....	.....	10	7
424	100,000	300	160,000	.....	15	1,200	1,150	12,500	.....	45	75
425	500,000	300	700,000	20	.....	3,000	1,950	14,000	30,000	100	200
426	500,000	300	1,000,000	yes	.....	5,000	6,000	56,000	102,003	238	229
427	30,000	280	90,000	no	no	134	520	.....	.....	26	30
428	2,000	300	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
429	85,000	293	.....	8	.....	1,570	5,485	.....	.....	195	225

Canning, Pork Packing and Bacon Curing

430	350,000	312	1,305,000	10	.	969	3,930	25,000	26,654	84	.....
431	103,400	310	1,200,000	.....	.....	1,904	3,495	.....	.....	75	.....
432	325,172	300	1,300,000	.....	20	590	3,000	.....	.....	100	10
433	270,800	300	3,000,000	20	.....	1,759	3,000	10,000	40,000	110	.....
434	105,000	310	110,000	.....	15	469	1,472	2,428	2,000	67	.....
435	100,000	150	100,000	yes	.....	546	2,000	3,000	.....	100	75
436	20,000	100	17,500	20	.....	100	200	2,000	.....	20	45
437	9,000	280	80,000	yes	.....	162	223	.....	.....	13	11
438	100,000	180	175,000	no	no	60	.....	12,000	.....	50	100
439	70,000	160	60,000	.....	.....	87	426	7,044	6,534	30	50
440	40,000	200	22,500	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	82	201
441	161,000	200	250,000	10	.....	565	1,964	39,737	.....	32	126
442	40,000	150	40,000	no	no	55	.....	1,000	.....	20	80
443	100,000	305	100,000	3	.....	500	720	35,000	.....	40	.....
444	150,000	300	100,000	.....	.....	157	1,612	500	.....	50	100
445	50,000	100	65,000	33⅓	.....	50	.....	7,000	.....	30	50
446	65,000	300	150,000	20	.....	145	900	4,000	2,500	100	125
447	160,000	300	1,000,000	.....	15	516	3,100	2,600	78,201	76	.....
448	.....	300	.....	15	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	30	35
449	.....	125	1,000	.....	yes	64	.....	7,000	500	40	50
450	.....	200	.....	10	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	32	75
451	500,000	300	2,182,760	no	no	900	7,200	.....	199,307	135	2

Dairy Products and other

452	250,000	305	467,626	5¼	.....	78	.....	7,714	421,279	57	43
453	2,500	200	12,000	.....	25	10	18	25	.....	4	.....
454	2,500	305	10,000	¼	.....	9	18	800	.....	4	.....
455	75,000	300	150,000	10	.....	800	400	.....	.....	20	10
456	30,000	305	90,000	15	.....	686	1,012	500	3,400	8	5
457	227,508	308	447,804	30	.....	2,581	2,518	22,202	52,764	55	60
458	16,000	300	44,000	4	.....	105	450	600	.....	15	2
459	100,000	290	178,000	80	.....	100	1,000	2,500	.....	12	30
460	9,000	300	25,000	.....	25	.....	130	.....	.....	3	4
461	100,000	300	200,000	yes	.....	1,200	1,000	.....	.....	25	8
462	600,000	65	250,000	.....	60	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	200	.....
463	30,000	300	91,000	no	no	258	768	.....	.....	10	9

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

CONFECTIONERS.—TABLE No. 23.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc. during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
37,152	1,200	14 25	average	4 70	av.	5	4	2,080	yes	....	.....	.....	420
11,950	6,500	15 50	4 50	5 00	2 25	3	2	4,100	5	....	.....	.....	421
25,000	1,000	16 00	12 00	11 00	6 00	2	2	2,500	2	....	2	.....	422
4,115	1,372	12 00	8 75	4 50	.....	3	2	5,465	no	no	.....	.....	423
18,000	13,800	13 50	4 75	7 50	3 75	5	3	5,700	.....	....	.....	.....	424
47,000	43,000	15 00	8 00	10 00	3 50	4	7	18,000	no	no	.....	.....	425
118,216	56,105	10 00	average	4 90	av.	13	9	32,607	yes	....	.....	.....	426
12,200	6,633	12 75	.....	5 25	.....	4	2	.....	no	no	.....	.....	427
.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428
113,152	both	12 50	8 00	7 25	4 50	10	10	7,199	7½	....	7½	7½	429

WORKS, ABATTOIRS, ETC.—TABLE No. 24.

45,900	.....	14 00	10 00	.....	.....	12	....	17,000	no	no	.....	.....	430
32,000	.....	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	6	....	11,000	no	no	.....	.....	431
65,000	2,800	12 00	9 00	.....	5 00	8	4	6,000	10	....	10sk'd	.....	432
75,000	.....	18 50	9 00	.....	.....	15	3	18,000	7½	....	5	10	433
26,388	.....	7 60	average	.....	.....	6	....	8,242	.....	6	6 unsk	.....	434
.....	.....	16 50	average	5 25	av	4	....	2,500	25	....	25	.....	435
2,000	2,750	15 00	9 00	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	436
2,220	1,264	18 00	9 00	.....	4 50	....	1	200	yes	....	.....	.....	437
5,000	10,000	12 00	7 50	6 00	4 80	3	1	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	438
6,687	both	10 50	7 50	.....	3 60	1	....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	439
3,320	1,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1,359	.....	....	.....	.....	440
19,177	both	9 00	average	6 00	av.	14	3	14,488	10	....	10	.....	441
3,000	2,047	10 25	9 00	6 00	.....	1	...	1,400	10	....	10sk'd	.....	442
25,000	.....	16 00	10 00	.....	.....	4	1	7,000	.....	....	.....	.....	443
11,442	both	10 50	7 50	7 50	4 50	1	1	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	444
7,000	both	12 00	9 00	9 00	.....	3	....	2,000	no	no	.....	.....	445
10,000	5,500	15 00	9 00	6 00	3 90	4	1	3,500	10	....	10	....	446
31,640	.....	14 00	9 75	.....	.....	4	4	8,200	no	no	.....	.....	447
9,000	5,265	12 00	9 00	.....	4 50	2	1	2,600	no	no	.....	.....	448
6,000	2,200	12 00	9 00	9 00	4 50	3	1	2,300	no	no	.....	.....	449
4,778	4,685	10 80	9 00	6 00	4 10	1	1	1,250	no	no	.....	.....	450
64,954	800	12 00	9 00	8 00	.....	14	2	19,020	no	no	.....	.....	451

FOODS.—TABLE No. 25.

29,426	12,500	16 20	9 54	.....	5 58	2	1	4,344	no	no	.....	.....	452
1,100	.....	12 50	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	453
1,400	.....	15 00	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	454
15,000	7,000	15 00	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	5	5	455
4,925	1,200	15 00	8 25	.....	5 00	2	2	4,200	10	....	10	.....	456
21,242	9,103	14 00	10 00	6 00	3 00	24	....	22,875	5	....	5	5	457
6,600	450	12 00	7 50	.....	4 50	....	1	.....	10	....	10	.....	458
9,860	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	1	3,850	no	no	.....	.....	459
1,300	1,200	8 67	average	6 00	avge.	2	1	1,900	.....	....	.....	.....	460
5,600	1,972	20 00	12 00	6 00	3 00	5	4	3,900	no	no	.....	.....	461
.....	.....	9 75	average	.....	.....	....	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	462
4,700	2,100	9 40	average	4 67	avge.	6	2	5,600	no	no	.....	.....	463

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Distilleries, Breweries and Wine Factories, Cigars and

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Skilled.	Unskilled.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
464	25,000	300	75,000	no	no	125	150	.....	.....	35	15
465	300,000	300	524,290	5	.....	185	2,151	1,376	158,339	195	59
466	1,610,000	313	550,000	.....	.....	18,998	26,160	.....	24.000	190	.....
467	119,000	300	80,000	no	no	106	650	1,500	3,243	4	.....
468	1,000	300	3,500	no	no	8	25	.....	.....	4	.....
469	30,000	120	3,000	.....	20	342	58	.....	.....	4	1
470	52,500	313	60,000	20	.....	219	248	604	.....	20	.....
471	75,000	313	40,000	15	.....	60	250	.....	.....	6	8
472	90,000	300	75,000	.....	.....	1,400	800	.....	.....	15	.....
473	20,000	300	20,000	no	no	.....	200	.....	.....	4	.....
474	250,000	257	873,032	no	no	3,900	1,724	4,435	688,367	155	85
475	75,000	313	160,321	10	.....	541	840	.....	.....	22	.....
476	93,100	315	65,585	10	.....	389	702	1,500	38,691	14	.....
477	8,000	310	14,000	no	no	5,000	40	.....	.....	10	6
478	465,692	306	460,880	4	.....	3,376	2,194	1,675	33,279	110	1
479	20,000	306	75,000	15	.....	400	.....	500	.....	15	.....
480	10,000	300	12,000	10	.....	130	105	600	.....	1	.....
481	100,000	280	127,000	25	.....	780	2,190	.....	2,340	16	.....
482	233.296	300	651,419	15	.....	167	3,470	.....	69,677	165	45
483	80,000	300	100,000	3	.....	140	1,000	4,000	.....	35	.....
484	23,000	306	31,000	.....	.....	263	58	.....	350	9	.....
485	20,000	306	28,000	.....	.....	120	235	2,000	2,000	9	.....
486	20,000	213	25,000	no	no	182	96	.....	.....	5	.....
487	65,000	300	90,000	11	.....	64	380	.....	10,000	50	50
488	250,000	300	141,109	25	.....	1,649	1,502	52,000	.....	21	.....
489	75,000	306	50,000	no	no	600	500	3,000	.....	12	.....
490	95,000	306	135,000	15	.....	1,100	1,500	500	.....	9	.....

Chemical Works, Medicines and

491	15,000	306	40,000	no	no	118	203	.....	.....	5	.....
492	32,000	306	40,000	25	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1	10
493	250,000	306	150,000	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
494	10,000	300	25,000	5	.....	100	95	.....	.....	7	2
495	6,100	300	18,574	23	.....	10	.....	.....	720	1	2
496	12,000	306	40,000	no	no	530	375	.....	.....	10	.....
497	6,500	306	12,000	no	no	.....	250	.....	.....	2	2
498	300,000	300	75,000	no	no	1,500	1,000	5,000	.....	33	1
499	150,000	280	165,000	14	.....	240	2,550	24,000	.....	35	15
500	500,000	300	300,000	10	.....	1,050	2,000	.....	4,000	38	56
501	5,000	300	10,000	20	.....	17	28	.....	.....	2	.....
502	88,000	305	82,000	15	.....	558	2,379	.....	.....	40	.....

Oil Refineries, Paint and Varnish

503	2,538,520	307	.....	no	no	.....	.....	133,581	.....	274	3
504	15,000	306	35,000	8	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	5	2
505	14,000	300	65,000	.....	2	120	446	.....	.....	5	6
506	10,000	300	36,000	30	.....	47	300	3,000	800	5	.....
507	90,000	309	99,794	no	no	486	870	445	1,282	5	1
508	5,000	300	57,000	25	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	2	.....
509	40,000	306	260,000	10	.....	212	1,693	5,000	2,300	27	.....
510	51,398	306	100,000	no	no	150	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
511	10,000	300	33,000	12	.....	105	28	250	200	4	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 26.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Males.		Females.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
17,500	5,000	10 00	average	6 67	avge.	1	1	1,300	no	no	.....	.....	464
105,495	17,700	12 00	6 00	12 00	6 00	10	....	22,218	5	....	.....	5	465
99,565	.....	10 10	average	.....	.....	21	....	22,524	no	no	.....	.....	466
1,800	.....	9 00	average	.....	....	3	....	3,300	.....	....	.....	.....	467
1,600	.....	8 00	average	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	468
480	72	7 00	average	3 00	avge.	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	469
8,980	.....	21 00	10 00	.....	.....	1	....	900	.....	....	.....	.....	470
5,400	2,400	17 30	average	5 77	avge.	3	....	2,000	.....	....	.....	.....	471
10,400	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4,500	.....	....	.....	.....	472
2,500	.....	15 00	.....	.....	....	1	....	1,700	no	no	.....	.....	473
55,539	19,919	8 35	average	5 45	.....	9	1	25,653	5	....	.....	5	474
14,772	.....	18 60	12 00	.....	.....	4	....	4,000	15	....	15	15	475
9,920	.....	23 00	10 00	.....	.....	3	....	3,600	5	....	5	.....	476
2,500	1,600	5 00	average	for	all	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	477
41,420	144	29 36	8 00	.....	4 00	24	3	24,534	11	....	11	.....	478
8,500	.....	15 00	10 50	.....	.....	....	....	.....	12½	....	12½	.....	479
468	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	2	....	1,900	5	....	.....	.....	480
4,500	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	3	....	3,500	50	....	.....	.....	481
132,416	both	16 00	.....	5 50	.....	8	1	13,200	no	no	.....	.....	482
12,000	.....	12 75	8 25	.....	.....	4	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	483
3,339	.....	7 50	average	.....	.....	1	....	750	20	....	20	.....	484
4,416	.....	10 60	7 10	.....	.....	1	....	600	yes	....	.....	.....	485
1,316	.....	9 25	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	486
26,000	both	5 20	average	for	all	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	487
13,483	.....	13 50	8 12	.....	.....	2	....	2,500	10	....	10	10	488
7,000	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	489
6,000	.....	35 00	10 00	.....	.....	....	3	1,300	10	....	10	10	490

PERFUMERIES.—TABLE No. 27.

3,425	.....	24 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	491
520	3,120	10 00	.....	7 00	4 50	2	2	2,600	no	no	.....	.....	492
12,500	.....	7 50	6 00	.....	.....	5	....	6,000	no	no	.....	.....	493
3,000	600	18 00	9 00	6 00	.....	1	1	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	494
800	1,044	16 00	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	495
5,000	.....	9 62	average	.....	.....	1	....	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	496
1,500	750	15 00	.....	12 50	6 00	1	2	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	497
17,000	500	18 00	9 00	10 00	.....	2	1	5,000	10	....	10	10	498
14,250	4,300	13 50	9 00	6 00	.....	4	2	5,800	12	....	12	12	499
15,000	13,700	15 00	9 00	8 00	3 50	7	7	11,500	no	no	.....	.....	500
930	.....	12 00	6 00	.....	.....	....	2	.....	15	....	.....	.....	501
17,909	.....	10 80	average	.....	.....	5	5	5,365	5	....	3	5	502

FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 28.

.....	.....	13 62	9 48	.....	8 64	32	3	.....	no	no	.....	.....	503
2,350	468	9 22	average	.....	4 60	3	1	3,280	15	....	18	18	504
2,771	both	10 00	.....	6 00	4 50	1	2	4,315	10	....	10	10	505
3,295	.....	30 00	9 50	.....	.....	2	1	3,364	10	....	10	10	506
2,530	306	.....	10 00	.....	6 00	1	....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	507
1,040	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1,000	10	....	.....	.....	508
14,770	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	3	8,006	10	....	10sk'd	.....	509
75,000	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	....	4,500	no	no	.....	.....	510
2,500	.....	16 00	10 50	.....	.....	1	1	.....	yes	....	yes	.....	511

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Gas Works, Electric Light

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
512	145,000	365	14,000	3	.....	632	155	6,000	.....	8	1
513	695,138	313	.....	.....	.....	1,291	4,195	134,811	257,649	72	2
514	20,000	365	.....	.....	.....	74	98	768	2,940	1	.....
515	49,000	365	5,732	3	.....	687	.....	.....	4,261	1	.....
516	9,689	365	5,100	1	.....	.....	33	122	2,500	1	.....
517	190,000	365	30,000	8	.....	1,853	302	.....	.....	6	1
518	20,000	365	4,500	25	.....	30	70	1,500	.....	3	.....
519	20,000	306	4,400	.....	10	49	.....	.....	150	1	.....
520	40,000	365	5,000	no	no	150	70	800	300	5	.....
521	187,000	365	92 000	20	.....	1,500	80	14,000	.....	.....	1
522	326,600	365	41,343	20	.....	1,000	554	12,039	18,000	12	.....
523	250,000	365	50,000	10	.....	1,387	830	36,300	.....	40	.....
524	60,000	365	7,000	6	.....	327	900	.....	300	12	.....
525	12,000	365	3,446	2	.....	122	38	250	1,750	1	.....
526	55,000	365	.....	yes	.....	.....	100	5,000	.....	3	.....
527	20,000	365	5,500	10	.....	210	85	500	.....	1	.....
528	4,929,355	365	1,363,400	10	.....	50,025	9,179	559,619	1,320	500	.....
529	28,000	365	11,462	8⅓	.....	142	125	719	5,770	2	.....
530	80,000	241	5,289	.....	.....	177	.....	16,500	2,381	3	.....
531	30,000	365	6,800	10	.....	150	66	1,300	1,100	3	.....
532	225,000	365	56,000	yes	.....	1,310	941	12,000	18,000	14	1
533	20,217	365	4,263	20	.....	.....	41	2,607	3,037	4	.....
534	25,000	365	4,800	.....	.....	128	54	200	300	2	.....
535	95,178	365	20,720	40	.....	.....	481	13,085	8,924	9	.....
536	105,000	365	12,500	15	.....	544	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

Printing, Publishing and

537	50,000	300	60,000	10	.....	325	295	390	.....	52	4
538	115,000	306	45,177	2	.....	242	121	1,463	.....	40	35
539	150,000	312	137,863	25	.....	.....	750	15,000	.....	80	10
540	200,324	305	199,891	11½	.....	2,808	2,214	6,366	110,990	58	.....
541	8,000	306	46,760	84	.....	52	114	300	2,526	.....	.....
542	3,500	312	3,943	6	.....	10	25	350	1,110	2	3
543	6,500	306	4,300	.....	.....	30	56	90	.....	6	2
544	5,000	306	4,000	yes	.....	30	49	.....	.....	6	1
545	5,500	306	4,000	no	no	10	58	200	.....	5	.....
546	6,000	310	1,006	.....	.....	20	34	50	100	3	.....
547	5,000	305	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
548	2,000	305	4,786	.....	1	10	15	.....	.....	2	8
549	40,000	300	33,419	.....	.....	275	186	3,729	14,717	27	5
550	16,000	300	60,000	.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....	13	5
551	3,500	303	3,700	6	.....	10	15	45	.....	3	2
552	8,000	310	3,500	15	.....	35	100	3,000	500	6	1
553	12,000	306	18,000	15	.....	56	84	2,300	7,089	12	3
554	60,000	305	105,278	10	.....	649	909	5,810	42,908	45	8
555	2,500	300	2,500	5	.....	10	39	150	70	2	2
556	190,000	305	200,000	no	no	355	1,550	15,000	16,000	89	43
557	280,000	300	330,000	14½	.....	1,397	1,302	10,000	33,000	145	37

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

HEATING AND POWER WORKS—TABLE No. 29.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
3,400	180	8 20	average	.....	3 50	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	512
.....	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	6 00	15	2	52,724	no	no	.....	.....	513
700	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	2	....	400	.....	..	.....	.....	514
689	.....	13 25	.....	.....	.....	1	....	339	25	....	25	25	515
840	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	516
4,100	540	13 12	average	10 40	.....	1	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	517
2,850	.....	18 25	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	25	....	25	.....	518
300	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	1	....	300	.....	....	.....	.....	519
2,276	.....	12 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	....	300	no	no	.....	.....	520
.....	300	12 00	10 50	.....	6 00	3	1	3,500	no	no	.....	.....	521
4,744	.....	7 70	average	.....	.....	6	....	3,713	5	....	5	.....	522
15,000	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	1	4,600	10	....	10	10	523
5,000	.....	14 00	7 50	7 00	.....	....	1	360	no	no	.....	.....	524
572	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	1	....	150	no	no	.....	.....	525
2,200	.....	12 00	9 75	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	526
700	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	527
355,950	.....	14 88	11 00	.....	.....	27	5	39,480	10	....	10	5	528
1,551	.....	15 42	10 50	.....	.....	2	....	1,000	13⅓	....	13⅓	.....	529
1,983	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	125	20	....	20	.....	530
1,388	.....	10 50	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	125	12	....	12	.....	531
6,150	360	15 75	10 50	.....	6	2	1	3,330	no	no	.....	.....	532
2,280	.....	13 25	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	2,112	10	....	10	10	533
900	.....	11 50	8 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	yes	....	yes un	sk.	534
2,170	.....	12 70	10 50	.....	.....	2	1	1,311	no	no	.....	.....	535
1,100	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	.....	1	....	275	no	no	.... .	.....	536

ALLIED TRADES.—TABLE No. 30.

18,000	810	24 00	9 60	5 75	4 35	5	2	9,000	5	....	5 sk'd	.....	537
12,177	7,423	30 00	10 50	8 00	4 50	13	9	7,090	23	....	.....	.....	538
38,300	3,220	8 00	average	for	all	2	....	8,000	20	....	.....	.....	539
51,746	.....	18 50	4 50	.....	.....	48	14	50,980	12½	....	12½	.....	540
23,606	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	541
416	702	.....	4 00	.....	4 50	1	....	1,000	.....	....	.....	.....	542
2,484	460	12 00	7 00	5 00	3 00	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	543
2,286	260	10 00	4 00	5 00	.....	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	544
2,500	.....	12 00	3 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	545
1,144	.....	8 50	5 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	546
5,000	.....	16 50	average	.....	.....	3	2	5,000	.....	....	.....	.....	547
800	1,400	13 00	3 50	5 00	3 00	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	548
12,220	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	6,240	10	....	12	10	549
7,818	both	17 20	7 25	.....	.....	16	1	11,946	.....	....	.....	.....	550
1,450	350	11 00	.....	6 00	3 00	....	....	.....	5	....	5	5	551
3,175	325	9 50	4 00	6 50	6 00	1	....	50	10	....	10	.....	552
17,407	1,506	16 25	7 50	5 50	.....	4	....	3,120	20	....	20	.....	553
32,219	both	11 95	average	for	all	18	2	19,900	12	....	12	12	554
800	400	12 00	4 00	5 50	2 50	....	....	.....	10	....	10	10	555
54,000	10,900	17 00	11 00	5 50	3 00	8	3	12,000	10	....	10	10	556
86,577	7,446	28 00	12 00	6 50	3 75	9	10	29,626	6	....	6	6	557

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Brick and Tile Yards, Potteries, Portland

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. days in operation during 1907.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs and plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.
	$		$			$	$	$	$		
558	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	214	88	.....	.....	6	60
559	50,000	150	5,000	no	no	200	50	1,000	6,000	5	25
560	40,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	30	.....
561	25,000	125	18,000	.....	11	245	120	1,000	100	23	.....
562	39,000	200	12,500	no	no	120	112	.....	3,286	12	.....
563	2,000	150	2,000	10	.....	15	.....	200	300	4	.....
564	60,000	300	47,000	10	.....	190	540	.....	.....	21	.....
565	78,892	305	42,234	12	.....	136	93	.....	.....	20	.....
566	10,000	150	11,000	no	no	25	.....	1,500	.....	30	.....
567	18,000	115	25,755	no	no	334	271	.....	.....	55	.....
568	200,000	305	134,355	30	.....	225	1,068	10,010	.....	75	.....
569	35,000	300	103,500	5	.....	664	125	2,000	.....	48	.....
570	103,675	200	107,977	13	.....	372	476	2,000	.....	63	.....
571	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	98	1,013	.....	.....	20	.....
572	30,000	300	10,000	10	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
573	15,000	300	10,000	20	.....	90	200	5,000	.....	7	.....
574	1,000,000	206	351,535	no	no	1,024	1,152	70,000	.....	154	.....
575	5,000	305	8,000	20	.....	200	75	.....	.....	8	.....
576	248,700	300	81,436	115	.....	628	1,675	30,865	54,303	70	.....
577	30,000	150	24,000	1	.....	46	.....	300	9,617	30	.....
578	200,000	266	215,000	40	.....	507	703	10,000	184,770	80	.....
579	17,000	180	12,000	10	.....	26	33	1,000	.....	17	.....
580	300,000	300	700,000	no	no	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
581	200,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	15,000	.....	45	.....

Miscellaneous

582	350,000	300	300,000	25	.....	360	2,503	2,300	1,400	45	15
583	25,000	305	100,000	no	no	84	1,200	.....	.....	10	30
584	50,000	305	.....	yes	.....	200	500	2,000	.....	6	1
585	40,000	300	35,000	10	.....	209	1,000	.....	.....	27	8
586	.....	300	35,000	10	.....	200	200	.....	.....	20	1
587	46,000	305	45,950	.....	30	215	76	300	11,365	30	.....
588	70,000	300	125,802	yes	.....	280	406	1,761	8,458	15	3
589	45,000	300	37,000	.....	1/3	611	272	800	8,000	8	13
590	10,000	305	40,000	yes	.....	250	350	2,500	.....	10	3
591	2,500	305	18,294	.....	10	33	70	100	3,950	6	2
592	600,000	38	120,467	.....	yes	978	6,177	5,850	7,455	40	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

CEMENT WORKS.—TABLE No. 31.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
		Male.		Female.									
Male.	Female.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
2,625	18,054	12 00	7 50	6 00	4 50	1	....	900	20	....	20	.....	558
2,000	5,000	12 00	10 50	4 20	3 60	3	2	.....	10	....	.....	....	559
5,000	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	560
7,800	.....	18 00	12 00	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	561
4,156	.....	10 25	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,734	no	no	.....	.....	562
600	.....	9 00	7 50	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	563
9,600	.....	9 20	average	.....	.....	2	....	4,000	no	no	.....	.....	564
12,618	.....	12 00	10 50	.....	.....	2	....	1,300	10	....	10	.....	565
6,000	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	no	....	.....	.....	566
11,072	.....	18 00	10 80	.....	.....	1	....	1,500	12½	....	12½	.....	567
50,315	.....	12 00	10 50	.....	.....	3	....	5,900	10	....	10	10	568
16,000	.....	6 67	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,200	.....	....	.....	.....	569
31,205	.....	11 00	average	.....	.....	2	....	2,884	no	no	.....	.....	570
6,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	2,860	.....	....	.....	.....	571
9,000	.....	21 00	10 50	.....	.....	1	....	1,500	10	....	10	10	572
2,000	.....	10 25	average	.....	.....	3	....	1,800	no	no	.....	.....	573
75,975	.....	13 50	8 10	.....	.....	6	...	9,240	no	no	.....	.....	574
3,000	.....	15 00	6 50	.....	.....	....	....	.....	10	...	10	10	575
35,260	.....	18 00	10 80	.....	.....	4	....	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	576
13,609	.....	11 10	average	.....	.....	2	....	1,381	6	....	6	.....	577
42,442	.....	13 50	9 45	.....	.....	4	....	3,962	.....	...	.....	.....	578
4,765	.....	9 90	average	.....	.....	1	....	600	10	....	10	.....	579
45,000	.....	14 17	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	580
12,000	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	2	1	2.100	.....	20	.....	.....	581

MANUFACTURES.—TABLE No. 32.

17,990	.....	8 10	5 40	.....	.....	4	1	5,150	10	....	.....	.....	582
5,200	6,000	12 00	9 00	.....	4 50	1	1	1,200	no	no	.....	.....	583
2,000	300	6 55	average	for	all	....	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	584
11,340	1,800	8 40	average	4 45	aver.	3	....	1,737	no	no	.....	.....	585
13,000	500	13 00	average	10 00	.....	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	586
25,146	.....	27 00	16 20	.....	.....	2	....	1,950	12	....	12	.....	587
6,538	700	13 50	11 25	6 00	.....	8	2	5,528	5	....	5	.....	588
5,100	3,000	20 00	4 00	5 00	.....	3	2	3,425	.....	....	.....	.....	589
5,000	750	10 00	average	5 00	aver.	....	....	.....	yes	....	.....	.....	590
3,021	both	14 00	.....	5 00	.....	2	....	2,124	no	no	.....	.....	591
8,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	with	wage	earners	.....	....	.....	.....	592

WAGES AND THEIR PROPORTION TO PRODUCT.

The following table shows the wages paid in the various industries and the proportion they bear to the value of the product. As 56 of the establishments in the previous tables omit some detail essential to these calculations they do not appear in this table, which comprises only 536 of them.

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—TABLE NO. 1.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
1	187	229	101,466	605,259	542 60	2 37	17	83	1
2	2,020	170	815,000	1,400,000	403 47	2 15	58	42	2
3	223	180	83,400	368,000	373 99	2 08	23	77	3
4	506	180	106,000	400,000	209 49	1 16	27	73	4
5	315	180	54,500	250,000	173 18	1 02	22	78	5
6	256	160	91,528	381,126	357 53	2 23	24	76	6
7	30	150	7,700	45,000	256 67	1 71	17	83	7
8	41	250	14,525	90,000	354 27	1 42	15	85	8
9	181	313	81,500	250,000	450 28	1 44	33	67	9
10	200	185	100,000	500,000	500 00	2 70	20	80	10
11	35	100	7,000	25,000	200 00	2 00	28	72	11
12	106	150	36,000	120,000	339 62	2 26	30	70	12
13	43	150	14,000	100,000	325 58	2 17	14	86	13
14	22	300	10,750	42,000	488 64	1 63	26	74	14
15	75	180	25,000	91,000	333 34	1 85	27	73	15
16	72	150	35,000	90,000	486 11	3 24	39	61	16
17	30	175	6,000	27,000	200 00	1 14	22	78	17
18	63	300	20,750	50,000	329 36	1 10	41	59	18
19	122	117	34,537	213,817	283 09	2 44	16	84	19
20	32	280	19,800	30,000	618 75	2 21	66	34	20
21	45	150	20,000	53,000	444 44	2 96	38	62	21
22	4	175	1,000	4,000	250 00	1 43	25	75	22
23	4	300	1,500	10,000	375 00	1 25	15	85	23
24	21	300	11,000	30,000	523 81	1 75	37	63	24
25	17	300	6,580	60,000	387 06	1 29	11	89	25
	4,650	Average 205	1,704,536	5,235,202	Average 368 25	Average 1 88	Average 28	Average 72	

PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, ETC.—TABLE No. 2.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
26	37	305	15,000	80,000	405 41	1 33	19	81	26
27	38	310	21,668	130,000	570 00	1 84	17	83	27
28	52	302	32,886	108,536	632 42	2 09	30	70	28
30	23	305	12,699	60,000	552 13	1 81	21	79	30
31	5	290	3,240	20,000	648 00	2 23	16	84	31
32	47	300	20,000	110,000	425 53	1 42	18	82	32
34	41	300	27,000	200,000	663 90	2 21	14	86	34
35	33	313	15,500	80,000	469 69	1 50	19	81	35
36	20	300	8,275	41,000	413 75	1 38	20	80	36
37	17	305	10,437	52,485	613 94	2 01	20	80	37
38	183	306	75,886	150,000	414 68	1 36	50	50	38
39	45	300	21,650	100,000	481 11	1 60	22	78	39
40	5	250	1,800	3,000	360 00	1 44	60	40	40
41	56	290	22,123	93,413	395 05	1 36	24	76	41
42	156	245	43,450	160,000	278 53	1 14	28	72	42
43	17	305	11,116	100,000	654 30	2 14	11	89	43
44	29	320	18,200	80,000	627 59	1 96	23	77	44
45	429	300	200,000	2,000,000	466 20	1 55	10	90	45
46	21	200	8,200	30,000	390 48	1 95	27	73	46
47	32	305	14,700	100,000	459 38	1 51	15	85	47
49	7	300	2,800	7,800	400 00	1 34	36	64	49
50	129	300	56,000	400,000	434 11	1 45	14	86	50
51	32	250	11,208	30,000	350 25	1 40	37	63	51
52	63	300	35,400	125,000	561 90	1 87	28	72	52
53	111	300	70,500	270,000	635 12	2 12	26	74	53
54	6	305	3,000	7,875	500 00	1 64	38	62	54
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,634	293	762,738	4,539,109	492 44	1 68	25	75	

WOODWORKING FACTORIES, SPECIALTIES IN WOODENWARE.—TABLE No. 3.

55	10	313	5,000	10,000	500 00	1 60	50	50	55
56	53	312	27,250	60,000	514 15	1 65	46	54	56
57	8	305	3,220	15,000	402 50	1 32	21	79	57
58	26	300	12,000	30,000	461 50	1 54	40	60	58
59	40	305	18,600	45,000	465 00	1 52	41	59	59
60	72	275	22,578	87,268	313 58	1 14	26	74	60
61	8	300	3,400	10,000	425 00	1 42	34	66	61
62	59	300	19,400	97,000	328 81	1 08	21	79	62
64	104	300	44,300	150,000	425 96	1 42	30	70	64
65	22	260	6,200	24,000	281 82	1 08	26	74	65
66	40	255	12,000	80,000	300 00	1 18	15	85	66
67	60	280	22,443	102,225	374 05	1 34	22	78	67
68	8	240	2,700	9,000	337 50	1 41	30	70	68
69	40	290	10,800	38,217	270 00	93	28	72	69
70	6	275	2,840	21,500	423 34	1 54	13	87	70
71	15	305	6,000	35,000	400 00	1 31	17	83	71
72	36	305	11,072	23,640	307 56	1 01	47	53	72
73	18	305	4,690	30,000	260 55	85	16	84	73
74	206	290	78,200	200,000	379 61	1 31	39	61	74
76	21	100	4,124	22,000	196 38	1 96	19	81	76
77	11	305	6,985	23,606	635 00	2 08	30	70	77
78	102	305	42,000	96,000	411 76	1 35	44	56	78
79	70	300	43,698	230,000	624 26	2 08	19	81	79
80	53	250	24,862	80,000	469 09	1 88	31	69	80
81	7	300	2,500	8,000	357 14	1 19	31	69	81
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,095	283	436,862	1,527,456	394 58	1 41	29	71	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Furniture Manufacturers, Bank and Office Fittings.—Table No. 4..

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
82	33	300	11,725	33,500	355 30	1 18	35	65	82
83	16	306	7,951	17,073	496 94	1 62	47	53	83
84	300	300	117,668	272,108	392 23	1 31	43	57	84
85	40	280	11,830	42,000	297 67	1 06	28	62	85
86	40	289	17,434	55,077	435 85	1 51	31	69	86
87	79	299	29,500	75,000	373 42	1 25	39	61	87
88	49	304	22,163	52,400	452 27	1 49	42	58	88
89	7	300	4,389	8,000	627 00	2 09	55	45	89
90	29	275	16,406	43,107	565 72	2 06	38	62	90
92	59	300	22,524	75,000	381 76	1 27	30	70	92
93	83	300	40,200	90,000	484 34	1 61	45	55	93
94	95	300	38,405	120,000	404 21	1 35	32	68	94
95	46	300	16,760	50,000	364 35	1 21	34	66	95
96	155	300	56,400	240,000	363 87	1 21	24	76	96
97	78	305	28,000	65,000	358 97	1 18	43	57	97
98	79	295	43,630	55,000	552 28	1 87	79	21	98
99	53	300	22,500	116,700	424 53	1 42	19	81	99
100	80	300	33,500	80,000	418 75	1 37	42	58	100
101	59	300	23,300	50,000	394 92	1 31	47	53	101
102	83	305	36,000	125,000	433 73	1 42	29	71	102
103	73	305	30,000	90,000	410 96	1 35	33	67	103
104	33	290	17,233	43,000	522 21	1 80	40	60	104
105	33	300	15,432	48,988	467 64	1 23	32	68	105
106	52	290	12,425	40,000	240 87	83	31	69	106
107	3	320	1,250	4,890	416 67	1 30	26	74	107
108	68	305	18,768	74,874	276 00	91	26	74	108
109	63	300	21,225	71,000	336 90	1 12	30	70	109
110	207	286	109,194	290,000	527 64	1 85	38	62	110
111	335	300	121,470	298,000	363 60	1 21	41	59	111
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	2,330	299	947,277	2,625,717	418 60	1 39	37	63	

Carriages, Vehicles and Parts Thereof, Motors, Etc.—Table No. 5.

112	119	300	67,400	282,000	566 39	1 88	24	76	112
114	10	305	5,434	13,000	543 40	1 78	42	58	114
116	22	300	8,300	30,000	377 27	1 26	28	72	116
117	55	300	29,500	100,000	536 36	1 79	30	70	117
118	60	305	20,000	150,000	666 67	2 18	13	87	118
119	30	300	15,000	55,000	500 00	1 67	27	73	119
120	103	260	61,750	225,000	582 45	2 24	27	73	120
121	17	305	6,500	30,000	382 35	1 25	22	78	121
122	420	305	178,800	800,000	425 71	1 40	22	78	122
123	270	310	128,366	317,904	475 06	1 53	40	60	123
124	8	300	4,452	20,000	556 50	1 85	22	78	124
125	84	313	36,528	214,589	434 86	1 39	17	83	125
126	28	313	11,581	70,028	413 61	1 32	17	83	126
127	68	255	31,575	134,219	464 34	1 82	24	76	127
128	25	275	6,000	17,500	240 00	87	34	66	128
129	188	303	72,047	320,777	382 16	1 26	22	78	129
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,510	297	683,233	2,780,017	471 70	1 59	26	74	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Agricultural Implements, Dairy Machinery, Etc.—Table No. 6.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
130	41	300	31,800	113,000	775 61	2 59	28	72	130
131	29	305	15,928	125,000	549 24	1 80	13	87	131
132	40	280	17,503	100,000	437 58	1 56	18	82	132
133	106	305	57,800	315,000	545 29	1 79	18	82	133
134	270	300	78,000	400,000	288 88	96	20	80	134
135	262	300	148,000	475,000	564 89	1 88	31	69	135
136	33	305	12,200	73,000	369 70	1 21	17	83	136
137	520	300	160,000	1,000,000	307 69	1 03	16	84	137
138	37	300	14,025	75,000	379 05	1 26	19	81	138
139	100	300	50,000	170,000	500 00	1 67	30	70	139
140	24	150	7,450	20,000	310 42	2 07	37	63	140
141	22	300	7,500	52,000	340 91	1 14	14	86	141
143	12	288	6,780	30,000	565 00	1 96	23	77	143
144	192	250	70,000	500,000	364 58	1 46	14	86	144
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,688	284	676,986	3,448,000	449 92	1 60	21	79	

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Factories.—Table No. 7.

145	5	300	3,176	25,000	635 20	2 12	13	87	145
146	45	176	13,723	52,000	304 96	1 73	26	74	146
147	31	276	12,718	76,461	410 26	1 49	17	83	147
148	2	300	780	4,300	390 00	1 30	18	82	148
149	39	275	17,624	60,000	451 90	1 64	29	71	149
150	47	300	19,000	85,000	404 26	1 35	22	78	150
151	35	300	33,500	75,000	957 15	3 19	45	55	151
152	257	275	158,000	500,000	614 79	2 23	32	68	152
153	64	305	32,200	102,000	503 13	1 65	32	68	153
154	122	300	49,428	123,732	405 15	1 35	40	60	154
155	150	275	116,403	313,162	776 00	2 82	37	63	155
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	797	280	456,552	1,416,655	532 07	1 90	28	72	

Pulpwood, Paper and Stationery.—Table No. 8.

156	54	303	27,000	75,000	500 00	1 65	36	64	156
157	21	305	6,025	25,000	286 90	94	24	76	157
158	22	303	12,000	75,000	545 45	1 80	16	84	158
159	16	303	13,000	42,000	815 00	2 69	31	69	159
160	37	300	17,612	224,078	476 00	1 59	8	92	160
161	136	300	62,000	150,000	455 88	1 52	41	59	161
162	196	294	71,962	488,476	367 15	1 25	15	85	162
163	8	300	2,000	15,000	250 00	83	13	87	163
164	21	305	11,300	50,000	538 10	1 76	23	77	164
165	21	300	16,200	102,000	771 43	2 57	16	84	165
166	20	305	7,200	18,000	360 00	1 18	40	60	166
167	13	305	8,053	34,322	619 46	2 03	23	77	167
168	52	304	24,154	160,000	464 50	1 53	15	85	168
169	17	212	6,040	34,040	355 30	1 69	18	82	169
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	634	296	284,546	1,492,916	486 04	1 65	23	77	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

FOUNDRY AND ROLLING MILLS, STRUCTURAL IRON.—TABLE No. 9.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest., insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
170	40	300	14,000	40,000	350 00	1 17	35	65	170
171	41	283	24,530	60,000	598 78	2 05	41	59	171
172	41	280	16,080	122,000	392 20	1 40	13	87	172
173	40	275	21,678	50,972	541 95	1 97	43	57	173
174	18	280	8,450	33,000	469 44	1 68	26	74	174
175	291	294	130,700	485,146	449 14	1 53	27	73	175
176	90	300	57,243	127,228	636 03	2 12	45	55	176
177	252	305	41,200	100,000	163 49	54	41	59	177
178	117	300	73,514	140,000	628 32	2 19	53	47	178
179	28	308	8,000	17,000	285 71	93	47	53	179
180	17	300	9,000	30,000	529 41	1 76	30	70	180
181	19	310	7,450	12,000	392 11	1 26	62	38	181
182	28	305	14,624	35,000	522 29	1 71	42	58	182
183	23	300	12,190	50,625	530 00	1 78	24	76	183
184	125	305	82,900	380,000	663 20	2 11	21	79	184
185	127	280	68,250	194,000	537 40	1 92	35	65	185
186	49	311	19,213	40,254	392 10	1 26	48	52	186
187	1,252	300	767,768	3,215.355	613 23	2 04	24	76	187
188	310	300	200,000	1,182,000	645 00	2 15	17	83	188
189	1,504	290	868,094	5,622,159	577 19	1 99	16	84	189
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	4,412	297	2,434,884	11,936,739	495 38	1 68	34	66	

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES, ETC.—TABLE No. 10.

190	136	283	90,000	175,000	661 76	2 34	51	49	190
191	36	300	26,693	80,984	741 47	2 47	33	67	191
192	99	300	64,400	260,000	650 00	2 07	25	75	192
193	40	300	33,480	165,000	837 00	2 79	20	80	193
194	18	305	12,500	50,000	698 45	2 28	25	75	194
195	278	300	140,700	325,000	506 12	1 69	43	57	195
196	20	270	9,900	35,000	495 00	1 83	28	72	196
197	48	300	27,000	50,000	562 50	1 88	54	46	197
198	58	290	35,500	83,000	612 07	2 11	43	57	198
199	20	290	11,240	32,000	562 00	1 94	35	65	199
200	54	200	26,000	80,000	481 48	2 41	33	67	200
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	807	285	477,413	1,335,984	618 90	2 16	35	65	

ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINERY FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 11.

201	18	300	7,100	28,000	394 44	1 31	25	75	201
202	6	305	3,000	12,000	500 00	1 64	25	75	202
204	321	300	165,000	375,000	514 02	1 71	44	56	204
205	35	300	20,254	150,000	578 69	1 93	13	87	205
206	27	300	6,576	20,000	243 55	81	33	67	206
207	17	306	6,576	35,000	386 82	1 26	19	81	207
208	8	294	3,832	14,000	479 00	1 63	27	73	208
209	449	280	236,000	658,000	525 61	1 88	36	64	209
210	183	305	78,050	235,000	436 50	1 39	33	67	210
211	24	300	12,503	60,000	520 96	1 74	21	79	211

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 11.——*Continued.*

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
212	19	310	11,900	50,000	626 32	2 02	24	76	212
213	46	300	22,578	85,000	490 83	1 64	27	73	213
214	12	305	4,100	7,500	341 67	1 12	55	45	214
215	20	300	7,569	48,463	378 45	1 26	16	84	215
217	301	300	177,738	908,808	590 49	1 97	20	80	217
218	15	300	7,950	30,000	530 00	1 77	27	73	218
219	15	305	9,000	26,000	600 00	1 97	35	65	219
220	19	301	13,827	25,000	727 74	2 42	55	45	220
221	42	313	28,560	56,900	680 00	2 17	50	50	221
222	28	300	15,050	50,000	537 50	1 79	30	70	222
223	9	305	4,312	12,000	479 11	1 57	36	64	223
224	13	300	9,850	20,000	757 69	2 53	49	51	224
225	178	305	73,710	325,000	414 12	1 39	23	77	225
226	16	300	6,700	17,000	418 75	1 37	39	61	226
227	52	300	25,500	116,000	490 38	1 63	22	78	227
228	1,496	305	932,366	3,197,571	623 24	2 04	29	71	228
229	30	286	13,510	26,180	450 33	1 57	52	48	229
230	25	300	12,100	25,000	484 00	1 61	48	52	230
231	14	305	8,508	15,000	607 71	1 99	57	43	231
232	248	300	110,032	387,000	443 68	1 48	28	72	232
233	285	302	154,188	1,000,000	541 01	1 79	15	85	233
234	25	300	10,400	22,580	416 00	1 39	46	54	234
235	104	308	61,284	210,000	589 27	1 75	29	71	235
	4,100	Average 301	2,259,623	8,248,002	Average 509 00	Average 1 68	Average 33	Average 67	

METALLIC ROOFING AND LIGHT IRON WARE.—TABLE No. 12.

236	31	300	10,800	25,000	341 94	1 14	43	57	236
238	26	310	13,527	43,126	520 23	1 68	31	69	238
239	46	300	21,000	72,000	456 52	1 52	29	71	239
240	5	305	3,000	10,000	600 00	1 97	30	70	240
241	5	305	2,182	6,000	436 40	1 43	37	63	241
242	89	275	47,198	500,000	530 31	1 93	9	91	242
243	42	300	12,200	25,000	290 48	97	49	51	243
244	114	300	42,866	96,000	376 02	1 25	45	55	244
246	62	305	30,250	107,500	487 90	1 60	28	72	246
247	68	300	30,200	131,000	444 12	1 48	23	77	247
248	98	300	54,000	500,000	551 02	1 84	11	89	248
249	22	305	18,400	32,500	836 36	2 74	57	43	249
250	41	300	20,780	45,000	506 83	1 69	46	54	250
252	15	300	4,000	10,000	266 67	89	40	60	252
253	3	250	2,000	10,000	666 67	2 67	20	80	253
254	75	275	60,000	175,000	800 00	2 91	34	66	254
	742	Average 296	372,403	1,788,126	Average 506 96	Average 1 73	Average 33	Average 67	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Wire, Fence Rope and Cloth Factories.—Table No. 13.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
255	12	260	4,350	40,000	362 50	1 39	11	89	255
256	20	300	8,000	65,000	400 00	1 33	12	88	256
257	301	300	149,600	497,940	497 01	1 66	30	70	257
258	41	200	18,000	300,000	439 02	2 20	6	94	258
259	4	300	900	3,000	225 00	75	30	70	259
260	11	305	5,350	7,000	486 36	1 59	76	24	260
261	20	300	8,377	47,340	418 84	1 40	17	83	261
262	17	300	4,600	72,000	270 59	90	6	94	262
263	68	290	45,780	321,500	673 24	2 32	14	86	263
265	50	300	31,773	200,000	635 46	2 12	16	84	265
	544	Average 285	276,730	1,553,780	Average 440 80	Average 1 57	Average 22	Average 78	

Brass Ware and Plumbers' Supplies.—Table No. 14.

267	58	300	24,000	57,000	413 79	1 38	42	58	267
268	20	300	14,400	60,000	720 00	2 40	24	76	268
269	228	280	104,682	285,040	459 13	1 64	37	63	269
270	36	298	13,865	77,979	385 14	1 29	18	82	270
271	20	305	12,500	55,000	625 00	2 05	23	77	271
272	131	295	56,627	176,204	432 27	1 50	32	68	272
273	30	300	15,926	26,000	530 87	1 77	61	39	273
274	32	308	14,408	34,231	450 25	1 46	42	58	274
275	82	305	35,000	130,000	426 28	1 40	27	73	275
277	133	304	57,783	610,065	434 46	1 43	9	91	277
	770	Average 300	349,191	1,511,519	Average 487 72	Average 1 63	Average 32	Average 68	

Silver-Plated Ware and Jewelry Factories.—Table No. 15.

278	31	300	14,348	35,000	366 07	1 22	41	59	278
279	8	300	3,906	7,000	488 25	1 63	56	44	279
281	37	312	21,123	117,859	570 89	1 83	18	82	281
282	9	300	8,040	67,016	893 33	2 98	12	88	282
283	33	310	12,000	150,000	366 67	1 18	8	92	283
284	113	285	56,532	135,670	500 28	1 76	42	58	284
	231	Average 301	115,949	512,545	Average 530 92	Average 1 77	Average 30	Average 70	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Woollen, Cotton and Yarn Mills.—Table No. 16.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
285	1,153	303	411,700	1,848,000	357 07	1 18	22	78	285
286	324	302	125,480	614,000	387 28	1 28	20	80	286
287	275	291	125,000	600,000	454 55	1 56	21	79	287
288	25	225	9,800	22,000	392 00	1 74	45	55	288
290	268	300	81,500	350,000	304 10	1 01	23	77	290
291	76	275	24,750	200,000	325 66	1 18	12	88	291
292	44	300	13,298	33,282	302 23	1 01	40	60	292
293	25	300	10,000	40,000	400 00	1 33	25	75	293
294	15	250	4,100	45,000	273 33	1 09	9	91	294
296	23	300	8,325	20,000	361 96	1 21	42	58	296
297	130	300	62,202	230,000	478 46	1 59	27	73	297
298	12	220	3,600	70,600	300 00	1 36	5	95	298
299	38	312	20,178	72,393	531 00	1 70	28	72	299
300	7	300	5,000	7,500	714 29	2 38	67	33	300
301	14	250	3,674	18,000	262 43	1 05	20	80	301
302	25	275	6,000	15,000	240 00	87	40	60	302
303	26	250	8,300	13,000	319 23	1 28	64	36	303
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	2,480	280	922,907	4,198,775	376 68	1 34	30	70	

Knitted Goods Factories.—Table No. 17.

304	68	305	14,500	66,000	213 24	70	22	78	304
305	55	300	15,000	75,000	272 73	91	20	80	305
306	21	300	7,200	30,000	342 86	1 14	24	76	306
307	186	300	63,200	317,000	339 78	1 13	20	80	307
308	48	305	23,000	50,000	479 17	1 57	46	55	308
309	40	300	6,900	35,000	172 50	58	20	80	309
310	52	300	14,150	80,000	272 12	91	18	82	310
311	125	267	39,000	174,000	312 00	1 17	22	78	311
312	102	280	32,800	135,000	321 57	1 15	24	76	312
313	104	310	33,950	155,000	326 44	1 05	22	78	313
314	68	300	21,500	150,000	316 18	1 05	14	86	314
		Average			Average	Average	Average		
	869	297	271,200	1,267,000	306 24	1 03	23	77	

Clothing Factories, Millinery, Etc.—Table No. 18.

315	117	300	36,000	143,000	307 69	1 03	25	75	315
317	86	305	34,500	388,000	401 16	1 32	9	91	317
318	38	300	13,426	120,000	353 32	1 18	11	89	318
319	25	250	16,000	75,000	640 00	2 56	21	79	319
320	101	300	28,700	75,000	284 16	95	38	62	320
321	74	258	28,690	135,000	387 70	1 50	21	79	321
322	26	275	22,400	120,000	861 54	3 13	19	81	322
323	110	300	19,178	29,709	174 35	58	66	34	323
324	14	110	3,500	22,000	250 00	2 27	16	84	324
326	64	300	24,700	80,000	385 94	1 29	31	69	326
327	220	300	75,000	300,000	340 91	1 14	25	75	327
328	383	305	98,573	395,000	257 37	84	25	75	328
329	140	305	59,597	181,819	425 55	1 40	33	67	329
330	112	300	41,000	200,000	366 07	1 33	21	79	330
331	155	300	44,000	100,000	283 87	95	44	56	331
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,665	281	545,264	2,364,528	381 31	1 43	27	73	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Boot and Shoe Factories.—Table No. 19.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
332	138	300	54,190	225,000	392 68	1 31	24	76	332
333	38	300	15,300	70,000	402 63	1 34	22	78	333
334	100	300	52,000	200,000	520 00	1 73	26	74	334
335	142	300	84,070	291,000	592 04	1 97	29	71	335
336	79	300	33,000	150,000	417 72	1 39	22	78	336
337	60	300	26,520	129,000	442 00	1 47	21	79	337
338	44	273	13,939	37,086	316 80	1 16	38	62	338
339	36	275	15,000	50,000	416 67	1 52	30	70	339
340	70	305	24,000	110,000	342 86	1 12	22	78	340
341	47	300	19,200	100,000	387 23	1 29	19	81	341
342	46	305	10,000	50,000	217 35	71	20	80	342
343	97	300	25,380	81,531	261 66	87	31	69	343
344	50	300	15,000	65,000	300 00	1 00	23	77	344
345	68	300	30,000	200,000	441 18	1 47	15	85	345
346	140	300	60,000	250,000	428 57	1 43	24	76	346
347	153	275	51,300	240,000	335 29	1 22	21	79	347
	1,308	Average 296	528,899	2,248,617	Average 381 42	Average 1 31	Average 24	Average 76	

Furriers, Hat and Cap Factories.—Table No. 20.

348	77	300	33,087	173,618	429 66	1 43	19	81	348
349	25	280	10,480	40,000	419 20	1 50	26	74	349
350	100	280	31,465	100,000	314 65	1 12	31	69	350
351	30	250	8,700	50,000	290 00	1 16	17	83	351
352	24	300	5,576	25,000	232 33	77	22	78	352
353	68	300	30,500	125,000	448 53	1 50	24	76	353
	324	Average 285	119,808	513,618	Average 355 73	Average 1 25	Average 23	Average 77	

Tanneries, Harness Factories, Etc.—Table No. 21.

354	26	310	10,000	50,000	384 62	1 24	20	80	354
355	15	294	6,243	52,607	416 20	1 42	12	88	355
356	105	310	47,442	620,390	451 83	1 46	8	92	356
357	16	307	9,134	76,200	570 88	1 86	12	88	357
359	225	305	63,000	370,000	280 00	92	17	83	359
360	97	305	34,111	160,000	351 66	1 15	21	79	360
361	40	300	25,000	400,000	625 00	2 08	6	94	361
362	13	300	6,050	40,000	465 38	1 55	15	85	362
363	43	300	13,000	75,000	302 33	1 01	17	83	363
364	5	300	2,500	25,000	500 00	1 67	10	90	364
365	49	300	15,125	70,000	308 67	1 03	22	78	365
366	34	305	15,050	150,000	442 65	1 45	10	90	366
367	77	300	32,600	125,000	423 38	1 41	26	74	367
	745	Average 303	279,255	2,214,197	Average 424 82	Average 1 40	Average 15	Average 85	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS, CEREAL FOODS.—TABLE No. 22.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
369	32	275	20,000	100,000	625 00	2 27	20	80	369
370	33	300	16,950	345,652	513 64	1 71	5	95	370
371	6	307	2,275	90,000	379 17	1 24	2	98	371
372	9	307	4,711	100,000	523 44	1 71	5	95	372
373	6	250	3,000	45,000	500 00	2 00	7	93	373
374	22	300	7,266	183,505	330 27	1 10	4	96	374
376	5	305	2,800	32,500	560 00	1 84	9	91	376
377	16	300	8,000	200,000	500 00	1 67	4	96	377
378	8	300	3,420	75,000	427 50	1 43	5	95	378
379	13	305	8,500	184,200	653 85	2 14	5	95	379
380	9	300	4,971	122,582	552 33	1 84	4	96	380
381	14	305	7,296	65,000	521 14	1 71	11	89	381
382	9	300	4,890	100,000	543 33	1 81	5	95	382
383	6	300	3,500	80,000	583 33	1 94	5	95	383
384	6	275	3,000	114,000	500 00	1 82	3	97	384
385	28	290	14,500	180,917	517 86	1 79	8	92	385
386	17	300	8,688	90,000	511 11	1 70	10	90	386
387	11	300	6,364	121,625	578 55	1 93	5	95	387
388	72	305	33,500	800,000	465 28	1 53	4	96	388
389	22	300	8,000	135,000	363 64	1 21	6	94	389
390	5	313	3,150	79,000	630 00	2 00	4	96	390
391	27	305	11,780	250,000	436 30	1 43	5	95	391
392	50	305	20,000	750,000	400 00	1 31	3	97	392
393	4	300	1,750	36,000	437 50	1 46	5	95	393
394	25	305	13,800	150,000	552 00	1 81	9	91	394
395	3	313	1,800	30,000	600 00	1 92	6	94	395
397	17	300	8,808	205,800	518 12	1 73	4	96	397
398	13	300	5,000	150,000	384 62	1 28	3	97	398
399	6	300	2,080	42,500	346 67	1 16	5	95	399
400	10	300	5,000	250,000	500 00	1 67	2	98	400
401	12	250	3,425	175,000	285 42	1 14	2	98	401
403	12	306	7,874	78,036	656 17	2 11	10	90	403
404	11	300	7,200	70,000	654 55	2 18	10	90	404
405	14	288	6,433	100,000	459 40	1 60	6	94	405
406	4	300	2,100	75,000	525 00	1 75	3	97	406
408	14	300	6,425	150,000	458 93	1 53	4	96	408
410	8	300	4,400	22,000	550 00	1 83	20	80	410
411	8	312	5,500	160,000	687 50	2 20	3	97	411
412	7	305	2,700	30,000	385 71	1 26	9	91	412
413	13	275	9,745	220,000	749 62	2 73	4	96	413
415	2	310	848	8,000	424 00	1 37	11	89	415
416	13	300	9,550	88,727	734 62	2 45	11	89	416
417	57	268	20,049	222,018	351 74	1 31	9	91	417
418	6	313	3,600	200.000	600 00	1 15	2	98	418
419	412	300	146,904	3,552,581	356 56	1 19	4	96	419
	1,097	Average 298	481,552	10,259,643	Average 507 42	Average 1 69	Average 6	Average 91	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT,—*Continued.*

Bakers and Confectioners.—Table No. 23.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
420	74	305	40,432	239,981	546 38	1 79	17	83	420
421	80	300	22,550	100,000	281 88	94	23	77	421
422	49	305	28,500	150,000	581 63	1 91	19	81	422
423	22	206	10,952	75,000	497 82	2 42	15	85	423
424	128	300	37,500	160,000	292 97	98	23	77	424
425	311	300	108,000	700,000	347 27	1 16	15	85	425
426	489	300	206,928	1,000,000	423 17	1 41	21	79	426
427	62	280	18,833	90,000	303 76	1 08	21	79	427
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,215	287	473,695	2,514,981	439 36	1 46	19	81	

Canning, Pork and Bacon Factories.—Table No. 24.

430	96	312	62,900	1,305,000	655 21	2 10	5	95	430
431	81	310	43,000	1,200,000	530 86	1 71	4	96	431
432	122	300	73,800	1,300,000	604 92	2 02	6	94	432
433	128	300	93,000	3,000,000	727 34	2 42	3	97	433
434	73	310	34,630	110,000	474 40	1 53	31	69	434
436	65	100	4,750	17,500	73 20	73	27	73	436
437	25	280	3,684	80,000	147 36	53	5	95	437
438	154	180	18,000	175,000	116 88	65	10	90	438
439	81	160	8,187	60,000	101 07	63	14	86	439
441	175	200	33,365	250,000	190 66	95	13	87	441
442	101	150	6,447	40,000	63 83	42	16	84	442
443	45	305	32,000	100,000	711 11	2 33	32	68	443
444	152	300	14,442	100,000	95 01	32	14	86	444
445	83	100	9,000	65,000	108 46	1 08	14	86	445
446	230	300	19,000	150,000	82 61	28	13	87	446
447	84	300	39,840	1,000,000	474 29	1 58	4	96	447
451	153	300	83,974	2,182,760	548 85	1 83	4	96	451
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average	
	1,848	247	580,019	11,135,260	335 65	1 24	13	87	

Dairy Products and Other Foods.—Table No. 25.

452	103	305	46,270	467,626	449 22	1 47	10	90	452
453	4	200	1,100	12,000	275 00	1 38	9	91	453
454	4	305	1,400	10,000	350 00	1 11	14	86	454
455	30	300	22,000	150,000	733 33	2 44	15	85	455
456	17	305	10,325	90,000	607 45	1 99	11	91	456
457	139	308	53,220	447,804	394 22	1 28	10	90	457
458	18	300	7,050	44,000	386 11	1 29	16	84	458
459	44	290	13,710	178,000	311 59	1 07	8	92	459
460	10	300	4,400	25,000	440 00	1 47	18	82	460
461	42	300	11,472	200,000	273 14	91	6	94	461
463	27	300	12,400	91,000	459 26	1 53	14	86	463
	.....	Average	.....	.....	Average	Average	Average	Average	
	438	292	183,347	1,715,430	425 39	1 54	12	88	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Distilleries, Breweries and Tobacco Factories.—Table No. 26.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
464	52	300	23,800	75,000	457 69	1 53	32	68	464
465	264	300	145,413	524,290	550 81	1 83	27	73	465
466	211	313	123,089	550,000	578 62	1 85	22	78	466
467	7	300	5,100	80,000	728 57	2 43	6	94	467
468	4	300	1,600	3,500	400 00	1 33	40	60	468
469	5	120	552	3,000	110 40	92	18	82	469
470	21	313	9,880	60,000	470 48	1 50	16	84	470
471	17	313	9,800	40,000	576 47	1 84	25	75	471
472	18	300	14,900	75,000	827 78	2 76	20	80	472
473	5	300	4,200	20,000	840 00	2 80	21	79	473
474	250	257	101,111	873,032	404 44	1 57	12	88	474
475	26	313	18,772	160,321	722 00	2 31	12	88	475
476	17	315	13,520	65,585	795 29	2 52	21	79	476
477	16	310	4,100	14,000	256 25	82	29	71	477
478	138	306	66,098	460,880	478 97	1 57	10	90	478
479	15	306	8,500	75,000	566 67	1 85	11	89	479
480	3	300	2,368	12,000	789 33	2 63	20	80	480
481	19	280	8,000	127,000	421 05	1 50	6	94	481
482	219	300	145,616	651,419	664 91	2 22	22	78	482
483	40	300	12,000	100,000	300 00	1 00	12	88	483
484	10	306	4,089	31,000	408 90	1 34	13	87	484
485	10	306	5,016	28,000	501 60	1 64	18	82	485
486	5	213	1,316	25,000	263 20	1 24	6	94	486
487	100	300	26,000	90,000	260 00	87	29	71	487
488	23	300	15,983	141,109	694 91	2 32	11	89	488
489	12	306	7,000	50,000	583 33	1 91	14	86	489
490	12	305	7,300	135,000	608 34	2 00	5	95	490
	1,519	Average 292	784,123	4,479,136	Average 528 14	Average 1 78	Average 18	Average 82	

Chemical Works.—Table No. 27.

491	5	306	3,425	40,000	685 00	2 24	9	91	491
492	15	306	6,240	40,000	416 00	1 36	16	84	492
493	45	306	18,500	150,000	411 11	1 34	12	88	493
494	11	300	4,500	25,000	409 09	1 36	18	82	494
495	3	300	1,844	18,574	614 67	2 05	10	90	495
496	11	306	6,200	40,000	563 64	1 84	15	85	496
497	7	306	3,750	12,000	535 71	1 75	31	69	497
498	37	300	22,500	75,000	608 11	2 03	30	70	498
499	56	280	24,350	165,000	434 82	1 55	15	85	499
500	108	300	40,200	300,000	372 22	1 24	13	87	500
501	2	300	936	10,000	468 00	1 56	9	91	501
502	50	305	23,265	82,000	465 30	1 53	28	72	502
	350	Average 301	155,710	957,574	Average 498 64	Average 1 65	Average 17	Average 83	

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

OIL, PAINT, AND VARNISH FACTORIES.—TABLE No. 28.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
504	11	306	6,098	35,000	554 33	1 81	17	83	504
505	14	300	7,086	65,000	506 14	1 69	11	89	505
506	8	300	6,659	36,000	832 38	2 77	18	82	506
507	6	309	4,336	99,794	722 67	2 34	4	96	507
508	3	300	2,040	57,000	346 67	1 16	4	96	508
509	35	306	22,776	260,000	650 74	2 13	9	91	509
510	28	306	19,500	100,000	696 43	2 28	19	81	510
511	6	300	2,500	33,000	416 67	1 39	8	92	511
	111	Average 303	70,995	685,794	Average 590 00	Average 1 95	Average 11	Average 89	

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER WORKS.—TABLE No. 29.

512	9	365	3,580	14,000	397 78	1 09	26	74	512
515	2	365	1,028	5,732	514 00	1 41	18	82	515
516	1	365	840	5,100	840 00	2 30	16	84	516
517	9	365	4,640	30,000	515 57	1 41	15	85	517
518	3	365	950	4,500	316 67	87	21	79	518
519	2	306	600	4,400	300 00	98	14	86	519
520	6	365	2,576	5,000	429 33	1 18	52	48	520
521	5	365	3,800	92,000	760 00	2 08	4	96	521
522	18	365	8,457	41,343	439 83	1 29	20	80	522
523	46	365	19,600	50,000	426 09	1 17	39	61	523
525	2	365	722	3,446	361 00	99	21	79	525
527	1	365	700	5,500	700 00	1 92	13	87	527
528	532	365	395,430	1,363,400	743 29	2 04	29	71	528
529	4	365	2,551	11,462	637 75	1 75	22	78	529
530	4	241	2,108	5,289	527 00	2 18	40	60	530
531	4	365	1,513	6,800	378 25	1 04	22	78	531
532	18	365	9,840	56,000	546 67	1 50	18	82	532
534	2	365	900	4,800	450 00	1 23	19	81	534
535	12	365	3,481	20,720	290 08	79	17	83	535
536	6	365	1,375	12,500	229 17	63	11	89	536
	686	Average 356	464,691	1,741,992	Average 490 12	Average 1 39	Average 22	Average 78	

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.—Table No. 30.

537	63	300	27,810	60,000	441 43	1 47	46	54	537
538	97	306	26,690	45,177	275 15	90	59	41	538
539	92	312	49,520	137,863	538 26	1 72	31	69	539
540	120	305	102,726	199,891	856 05	2 81	51	49	540
542	6	312	2,118	3,943	353 00	1 13	54	46	542
543	8	306	2,944	4,300	368 00	1 20	68	32	543
544	7	306	2,546	4,000	363 71	1 19	64	36	544
545	5	306	2,500	4,000	500 00	1 63	63	37	545
547	11	305	10,000	13,000	909 09	2 98	77	23	547

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.—TABLE No. 30.—*Continued.*

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.	Schedule No.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%	
548	10	305	2,200	4,786	220 00	72	46	54	548
549	50	300	19,240	33,419	384 80	1 28	58	42	549
550	35	300	19,764	60,000	564 69	1 88	33	67	550
551	5	303	1,800	3,700	360 00	1 19	49	51	551
554	73	305	52,119	105,278	713 96	2 36	50	50	554
555	4	300	1,200	2,500	300 00	1 00	48	52	555
556	143	305	76,900	200,000	537 76	1 76	38	62	556
557	201	300	123,649	330,000	615 17	2 05	37	63	557
	930	Average 304	523,726	1,211,857	Average 488 30	Average 1 60	Average 51	Average 49	

BRICK, TILE, AND PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS.—TABLE No. 31.

561	23	125	7,800	18,000	339 13	2 71	43	57	561
562	14	200	5,890	12,500	420 71	2 10	47	53	562
563	4	150	600	2,000	150 00	1 00	30	70	563
564	23	300	13,600	47,000	591 30	1 97	29	71	564
565	22	305	13,918	42,234	632 27	2 07	33	67	565
566	30	150	6,000	11,000	200 00	1 33	55	45	566
567	56	115	12,572	25,755	224 50	1 95	49	51	567
568	78	305	56,215	134,355	720 71	2 36	41	59	568
569	50	300	17,200	103,500	344 00	1 15	17	83	569
570	65	200	34,089	107,977	524 45	2 62	32	68	570
573	10	300	3,800	10,000	380 00	1 27	38	62	573
574	160	206	85,215	351,525	532 59	2 58	24	76	574
575	8	305	3,000	8,000	375 00	1 23	38	62	575
576	74	300	38,260	81,436	517 03	1 72	47	53	576
577	32	150	14,990	24,000	468 44	3 12	62	38	577
578	84	266	46,400	215,000	552 38	2 08	22	78	578
579	18	180	5,365	12,000	666 67	3 68	45	55	579
580	80	300	50,000	700,000	625 00	2 18	7	93	580
	831	Average 231	414,914	1,906,292	Average 459 12	Average 2 06	Average 37	Average 63	

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.—TABLE No. 32.

582	65	300	23,140	300,000	356 00	1 19	8	92	582
583	42	305	12,400	100,000	295 28	97	12	88	583
585	38	300	14,877	35,000	391 50	1 30	42	58	585
586	22	300	13,500	35,000	613 67	2 05	39	61	586
587	32	305	27,096	45,950	909 25	2 98	59	41	587
588	28	300	12,766	125,802	455 93	1 52	10	90	588
589	26	300	11,525	37,000	443 27	1 48	31	69	589
590	13	305	5,750	40,000	442 31	1 45	14	86	590
591	10	305	5,145	18,294	514 50	1 69	28	72	591
	276	Average 302	134,199	737,046	Average 491 30	Average 1 63	Average 27	Average 73	

SUMMARY OF 32 TABLES.

No. 536	42,636	Average 289	19,123,227	100,094,507	Average 459 15	Average 1 60	Average 25.34	Average 74.66	

INCREASE OF PRODUCT AND OF WAGES.

The following figures, tabulated from the preceding schedules, show the average increase or decrease in value of product in each industry, and in other columns the number of establishments reporting unspecified increases, or the same amount of output as the preceding year. This average increase of 14.30 per cent. in the value of product, involving also increased employment and wages, is especially satisfactory considering that the financial and industrial depression prevailed during a portion of the year. Other columns give the average increase in wages as reported, being 8.77 per cent., and the number of establishments giving unspecified increases or paying the same rate. The column giving the number affected by these increases shows that 22,294 work people were thus benefited out of the total number of 42,636 included in these returns. In none of the 32 classified industries was there an average decrease in wages, and the individual cases were few.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTS AND OF WAGES.

No.	Industries.	Production.				Wages.				
		Average increase.	Average decrease.	Increase not specified.	Same amount.	Average increase.	Average decrease.	Increase not specified.	Same rate of wages.	Number benfited.
		%	%	No.	No.	%	%	No.	No.	No.
1	Lumber, Saw Mills	2.4		2	8	10.5			9	3,280
2	Planing Mills, etc	8.7		1	4	8.4		1	15	496
3	Woodenware specialties	17.6			6	9.3			13	420
4	Furniture, etc	12.0			7	4.8		1	11	1,003
5	Carriages, etc	5.1		1	4	14.3		1	6	1,150
6	Agricultural Implements		2.7	2	4	3.0			6	374
7	Pianos, Organs, etc	7.3			2	9.0		1	3	275
8	Wood, Pulp and Paper	12.0			6	10.4		1	7	252
9	Foundries, Rolling Mills, etc	17.6			3	10.3			5	781
10	Stove Factories	5.2			4	9.5			5	333
11	Machinery, etc	15.8		2	5	8.5		1	15	3,007
12	Metallic Roofing, etc	21.1		1	1	6.3			6	332
13	Wire Goods	33.3			1	7.5		1	5	415
14	Brass Ware	32.0				14.7		1	3	571
15	Silver Ware	43.1		1	2			3	2	155
16	Woollens, Cottons, etc	11.5		1	7	8.5		2	8	2,326
17	Knitted Goods	20.7		2	1	7.5		4	2	662
18	Clothing, etc	13.6			3	2.4		2	8	469
19	Boots and Shoes	26.7		1	1	9.2		2	6	461
20	Furs, Hats and Caps	16.7			1	5.2			2	151
21	Tanneries, Leather Goods	10.6			2	11.9			6	419
22	Flour Mills, etc	7.3		2	25	9.5		4	28	219
23	Bakeries	16.3		1	1	4.8		2	3	1,092
24	Canning, Pork Packing, etc	7.6		2	3	9.5		1	12	920
25	Dairy Products & other Foods	3.5		1	1	7.5			7	209
26	Distillers, Brewers, Cigars, etc	10.9			8	13.5		1	8	498
27	Chemical Works, etc	17.1			4	10.4			7	145
28	Oils, Paints, etc	14.0			3	11.0		1	3	66
29	Gas, Electric Works, etc	11.2		2	1	14.5		1	11	601
30	Printing, etc	15.6		1	2	11.9		1	5	784
31	Bricks, Cement, etc	20.3			6	7.8			10	320
32	Miscellaneous	.6		3	1	9.0		1	4	108
	Totals and averages	average. 14.30	average. .08	26	127	average. 8.77	aver	33	241	22,294

CHANGES OF WAGES AND HOURS.

The following notes of changes of wages and hours of labour are not complete, as many local changes are not reported. They indicate, however, what was prevailing in the chief centres. The trend in favour of the wage-earners was still continuing, though there were a few cases of decreases owing, no duobt, to the industrial depression.

Bricklayers at Ottawa, to the number of 300, had their wages increased from 47 cents to 50 cents per hour from May 1.

Bricklayers at Berlin were reduced from 40 cents to 35 cents per hour.

Builders' labourers at Midland, to the number of 250 had their wages increased to 15 cents per hour in June.

Civic employees at Niagara Falls had their wages increased from January,

Civic employees, firemen, at Berlin, to the number of 30, had their wages increased from January.

Civic employees, firemen, at London, had their wages increased.

Cotton mill employees, at Hamilton, had their wages reduced 10 per cent.

Cotton mill employees, at Kingston, had their wages reduced 10 per cent.

Elevator men employed by Dominion Government, at Ottawa, to the number of 26, had their wages increased $5 per month from March.

Lathers' wages were reduced 20 per cent at Peterborough.

Labourers employed by Bituminous Paving Co., at Brantford, to the number of 30, had their wages increased from 15 cents to 16½ cents per hour,

Labourers to the number of 300, employed at Belleville by the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., had their wages reduced from 14 to 13 cents per hour, with a promise of return to the old rate in the spring of 1909.

Painters and decorators, at St. Catharines, to the number of 30, had their wages increased from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour from April.

Police force at Brantford obtained in February, an increase averaging 15 cents per day.

Police force at London, to the number of 42, had their pay increased 10 per cent. from May.

Printers, numbering 11, at Niagara Falls, obtained a minimum of $12 a week for an 8 hour day.

Scavengers in Toronto, to the number of 100, had their wages increased from $2 to $2.25 per day of 9 hours from December 15, 1907.

Shoeworkers, number 55, at Berlin, had their wages reduced 10 per cent.

Snow haulers, at Ottawa, to the number of 85, in the employ of the Electric Railway Co., obtained in February an increase from 20 cents to 25 cents a load.

Steel workers, at Berlin, had piece-work reduced 10 per cent.

Stove plate moulders at Hamilton to the number of 200 had their wages decreased from $2.90 to $2.75 per day on May 15.

Street Railway employees at Ottawa to the number of 350 obtained an increase of one cent per hour from June.

Tailors to the number of 90, at Kingston, had their piece-work prices increased 15 per cent., and their working hours reduced an hour per day from February 1.

Telegraphers on the C.N.R., had an increase of 14 per cent.

Telegraphers on the C.P.R., had an increase of 10 per cent. from January 1.

Telegraphers on the G.T.R. had an increase of 10 per cent. from January 1.

Workmen employed on street paving, at Brantford, had their wages increased from $1.50 to $1.65 per day of 10 hours.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labour, in his twenty-eighth report presented at the annual convention of that body held at Denver, Col., 1908, gives the statistics for the year 1907. These figures are of interest to the wage earners of Ontario, as showing the movements, changes of wages, hours of labour, benefits distributed, etc., by the international trades and labour unions of the United States and Canada. Mr. Morrison says:—

Charters.—Reports from the Secretaries of 99 of our National and International organizations furnish us with the information that 2,253 charters have been issued during the past year and 1,438 surrendered. 1,121 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International unions and 317 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labour.

Gain in Membership.—The gain in membership reported by Secretaries of the International organizations and the local trade and federal labour unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labour over the membership on the first of September last year to 57,459, which certainly shows a healthy growth.

Strikes.—Full and complete reports have been received from 99 International organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 861 strikes in which there were 115,923 involved. Of that number 71,981 were benefited and 35,322 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was $2,448,041.07. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of $2,549,759.44 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year.

The following tables are from Mr. Morrison's report:—

CHARTERS, MEMBERSHIP, STRIKES, ETC.

Organizations.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	Number of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	Number involved.	Number benefited.	Not benefited.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
American Federation of Labour	234	317	.....	16	4	4	6	2	.....	.....	635	309	70	.....	$12,887 43
Actors	5	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125	.....	$1,500 00	400 00
Asbestos Workers	2	1	467	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	25c	193	115	78	.....	.....
Bakers	28	4	458	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	7,895 00
Barbers	43	19	592	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2 wk	.....	512	512	.....	.....	.....
Bill Posters	.....	1	100	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50c	12	12	.....	.....	400 00
Blacksmiths	12	8	.....	8	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	1,000	500	500	.....	.....
Boiler Makers	31	48	.....	11	1	1	4	5	.....	.....	1,901	147	1,049	.....	23,421 71
Bookbinders	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,508 95
Boot and Shoe Workers	11	24	3,533	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	171	.....	10,000 00	2,256 72
Brewery Workers	16	3	3,000	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	12,200	300	12,480 00	117,500 00
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broommakers	5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3%	6	6	.....	100 00	.....
Carpenters, Brotherhood	144	167	.....	125	25	90	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,967 30
Carpenters, Amalgamated	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650 00	6,618 86
Carvers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....
Car Workers	19	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Cement Workers	.....	20	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chainmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	329	.....	329	230 00	1,200 00
Cigarmakers	8	11	200	68	22	5	.....	9	.....	.....	3,426	1,055	170	.....	.....
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	3	5	.....	30	17	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	344	183	161	.....	10,393 00
Commerical Telegraphers	.....	10	.....	1f	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	250,000 00
Compressed Air Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....
Coopers	7	13	.....	20	11	2	.....	7	1%	5%	410	110	300	.....	2,500 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Workers	58	26	8,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elevator Constructors	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25c	200	300	.....	.....	7,645 15
Engineers, Steam	27	22	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,965 19
Engravers, Watch Case	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5%	.....	.....	.....	46 00	.....
Firemen, Stationary	11	2	3,000	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5%	1,400	1,400	.....	5,000 00	3,526 00
Foundry Employes	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 00	.....

Freight Handlers	10	4	2,190											2,000 00		
Fur Workers		2												30 00		
Garment Workers, United	50	30	5,000	71	50	20		1			8,000	7,890	110	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Garment Workers, Ladies	7	11		57	30	8		19		7%	1,563	760	803		5,479 04	
Glass Bottle Blowers	6a		700	1	1						144	544		700 00		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	4	7		1				1			47		47	300 00	2,529 70	
Glove Workers	1	1		1				1			40		40		200 00	
Granite Cutters	8	2b		34	15	19				5% c	6,500	6,500		2,678 75	150,000 00	
Grinders, Pocket Knife				1	1						20	20		49 00	66 00	
Hatters														7,500 00		
Hod Carriers	52	14	776	2				2			400		400	100 00	500 00	
Horse Shoers	20	3	1,000	4	4						200	200			4,000 00	
Hotel and Restaurant Employes	114	53		17	16			1			12,248	12,230	18	2,367 00	10,870 30	
Iron and Steel Workers	6	13		2			2				500			250 00	29,260 68	
Jewelery Workers		1												215 00		
Lathers	14	22		5	5						500					
Laundry Workers	9	4	1,000													
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	3	6	300	5	1	1	3				55	55		845 00	2,370 00	
Leather Workers, Amalgamated				1	1						11	11			205 00	
Lobster Fishermen	7	4	400	2	1	1										
Longshoremen	14	20												301 45		
Machinists	34	22	6,000	40	20	6		2			8,000	20,000			389,094 50	
Maintenance of Way Employes	166	5														
Marble Workers	9	2	150	4	2	1	1				200	175	25		300 00	
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	14	10	600	3			3				400			250 00	1,200 00	
Metal Polishers	21	18		25	15	6		4		25c to 50c	900	750	150	3,000 00	18,199 50	
Metal Workers, Sheet	24	6		6	3	2		1			200				6,200 00	
Mine Workers	228	172		e							30,000		30,000		621,635 58	
Molders, Iron	7	23		25	5			3			630	95	28		240,537 29	
Musicians	50	10														
Painters	108													33,864 60		
Paper Makers	19	5	1,500	3	2						3,500	100			48,000 00	
Pattern Makers	6			20	7						100	25		100 00	11,553 21	
Pavers and Rammermen	7	5		1				1			300		300		7,000 00	
Paving Cutters	17	8	384	6	3	2		1		7c	113	92	21		1,531 00	
Photo-Engravers	4		100	2			2								786 75	
Plate Printers			25	1							6			200 00	250 00	
Plumbers	150		1,000													
Post Office Clerks	18															
Potters, Operative	1		118											118 04		
Print Cutters														304 00		
Printing Pressman	32	13	940	31	5	2	24		1	50c	1,152			1,800 00	3,450 00	
Quarry Workers	10	5	400	25	22		3			8c	2,800	2,500			14,379 00	
Railway Employes, Street	27	24		18	5	6	4	3		2cd	5,257	500		4,485 53	56,907 92	
Roofers, Composition	1	3		1	1						40	40		75 00		

CHARTERS, MEMBERSHIP, STRIKES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Organizations.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	Number of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	Number involved.	Number benefited.	Not benefited.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Shingle Weavers	1	2													
Shipwrights	7	6		1							11				
Slate Workers	3	1													
Slate and Tile Roofers		2													
Spinners														800 00	
Stage Employes	29	1	1,000	7	6	1				15 to 25%	500	500			2,500 00
Steel Plate Transferers			3												
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	5	2	378											550 00	5,265 34
Stove Mounters	2	3		20	5	5		10			663				15,596 00
Switchmen			8,292												
Tailors	18	8		21	12	4		5			400				78,613 85
Teamsters	99	91	1,000	42	31	11				17½c	1,600	1,600			10,726 00
Textile Workers	29	31		3	1	1	1				850				10,000 00
Tile Layers	2	2		3		1		2			350	100	250		3,000 00
Tin Plate Workers	1	1													
Tip Printers														25 00	
Tobacco Workers	3	3	110												
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	4	3		2				2			120		120	55 00	400 00
Typographical Union	51	8	1,383											1,075 00	
Upholsterers	10	3		4		2		2			129	76	53		3,500 00
Weavers, Elastic Goring			19											27 00	
Weavers, Wire			14	1							22			175 00	665 15
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers	5	13		*g*		*h*					62	62			
Total	2,253	1,438	57,459	861	365	210	62	105			115,923	71,981	35,322	101,718 37	2,448,041 07

a, 4 reorganized ; *b*, jobs finished ; *c*, for 4,325 men ; *d*, for 500, 2c per hour ; *e*, in 5 states—2 lost, 3 still pending ; *f*, general strike ; *g*, lockout ; *h*, lockout.

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance	Unemployed benefits.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Actors	600 00		400 00	200 00		600 00
Bakers	900 00		4,615 92			
Barbers	21,000 00		40,824 68			
Blacksmiths						10,000 00
Boiler Makers	1,150 00					
Bookbinders	8,250 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers	13,425 00		77,440 68			
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	350 00					
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	16,700 00					
Broom-makers	400 00		350 00			
Carpenters, Brotherhood	246,607 09	15,850 00				
Carpenters, Amalgamated	2,492 00		10,316 05		4,589 28	30,202 82
Carvers	1,800 00				135 30	
Car Workers	100 00					
Chainmakers				800 00		1,900 00
Cigarmakers	203,500 00	4,240 00	173,505 67	50,063 86		60,000 00
Clerks	5,075 00		15,925 00			
Commercial Telegraphers	3,150 00					
Compressed Air Workers	1,400 00		700 00			450 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	3,050 00					
Cutting Die & Cutter Makers	50 00					
Electrical Workers	9,500 00					
Engravers, Watch Case	60 00		194 00			
Foundry Employees	750 00		821 00			
Freight Handlers	3,000 00				29 00	
Fur Workers	200 00					
Glass Bottle Blowers	53,000 00					4,000 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	625 70					
Granite Cutters	24,416 75					
Grinders, Table Knife	750 00					
Hatters	54,897 75					9,200 00
Hod Carriers	3,450 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employes	26,150 00		24,508 48			
Iron and Steel Workers	5,800 00					
Jewelry Workers	225 00		134 00			
Lathers	5,650 00					
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	3,275 00		10,340 00			
Machinists	51,900 00					
Maintenance of Way Employes	7,500 00					
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	1,500 00					
Metal Polishers	3,850 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet	14,100 00					
Molders, Iron	72,769 25		186,881 20			68,503 49
Painters	58,413 00	10,100 00	5,425 00			
Pattern Makers	2,700 00		6,892 79		1,118 05	
Paving Cutters	2,100 00					
Photo Engravers	1,500 00					
Print Cutters	1,050 00					
Printing Pressmen	13,000 00					
Quarry Workers	1,200 00					
Railroad Telegraphers	89,150 00					
Railway Employees, Street	18,100 00		15,225 55			
Roofers, Composition				30 00		
Shipwrights	1,200 00					

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.—*Concluded.*

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance	Unemployed benefits.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Spinners	3,000 00	1,200 00				20,000 00
Slate and Tile Roofers	1,300 00					
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	1,740 00					
Stove Mounters	1,700 00					
Switchmen	135,600 00					
Tailors	11,272 75		11,004 22			
Tobacco Workers	1,500 00		7,181 00			
Typographical Union	38,650 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring	100 00					398 00
Weavers, Wire	600 00		856 10			
Total	1,257,244 29	31,390 00	593,541 34	51,093 86	5,871 63	205,254 31

AVERAGE PAID UP MEMBERSHIP.

Year.	No.
1897	264,825
1898	278,016
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970
1908	1,586,885

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOUR—CHRONOLOGY OF ONTARIO LABOUR LAWS.

Apprentices' and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871. Amended, 1874. Cap. 161, R.S.O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R.S.O., 1897, 1901, 1902, 1904.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1873,. Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R.S.O., 1897, 1901, 1904, 1908. Cap. 33.

Immigration Aid Societies Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, repealed 1905.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873, Cap. 159, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874. Amended ,1882. Cap. 187, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1907.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880. Amended, 1884. Cap. 202, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1905, repealed 1907 (see Companies' Act).

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed, 1881. Cap. 207, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R.S.O., 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed 1884. Cap. 188, R.S.O., 1897, 1907.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884, Amended, 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap, 246, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1908.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed, 1888. Cap. 156, R.S.O., 1897, 1899.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886. Amended, 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R.S.O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897, 1903, 1904.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888. Amended, 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1908.

Egress from Public Buildings, Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Disputes Act. Passed, 1890. Amended, 1894, 1897, Cap, 158, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed, 1891. Amended, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R.S.O., 1897, 1903.

Act Respecting Stationary Engineers. Passed, 1891. Cap. 185, R.S.O., 1897, 1906, 1907, 1908.

Mines' Act. Passed 1892. Cap. 36, R.S.O., 1897, 1905, 1906, repealed.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1897. Cap. 203, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting School for Artisans. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance. R.S.O., Cap. 196, 1897. Amended, 1904.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R.S.O., 1897, 1906. (See Railway Act).

Labour on Public Works. Passed, 1896. Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R.S.O., 1897, 1900.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R.S.O., 1897. Repealed, 1907. (See Companies' Act.)

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R.S.O., 1897, 1906. (See Mines Act.)

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Pased, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R.S.O., 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labour. Passed, 1900.

Act Respecting Mines. Passed, 1906, 1908.

Act Respecting Steam, Electric and Street Railways. Passed, 1906.

Act for Appointment of Railway and Municipal Board. (Trade Disputes provisions.) Passed, 1906. Amended, 1907.

Act Respecting Joint Stock and Other Companies. Passed, 1907.

Act Respecting the Manufacture and Sale of Bread. Passed, 1908.

An Act Respecting the Bureau of Labour.

S.O. 1900, Cap. 14. *Assented to 30th April, 1900.*

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Labour."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

3. It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the Province—co-operation, strikes, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

LABOUR LEGISLATION,

ONTARIO.

Mines Act.

An Act, Chapter 21, to consolidate and amend the Mines Act, was passed in 1908.

Master and Servants' Act.

By the general Statute Law Amendment Act, Chapter 33 of 1908, the Master and Servants' Act was amended by adding after the work "wages" the words "including wages earned by piece-work."

Stationary Engineers.

The Stationary Engineers' Act was amended by postponing the time for its coming into force till January, 1909.

Manufacture and Sale of Bread.

An Act, Chapter 56, was passed respecting the manufacture and sale of bread.

Factories Act.

By an Act, Chapter 57, amending the Factories Act, protection given to children, young girls and women was extended to "youths," defined as "males of the age of 14 and under the age of 16 years." The age limit of boys and girls in canning factories was changed by allowing them to be employed between the ages of 12 and 14, and under 12 when employed solely out of doors. The hours for children between 12 and 14 are to be between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. or other period to be granted by the Factory Inspector, but not to exceed 10 hours in any day.

Shop Act.

The Shop Act was amended by raising the age for the employment of children from 10 to 12 years, and the children must have a certificate in accordance with the Truancy Act.

Neglected Children.

The Act for the protection and reformation of neglected children was amended and consolidated in Chapter 59.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In the Government Annuities Act provision is made whereby corporations may purchase annuities for their members and employers of labour for their employes. In the latter case the employers must enter into an agreement with their employes, in a form approved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Any sums of money necessary to the carrying out of this object, whether such sums are derived from the wages of the employees solely or partly from the wages of the employees and partly from contribution of the employers, or from contributions of the employers solely, may be paid by such employers direct to the Minister, or may be deposited in any Post Office Savings Bank to be transferred by the Postmaster General to the Minister. Any sums so paid, however, shall in any event be held for the exclusive account of the persons in whose names they were deposited respectively. The interest of an annuitant is not transferable nor is it attachable.

ALBERTA.

Coal Mines Regulation.

An amendment to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act limited the working day to 8 hours, under heavy penalties. The age for boys employed underground was raised from 12 to 16 years. Provisions were also made for better protection against accidents.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

A Workmen's Compensation Act provides that in case of injury by accident, arising out of and in the course of employment, is caused to a workman, the employer is liable to pay compensation, provided the injury disables

the workman for a period of two weeks or over from earning full wages for his work and provided the injury is not due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman.

Mechanics' Liens.

An amending Act extended considerably the liability of the owner for mechanics' liens.

Industrial School.

An Act was passed for the purpose of establishing an industrial school for boys.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Factories Act.

An Act was passed "for the protection of persons employed in factories," much on the same lines as the Ontario Factories Act. Males under 14 and females under 15 are not to be employed in factories except for packing fish or fruit. Full provisions are made for health and safety, and inspectors, male and female are provided.

Immigration.

An Act on the lines of the "Natal Act" was passed, but was declared *ultra vires* by the Courts.

Regulations of Shops.

The Shops Regulation Act was amended by the addition of a clause imposing a penalty of $10 to $40 and costs for failure to provide proper sanitary arrangements.

Alien Railway Construction.

An Act was pased to permit exemption from taxation for companies not employing aliens on construction, and paying current wages to employes.

MANITOBA.

Mechanics' Liens.

Amongst other amendment to the Mechanics' Liens Act was one enabling actions to be brought into the County Courts when the sum does not exceed $500.

Telephones and Telegraphs.

An Act establishing a Department of Telephones and Telegraphs was passed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Workmen's Compensation.

An Act was passed amending the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, so as to make it more stringent. In case of death the compensation to dependents is a sum equal to his earnings in the same employment for the past three years but not to exceed $1,500, and if not so employed is to be 156 times his average weekly wages while so employed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Old Age Pensions for Colliery Workers.

An Act was passed incorporating the Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society and creating an old age pension board. The Act was based on the

findings of a special committee authorised under a statute passed in 1907. Under the provisions of the act every person employed in or about a coal mine in Nova Scotia is to be a member of the society, provided, he is not suffering from any chronic disease. When 30 persons are employed in any coal mine, a branch of the society is to be formed. For the administration of the Society, a board consisting of the Commissioner of Works, chairman, the Provincial Treasurer, treasurer, the Deputy Commisioner of Works and Mines, secretary, a person appointed annually to be an officer in the employ of the coal mine owners, and two persons to be appointed for a term of three years by the branch societies. The powers of the Board include the providing of a constitution for branch societies, the supervision of the work of the branch societies, the formulating of a scheme providing old age and total disability pensions for members, and the determination of the sums to be contributed in aid thereof by the members and the coal mine owners. The Board is to have the custody of all funds in access of $1,000 in the hands of any branch. Coal mine owners are to retain the monthly dues payable to the branch by every member and likewise the monthly contribution payable by each member to the pension fund, remitting the same to the proper person. The management of the affairs of the local branches is to be in the hands of a committee of seven. The Governor-in-Council will contribute 12½ cents per month for each member of a branch society, up to an aggregate sum of $18,000, and a similar monthly contribution to the old age pension and total disability provision up to a similar limit. Mine owners are required to pay 6½ cents per month for each member of a branch society, and the sum of 75 cents per year to the treasurer of the Board for each member in aid of the old age pension fund. The establishment of an emergency fund against cases of serious disaster, is provided for, the fund to be available for the support of widows as soon as it amounts to $50,000, and for the support of children of deceased members as soon as it amounts to $100,000. Any relief granted under the statute is exempt from execution, and the statute does not affect the liability of any person or corporation for damages resulting from any wrongful act, neglect or default.

Commission on Hours of Labour.

The apointment was authorised by a special statute of a commission of three members to enquire into and report upon the economic effect of a limit to a working day for the workmen employed in the various industries of the Province of Nova Scotia with special reference to the effect of limitations on the following matters:—(*a*) Production, (*b*) Wages, (*c*) Employment, (*d*) Export Trade, (*e*) Canadian Industries, regard being had to the different conditions obtaining in different districts of amount and cost of production.

Coal Mines' Regulation Act.

An Act was passed consolidating and amending the Coal Mines' Regulation Act.

Technical Education.

By statute, the council of any city, town or other municipality is permitted to grant such amounts as may be deemed expedient towards the support of a local technical school, and may include such amounts in the annual estimates to be rated and collected annually in the same manner and with the same remedies as other rates and taxes.

QUEBEC.

Inspection of Scaffolds.

An Act was passed requiring in the case of any scaffolding 15 feet high, a certificate by a building inspector, architect or engineer, under penalty of $10, half to go to the informer. Inspectors of public buildings of the Province are authorised to inspect scaffolds, condemn them if dangerous and prosecute offenders. City and town councils are authorized to appoint inspectors of scaffolding and provide for their remuneration.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Steam Boilers and Engineers.

An Act amending the Steam Boilers Act was passed providing for more thorough inspection and great safeguards. Amendments were also made as to engineers' certificates.

Free School Books.

An Act was passed providing for the free distribution of school books and supplies to pupils.

Workmen's Liens.

An amendment was made respecting threshers' liens, and a Woodsmen's Lien Act was passed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1908.

This Act provides for the establishment of an Industrial Court, consisting of a single judge, a supreme court judge or a district court judge appointed by the Governor, and, of Wages Boards for industries specified in the Act, to which additions may be made by resolution of the Legislature. The Wages Board may be constituted by the Minister on recommendation by the Industrial Court upon the application of either employers or employes. Each Board is to consist of a chairman and not less than two nor more than ten members, one-half employers, the other employes, who have been or are engaged in the industry, each side electing their representatives, who choose their chairman, or in default he is named by the Governor. Proceedings before a Board are commenced by application from employers or employes or by reference to the Board by the Industrial Court of any trade dispute. The Board has full power to take evidence on oath, but cannot require the production of books unless the objection is raised that the profits are not sufficient to bear the payment of the wages claimed. A Board may appoint two assessors to advise on technical matters but not to vote. A majority of the Board determines, the chairman having a casting vote. An appeal lies from the Board to the Industrial Court, whose decision is final. The Crown, when public interests are affected may intervene before the Court or Board and make such representations as seem necessary, or may appeal from a Board to the Court. For the breach of an award an offender is liable to a fine up to £50 or imprisonment up to 3 months. Industrial agreements may be made between any registered Trade Union and an employer and may be enforced in the same manner as an award. Strikes and lockouts, or instigation or aid given to them, are punishable by penalty up to £1,000, or in default imprisonment up to two months, but proceedings must be by leave of the Industrial Court. If any person so convicted was at the time of the offence a member of a Trade or Industrial Union, the Industrial Court, unless satis-

fied that the Union has *bona fide* endeavoured to prevent its members from so acting, may order the Union to pay any amount not exceeding £20 of the penalty imposed. Any Board or Industrial Court has power, before or after making an award to require the deposit of security for its due performance and to cover any penalties that might be incurred by a strike or lock-out. Inspectors are to be appointed by the Governor to ascertain whether awards are being observed, with power to inspect factories and to examine time-sheets and pay-sheets.

LIST OF LABOUR BUREAUS AND WHEN ORGANIZED.

During the past forty years labour's interests have become so important a factor with representative Governments throughout the world that they deemed it necessary to create Labouur Bureaus for the purpose of collecting accurate statistics of the progress of a nation's prosperity arising from commercial, mechanical and agricultural pursuits. The success of these undertakings has proved most satisfactory, as is shown by the following list of Labour Bureaus compiled from official records:—

Ontario.—The Bureau of Labour was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900. The Department is under the direction of Hon. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works. John Armstrong Secretary of the Labour Bureau.

Canada.—The Department of Labour was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture, established in 1890, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The Department is under the direction of the Hon. Adolphe Lemieux. The Act establishing the Department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labour Gazette, the editor of which is F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labour Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labour Department." A. Wilson Fox, Chief Secretary. It publishes monthly The Labour Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Department of Labour.—The Right Hon. J. A. Millar, Minister of Labour. E. Tregear, Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labour and Industry. T. B. Clegg, Chief Clerk, Sydney,, N.S.W.

Queensland.—Department of Immigration.—Government Labour Bureau and Relief. Chief Clerk, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labour Bureau.—Chief Clerk, A. C. H. Richardson, Adelaide, South Australia.

West Australia.—Government Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser, Perth, West Australia.

United States Department of Labour.—Established as a Bureau of Labour, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labour, June 13th, 1888. Bi-monthly bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Chas. P. Neill, Washington, D.C.

United States Census Office, S. N. D. North, Director of Census, Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour, Ch. F. Gettemy, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, John L. Rockey, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Wm. H. Scoville, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and the present name adopted April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labour and Statistics, M. C. Rankin, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labour, Statistics and Inspection.—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual report. Commissioner of Labour, J. C. A. Hiller, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established May, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, W. T. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries.—Established March 27th, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries, W. C. Garrison, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Illinois.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mary A. Stubbs Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883; created a Department of Labour, 1902. Commissioner of Labour, John Williams, Albany, N.Y. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, J. D. McKenzie, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics.—Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, R. H. Fletcher, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, J. D. Beck, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Chas. J. Fox, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Geo. H. Webb, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, *ex-officio* Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Industrial Statistics, John J. Ryder, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carolina Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Thos. J. Lyons, Augusta, Me.

Minnesota Bureau of Labour.—Established as a Bureau of Labour Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to the Bureau of Labour, April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, W. H. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.

Oklahoma Department of Labour.—Established September, 1907. Commissioner of Labour, Charles L. Dougherty, Guthrie, Okla.

Colorado Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, E. V. Brake, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labour.—Established February 22nd. 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W. Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labour.—Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, W. C. Gilbreath, Bismarck, N.D.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry.—Established February 17th, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labour.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial report. Commissioner of Labour, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labour.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, C. F. Hubbard, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho Bureau of Labour and Mining Statistics.—Established March 11th, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labour, Allen Miller, Boise City, Idaho.

Virginia Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1898. Annual report. Commissioner of Labour, James B. Doherty, Richmond, Va.

Louisiana Bureau of Statistics of Labour.—Established July 9th, 1900. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour, Robt. E. Lee, New Orleans, La.

Oregon Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops.—Established June 3rd, 1903. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labour and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, O. P. Hoff, Salem, Ore.

Tennessee Bureau of Labour, Mines and Mineral Department.—Established 1891. Commissioner of Labour, R. A. Shifflett, Nashville, Tenn.

Argentine Republic.—Francoise Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Minister de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil.—Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur de Bureau de Statistique des Estats Unis du Bresil (Ministere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivanchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Burnaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie).—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior). Dr. F. W. Hans Von Schell, Director, Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinald Schmidt, Director, Sarajevo.

Holland.—Herr Methour, Director of Netherlands Statistical Central Office, La Haye, Netherlands.

Italy.—Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume, G. Montemartini, Director dell' Offices del Lavoro (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de la Statistique (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistique du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works or Commerce and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of the Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania.—C. E. Cupenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Royaume (Minister de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce, et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Bureau, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Ministere de l'Interieur), St. Petersburg.

B. Grigoreff, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Francisco de Paulo de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr Ernest Michler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden.—Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique de Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Stockholm.

Norway.—Anders Nicolaikiser, Directeur du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzerland.—Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistique (Minister de l'Interieur), Berne.

Stephen Bauer, Office International du Travail, Basle, Switzerland.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

With Names and Addresses of General Secretaries, Having Subordinate Organizations in the Province of Ontario.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, Box 1,017, Ottawa, Ont.

American Federation of Labour, Frank Morrison, 423 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Actors' National Protective Union, Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Allied Metal Mechanics' International Association, John E. Devlin, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Asbestos Workers of America, P. G. Jessen, 320 South Garrison Avenue, St Louis, Mo.

Bakers 'and Confectioners' International Journeymen, Otto E. Fischer, 161 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen, Jacob Fischer, Box 517, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, W. J. Murray, Broadway Theatre Building, New York.

Brushmakers' International Union, J. M. McElroy, 1,822 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of, Chas. N. Glover, Rooms 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, International Association, William J. Clarke, 128 Sandusky Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 314 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of, J. W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers, International Union of, Adam Huebner, Rooms 109-110 Oddfellows' Temple, corner Elm and 7th Streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Alliance, George Hodge, Rooms 509-10 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of, J. J. McNamara, 422 American Central Life Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Broommakers' International Union, Oliver A. Brower, 14 Swan Street, Box 536, Amsterdam, N.Y.

Bricklayers'and Masons' International Union, William Dobson, Oddfellows Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Builders' Laborers' International Union, H. A. Stemburgh, 410 Market Street, Elmira, N.Y.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood, Frank Duffy, P.O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society, Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93rd Street, New York, N.Y.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, H. T. Ullner, 1,122 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, J. H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth Street, Washington, D.C.

Carvers' (Wood) Association of North America (International), John S. Henry, 1,220 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Carworkers, International Association of, G. W. Gibson, Rooms 1,205-6 Star Building, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chainmakers' National Union of U. S. of America, C. C. Miller, 162 Winconsin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Compressed Air Workers, International Union, Mat. Moriarty, 41 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Curtain (Lace) Amalgamated, Operators of America, W. Barland, 2,829 North Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' International Union, J. J. Brady, 576 Central Avenue, Oakland Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' (Retail) International Protective Association, Max Morris, Box 1,581, Denver, Col.

Coopers' International Union of North America, James A. Cable, Merriwether Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, 930 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Max Zuckerman, 62 E. Fourth Street, New York, N.Y.

Conductors. Order of Railroad, W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Peter W. Collins, Pierik Buildings, Springfield, Ill.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKee, 606 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, W. S. Stone, 306 Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

Engineers and Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, Wm. Delahay, 76 Lafayette St., N.Y.

Elevator Constructors, International Union, W. Young, 1,906 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Firemen, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, W. S. Carter, Peoria, Ill.

Firemen, Stationary, Int. Bro. of, C. L. Shamp, Room 2-4, 2,502 N. 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, J. J. Flynn, 210 S. Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fur Workers of the U. S. and Can., Int. Association, A. V. McCormack, P. O Box, 124, Toronto, Canada.

Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, W. S. Carter, Peoria, Ill.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' International Union, A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fitters' (Steam and Hot Water) International Association, W. F. Costello, 188 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn.

Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of, G. Bechtold, 1025 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Glass Workers (Window), Amalgamated, of America, A. L. Faulkner, Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Glove Workers' International Union of America, Agnes Nestor, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Jas. Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.

Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America, Thos. Delaney, 88 Barrow Street, New York.

Grinders and Finishers' National Union (Pocket Knife), F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Grinders' National Union (Table Knife), J. F. Gleason, 76 Chestnut St., Bristol, Conn.

Garment Workers' of America, B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies, John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, William Launer, Room 930, Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America (Window), L. L. Jacklini, Kane, Pa.

Glass Workers', Amalgamated Association, International, William Figolah, 55 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Workers' (flint) International, W. P. Clarke, 929 Ohio Building, Todedo, Ohio.

Hatters of North America (United), Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, Room 15, New York, N.Y.

Horseshoers, International Journeymen, Roady Kenehan, 1,548 Wazee Street, Denver, Col.

Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union of America, H. A. Stemburgh, 410 Market St., Elmira, N.Y.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Bartenders' International Alliance, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amalgamated Association, J. Williams, Water Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jewelry Workers' International Union, William F. Schade, 3,032 North, Box 141, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of Labour, J. Frank O'Meara, 37 B Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, R. B. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers' International Union, J. J. Manning, 602 Second Avenue, Troy, N.Y.

Lake District International Seamen's Union, 121 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood, J. J. Pfeiffer, 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers' Amalgamated International Union of America, John Roach, Box 414, Newark, N. J.

Lithographers' International P. & B. Association of U. S. and Canada, J. J. McCafferty, 430 Walnut Sttreet, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association, J. B. Webster, Vinal Haven, Me.

Longshoremen, International Association, J. J. Joyce, Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of U. S., C. McCrory, 352 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Machinists, International Association of, George Preston, 402 McGill Building, Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of Way Employes' International Brotherhood, S. J. Pegg, 609 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Moulders' International Union of North America, E. J. Denney, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Marble Workers' International Association, S. C. Hogan, 711 Eagle Avenue, New York.

Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, International Union, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 212, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brassworkers' Union, C. R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Metal Workers of America (United), International Union, C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers of America (United), William B. Wilson, 1,106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Musicians, American Federation of, Owen Miller, 3,535 Pine Street, Broadway and Markets Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Metal Workers' International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet, J. E. Bray, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of, J. E. Pritchard, 25 Third Avenue, New York.

Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. and Canada, J. Sheret, Lock Box 116, Albion, N.Y.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of, G. F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Potters, National Brotherhood of, E. Menge, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, J. G. McCrindle, Gracedale, Pa.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative), Joseph McIlveen, 2909 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Brotherhood of America, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Indiana.

Paper Makers' United Brotherhood of America, J. J. O'Connor, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, Jas. Wilson, 403 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, Chas. Dodd, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers' (Steel and Copper), International Union of America, T. L. Mahan, 319 S. Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Plumbers', Gasfitters', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helphers, United Association of United States and Canada, John R. Alpine, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Pressmen, International Union, Patrick J. McMullen, Room 703, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Photo Engravers' Union of N.A., H.E. Gudbrandson, 2,830 Fourteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vermont.

Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of, E. W. Weeks, 507 Hall Buildings, Kansas City, Mo.

Railway Clerks, Order of, W. G. Bowen, 9 Ralph Street, Lowell, Mass.

Railway Employes (Street and Electric), Amalgamated Association, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of, L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Railroad, Freight, and Baggagemen, Brotherhood of America, M. Cronin, Woodworth Building, Lancaster, Pa.

Roofers (Composition), Damp and Fireproof Workers of U. S. and Canada, International Brotherhood, H. Sands, 236 Washington Street, Newark, N.J.

Rubber Workers' Amalgamated Union of America, Clarence E. Akerstrom, 25 Grant Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers' Amalgamated International Alliance, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Sawsmiths' National Union, F. E. Kingsley, 1145 Beville Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seamen's International Union of America, W. H. Frazier, Lewis St., Boston, Mass.

Shingle Workers' International Union of America, J. E. Campbell, 405 American National Bank Building, Everett, Wash.

Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' International Union of America. Thos. Durett, 108 Marshal St., Elizabeth, N.J.

Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union of America, W. W. Clark, 1,460 St. Louis Avenue East, St. Louis, Ill.

Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers International Association of, W. F. Costello, Poli Building, New Haven, Ct.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of, T. J. Dolan, 134 Munroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of N. America. T. L. Mahan, 319 S. N.E.. Washington, D. C.

Stonecutters' (Journeymen) Association of North America, Jas. F. McHugh, Drawer 2,348, Washington, D.C.

Slate Workers International Union of, T.H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, P.A.

Spinners' International Union, S. Ross, Box 337, New Bedford, Mass.

Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, F. D. Tichenor, 530 Kosciwks St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Stage Employees' (Theatrical), International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union of North America, George W. Williams, 665 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Switchmen's Union of North Amerca, M. R. Welch, 326 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Stove Mounters' International Union, J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' (Journeymen) Union of America, John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of, Thos. L. Hughes, 147 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers, United, of America, Albert Hibbert, P.O., Box 742, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers' and Helpers' (Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic), International Union, James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry Street, Alleghany, Penn.

Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America, C. F. Lawyer, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

Tip Printers' International Brotherhood, T. J. Carolan, 252 Market St., Newark, N.J.

Tobacco Workers, International Union of, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, 3rd and Main Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Rooms 640-50 Newton-Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America, Charles J. Gille, 1,533 North Eighteenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Upholsterers' International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Weavers' Amalgamated Association Elastic Goring, Alf. Haughton, 50 Cherry St., Brockton, Mass.

Weavers' Protective Association, American, Wire, E. E. Desmond, 138 Skiliman Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Woodmen and Sawmill Workers' International Brotherhood, E. G. Pape, 1609 Fifth St., Eureka, Cal.

Woodworkers' Amalgamated International Union of America, Jno. G. Meiler, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR IN ONTARIO.

Labour Gazette, February, 1908.

Coroner's Jury Condemn Employers.

At an inquest held on the body of Wm. Lappage, who was killed in the C.P.R. repair shops, at Toronto Junction by a car falling on him, evidence was given by the Divisional Superintendent that the car had been first put on trestles on December 5th, and that the cause of the accident was the thawing of the frozen ground, and the consequent settling of the car on its supports. He also made the statement that the foremen were responsible for the acts of the workmen. The verdict of the jury was that "deceased came to his death on December 10, while in discharge of his duties on the C.P.R. We condemn the company for the bad system in protecting their men repairing the car deceased was killed by."

(Inquest *re* Lappage, Dec. 19, 1907.)

Both Companies in Fault for Collision.

The coroner's jury charged with the investigation of the cause of the death of August Wank, who was killed owing to a collision between a street car and a C.P.R. freight train on January 3rd, brought in the following verdict:—

"That August Wank came to his death of January 3, on Beechwood Avenue, as a result of a collision between a C. P. R. freight train and car No. 58 of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. If rule No. 15, of the rule book of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co., and section 278 of the Railway Act, had been carried out, no collision would have occurred. We also censure the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. for not seeing to it that the rule was enforced, and the C.P.R. for running trains backwards on its main line at so great a speed within the city."

(Inquest *re* Wank, Jan. 21, 1908.)

Negligence in Mining Operations.

An inquest was held at Cobalt on the body of Geo. Kelly who was killed by a falling bucket at the Tretheway Mines New Year's night. Evidence was given to the effect that the Mining Act regulations had not been complied with. The jury's verdict was "that George Kelly came to his death as a result of an iron ore-bucket falling from the fifty-foot level to the bottom of the shaft, about 40 feet below, where he was on duty. The cause of the bucket falling was gross negligence and incompetency of the night shift boss, and gross negligence on the part of the Trethewey Mining Co."

(Inquest *re* Kelly, Jan. 2, 1908.)

Damages For Loss of Fingers.

At the Hamilton Winter Assizes, Robert Tucker brought suit against defendants to recover damages for the loss of four fingers in a machine in the course of his employment in the factory of defendants, owing, as alleged, to negligence of the latter. A jury brought in a verdict in plaintiff's favour for $800.

(Tucker *v.* International Harvester Co., Jan. 7, 1908.)

Fraudulent Employment Agents Convicted.

Henry Williams was recently put upon his trial at the Hamilton Police Court on a charge of receiving money under false pretences. The complainant was Peter Bartosik, who alleged that he went to see Williams on the understanding that he could secure work for him. He was asked to pay $5, and was given a small sack, which he was told to wear on his breast for a certain number of days, after which he would secure a job. He took the charm away, but it apparently failed to work, and Bartosik opened it to find a piece of kid glove filled with sand. An information was then laid, and Williams was found guilty, but allowed to go, his friends having made good the amounts collected by him by fraud. He was obliged, however, to leave the city.

(Rex. *v.* Williams; Dec. 31, 1907, Jelfs, P. M.)

Joseph Sageese, who conducted an employment agency on York St., Toronto, was recently in the Police Court on two charges of obtaining money by fraud, the complainants being two Englishmen named John H. Meller and George W. Shine. Meller told the Magistrate that Sageese secured $6 from him. Meller saw an advertisement for camp cooks, and went to Sageese's office to apply for a situation. The accused demanded $1, and after securing that amount, said that he was giving the position to the highest bidder. Miller wanted to know how much he would have to give, and Sageese asked for $6. The complainant paid the money, and then Sageese showed him a letter from the contractor who wanted the cooks, stating that Englishmen need not apply. Meller demanded his money back and called many times, but accused always had some excuse for not returning it. Finally the matter was put in the hands of the police. In answer to the contention of counsel for the defence that there was no offence shown, the Magistrate said:—"Obtaining money by any dishonest means is fraud in my estimation, and I shall not allow it to get abroad that such sharp dealing will be tolerated in this city. I am not imposing a sentence, because the man is a foreigner, and may not understand that the commercial instinct often becomes illegal." The other complainant, Shine, had a similar tale, and paid $5 to the accused. On repayment to the complainants of the sums received from them, the accused was remanded for sentence until called on.

(Rex. *v.* Sageese; Dec. 23, 1908, Dennison, P. M.)

Damages for Death of Son.

On 24th June last, Harry Wright. a telegraph lineman in the employ of the C.P.R. was engaged in the course of his employment in inspecting some telegraph wires at Port Hope, was electrocuted by coming in contact with a live wire of the Port Hope Power and Light Co. An action brought by his mother, a widow, to recover damages from the railway company and the Power and Light Co. was recently tried before a jury at the Toronto Assizes. Defendants resisted the action and said that the accident was caused by the negligence of deceased in failing to wear rubber gloves when

he climbed the pole to inspect the wires. The jury brought in a verdict in favour of plaintiff with $2,500 damages.

(Wright *v.* Port Hope E. L. & P. Co., *et al.*, Jan. 21, 1908, Britton, J.)

Criminal Negligence as to Scaffold.

On September 30, 1907, James Rigby, while working on a building on Admiral Crescent, Toronto, was killed by a fall occasioned by the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working. William Chessar, a foreman carpenter, who was in charge of the work, was placed upon his trial at the General Sessions on a charge of criminal negligence in connection with the erection of the scaffold. Evidence went to show that the scaffold was improperly constructed of weak material, and that the scaffold had been erected under the supervision of Chessar, who selected the material. He was on December 6, 1907, found guilty of the charge by a jury, and remanded for sentence. In coming up for sentence he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, under a bond of $500.

(Rex. *v.* Chessar, Jan. 21, 1908, Winchester, C. J.)

Labour Gazette, March, 1908.

Victims of Dynamite Explosion.

A coroner's jury at Kenora brought in the following verdict of January 17 with respect to a fatal dynamite explosion in connection with the construction of the Transcontinental Railway:—"That M. Dell, Desaraba, M. Gavan, and Mazurki came to their death through an explosion of dynamite at Thompson L. Eagan's camp 3, T.C.R. construction work, cause of said explosion being unknown, as all the men at work at the time were killed. We would recommend government inspection of the men in charge of the handling of explosives on all railway construction work or other large works in order to endeavour to lessen the number of accidents from this cause."

Plumbers' Combine.

Plaintiffs, a firm of plumbers, sued defendants to recover $698.92 as balance on an account for installing fire-extinguishing apparatus in the latter's factory. The defendants resisted payment, alleging that the contract on which the claim was based was void, as the plaintiffs had entered into an illegal conspiracy to prevent competition among the tenderers. Sums amounting to $4,000 had already been paid to plaintiffs by defendants on the contract, and they filed a counter claim asking for the return of the amount or some part of it. The case for the defence arose out of the recent conviction of the Plumbers' Association as being an illegal combine in restraint of trade, but the presiding Judge refused to admit general evidence about the Plumbers' Association and the Plumbers' Supply Co. as part of the defendant's case, saying that evidence of a general conspiracy had nothing to do with the particular contract in dispute, and that unless the evidence showed that the tenderers for this particular contract compared their tenders he could not admit it. The jury brought in a verdict for $600.

(McGuire *v.* Cobban Mfg. Co., Feb. 12, 1908, Falconbridge, C. J.)

Mine Management Condemned.

An inquest was held at Cobalt to enquire into the cause of the death of Constant Courtout, who was killed at the Right-of-Way Mine, on February 14, Courtout, who was a machine helper, set up a drill in the southwest cross-cut from the main drift of No. 1 shaft at the 75 foot level, and drilled

into an old hole, where it is supposed a small portion of powder remained at the bottom of the hole and failed to explode, and when Courtout drilled into it an explosion occurred, killing Courtout and seriously injuring Emile Bernier, a drill runner, who was working with him. The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict:—"Constant Courtout came to his death from an explosion of dynamite as the result of incompetency on the part of Emile Bernier, drill runner, also gross negligence on the part of the mine management in not having the end of the abandoned shaft examined before sending men in to work." The jury further censured the management for employing incompetent miners.

(Inquest *re* Courtout, Feb. 17, 1908.)

Accident in Mill.

Action under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff, a workman in defendant's mill, owing, as alleged, to the negligence of defendants or their servants. Plaintiff, a young man 25 years of age, had been a day and a half employed in the mill of defendants at a wage of $9 a week, when the accident happened in which he was injured. There was a perpendicular elevator with belt and steps thereon revolving from top to bottom floor of the mill. It was used both by the men and also for the carriage of goods, etc. The steps are the width of the band or belt, *i.e.*, 14 inches or so, and were 12 inches thick. Plaintiff was set to work by the foreman on the lower storey taking off bags of crushed oats which were carried from the second storey, and handing them over to another workman to be weighed. Plaintiff was a new hand at the work, and on the second day he was put to work for the first time at this kind of elevator and was hurt a few minutes after, by a bag falling off the step of the elevator. It was not an uncommon thing for bags to fall off the elevator, and while defendant sought to show that plaintiff had been warned of the danger, the trial judge held that the foreman should have taken more pains to advise him of the danger and the means of safety, and he found the defendants guilty of negligence in this regard and awarded plaintiff $400 damages. A contention by defendants that notice was given too late was not upheld.

(Potter *v.* McCann, Feb. 15, 1908, Boyd, C.)

Fraudulent Use of Mails.

William J. Frances was recently arrested at Toronto on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He had been for some time past advertising for stenographers, bookkeepers and other clerical female workers, not only in Toronto but in the neighbourhood of Sault Ste. Marie. The matter was brought to the attention of the Post Office authorities by a young woman who had answered one of the advertisements only to find that he had no position at his disposal. A search of the accused's rooms resulted in the finding of over a hundred letters from different people, most of them replies to advertisements of non-existent positions. After an investigation the Post Office Inspector, who laid the charge found that there was no criminal intent on the part of accused, and he withdrew the charge.

(Rex. *v.* Francis, Feb. 18, 1908, Dennison, P. M.)

Breach of Lord's Day Act.

Louis Birks, a newsboy, was recently fined $40 in the Police Court at Hamilton, for selling American newspapers on Sunday, January 12, contrary to the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. Birks did not deny the

offence, but a plea was made on his behalf that he had as much right to sell papers on Sunday as on any other day. The Magistrate imposed the maximum fine, because Birks had been disobeying the law, the police and the Courts, by persisting in selling papers on Sunday after being cautioned.

(Rex. *v.* Birks, Feb. 11, 1908, Jelfs, P. M.)

Damages Claimed for Arrest while Picketing.

At the Jury Assizes at Toronto, recently, an action was tried in which plaintiff, a young machinist, through his father sought to recover $1,000 damages from defendants for false arrest. In his evidence the young man said that he was one of the striking machinists, and for several weeks had acted as a picket outside the defendants' workshop, and on August 12 last, at the instance of one of the defendants, he was arrested by a plain clothes officer and placed under custody. In the Police Court he was discharged, as no information was laid against him. The defendants denied that they had ordered any criminal prosecution to be instituted against the young man. After the conclusion of the plaintiff's case the presiding Judge took the case from the jury and dismissed the action.

(Plant *v.* Jones & Moore Electric Co., Feb. 19, 1908, Falconbridge, C. J.)

Fraudulent Employment Agent Convicted.

H. Chapman was recently arrested at London while fleeing to the United States, and brought back to Toronto, where he was wanted on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from a number of Italians. On the pretence that he would secure work for them at Queen's University for which it would be necessary for them to have uniforms, he secured sums ranging from $7 to $15 from his victims. He represented that they would get $2.50 a day and their most arduous duties would be wearing splendid uniforms and answering the bell for dinner. After pleading not guilty, Chapman changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced to 13 months in the Central Prison.

(Rex. *v.* Chapman, Feb. 19, 1908, Dennison, P. M.)

Lavatory Accommodation not Provided.

On December 27, action was brought against the owner of the building occupied as a cigar factory in Toronto for not providing the necessary lavatory accommodation as required by section 15, 16 Ontario Factories Act, the information being laid by A. W. Holmes, Factory Inspector, before Magistrate Kingsford. On hearing the evidence the Magistrate gave defendant one week in which to provide the necessary accommodation. At the end of one week satisfactory progress had been made and an extension of another week was added. As the work was completed within the time allowed the case was withdrawn at the instance of the inspector.

Employing Boys Under 14 Years.

The Manitoulin Range and Lumber Co. operates a saw mill at Mildrum Bay on Manitoulin Island. About November 15 a boy 10 years of age was brought from Mildrum Bay to Gore Bay to have a surgical operation performed on his head, a portion of which had been taken off by a saw while he was at this company's mill. This accident to a child under school age was brought to the notice of the resident school inspector, and on enquiry it was found that a large number of boys under 14 years of age had been employed in this mill all summer. Shortly after this, on November 28, a report came from Little Current that a boy 12 years old had been caught in

a machine shaft in a mill there and killed. Later five informations were sworn against this company for violations of various provisions of the Factory's Act. The cases were held a Mildrum Bay, on November 27, Police Magistrate of Gore Bay presiding. The following is a summary of the results:—(1) for employing Nelson Smith, a boy 10 years of age, contrary to the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, chap. 256. It appeared from the evidence that this boy had been employed in the shingle mill, a department of the company's saw mill, and while working there had had a portion of his hand taken off. He had also been employed by the company at other work in the mill. Conviction was secured for the limit $50 and costs. (2) For employing Lawrence Russ, a boy 11 years of age, contrary to the same provision. The boy was employed to operate a buzz saw, cutting bands for shingles. This is considered a hazardous job for an adult. Conviction was secured for $30 and costs. (3) For employing Leslie Russ, a boy ten years of age, contrary to the same provision. This boy was employed turning shingle butts, and also took turns at relieving Lawrence Russ in operating the buzz saw. A judgment for $10 and costs was obtained. (4) An information had been laid against the company for keeping their factory in a condition so as to endanger the health and safety of their employees. The company having been impressed by the cases first heard, the prosecution thought it well not to press this charge, and the case was withdrawn.

(Rex. *v*. Manitoulin Ranch & Lumber Co., Nov. 27, 1908, Price, P. M.)

Breaches of Factory Act.

On December 4, Mr. A. W. Holmes, Inspector of Factories laid information against Moulthrop, Sharp and Jackson, of Little Current, and the Wolverme Lumber Co. for breaches of the Factory Act, before Magistrate Price of Gore Bay, which resulted as follows:—Against Messrs. Moulthrop, Sharp and Jackson, (1) For failure to send written notice of the death of one George Jones, killed in the mill at Little Current, to the Inspector of Factories as provided by section 22, 23, 24 Ontario Factories Act, fined $50 and costs. (2) For having in their employ a boy 12 years of age contrary to the Act, for carrying water to the mill and drawing slabs to a conveyor; fined $50 and costs. (3) For having in their employ a boy 12 years of age, fined $5 and costs. (4) For employing a boy 13 years of age; $1 and costs. Against the Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Co. (1) For failure to furnish notice to the Inspector of accident in mill, find $10 and costs. (2) For having in their employ a boy aged 12 years, fined $5 and costs. (3) For having in their employ a boy under 14 year, fined $5 and costs. (4) For having in their employ a boy under 14 years, fined $5 and costs.

(Rex. *v*. Moulthrop, Sharp & Jackson; Rex. *v*. Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Co., Dec. 4, 1908, Price, P. M.)

Parents Fined for Permitting Child Labour.

Prosecutions were brought at Little Current against parents for permitting their boys under the age of 14 years to work in the saw mills. John Smith and John Stewart were each fined $1 and costs.

Labour Gazette, April, 1908.

Illegal Contract under Alien Labour Act.

Plaintiff sued defendants for $54 claimed to be due for three weeks' wages. Plaintiff in his evidence claimed that he had been engaged in New York by defendants for a year at $18 a week; that he was brought to Canada and when he had worked for defendants for a short time he was dismissed.

Defendants, while not admitting the truth of plaintiff's story as to the hiring in New York, but denying it, raised the point that accepting plaintiff's story as true, the contract under which he was suing was void under the Alien Labour Act. After some parleying in the course of which defendant's counsel stated that they had offered plaintiff $30, which he had refused to accept, hoping to get half the fine to be inflicted in a prosecution which he intended to bring against defendants in the Police Court for a breach of the Act, the case was eventually settled by plantiff accepting the $30 offered.

(Glaistal *v.* Consolidated Cloak Co., 8th Feb., 1908, Morson, J.)

Illegal Suspension.

Early in September, 1907, two of the four members of the Police Committee of the Thorold Town Council suspended nightwatchman Reuter, who, however, refused to acknowledge his suspension and continued on duty till the first of this year, when the new Council dismissed him. Reuter sued the town for four and a half months' salary, $90, and was given judgment for that sum and costs.

(Reuter *v.* Town of Thorold, 6th March, 1908, Wells, C. J.)

Damages Action Dismissed.

Plaintiff sued defendant to recover $2,000 damages for injuries sustained by him, owing, as alleged to the negligence of defendant. Plaintiff alleged that while employed on the erection of a house on Boswell Avenue, in the City of Toronto, owned by defendant, he stept on a joist which had been cut through the centre with the result that he fell quite a distance. He claimed that the foreman in charge of the work was negligent. Defendant claimed that plaintiff himself did the cutting of the joist that gave way under him, and so was responsible for his own injury. The jury found a verdict for defendant and the action was dismissed.

(Carson *v.* Smith, 12th March, 1908, Magee, J.)

Wages run while Awaiting Material.

An important decision has been given by the Police Magistrate, at Ottawa, in a wages case brought by a workman against a contractor. The magistrate ruled that the man should be paid for hours he had not been able to work owing to non-arrival of material, defective machinery or other reasons of like nature. In other words, men must receive work or be paid for the time they are under contract, even by the day or hour.

(19th March, 1908, O'Keefe, P. M.)

Loss of Hand and and Part of Arm.

At the recent Cobourg Assizes an action was tried in which the plaintiff, a workman in the employ of the defendants, sought to recover damages for injuries sustained by him in the course of his employment, owing, as alleged, to the negligence of the defendants. Plaintiff was working at a machine in the defendant's factory when his hand was caught in the machine, with the result that he lost the hand and part of his arm. He claimed that the defendants were guilty of negligence in not having the machine properly guarded. The jury brought in a verdict in favour of plaintiff with $4,500 damages.

(Bagnall *v.* Durham Rubber Co.; 21st March, 1908.)

Motorman's Criminal Negligence.

At the General Session of the Peace, held in Toronto recently, Gilbert Nelson, a motorman in the employ of the Toronto Railway Co., was found

guilty on a charge of criminal negligence. The charge arose out of an accident which occurred on King Street West at midnight on October 10, 1907. Nelson was in charge of a street car which collided at the corner of King and Bay Streets with a carriage driven by a man named John Goodhall, who received fatal injuries. The coroner's jury censured the motorman, in their verdict, hence the prosecution. The jury at the Sessions, while finding Nelson guilty, made a strong recommendation for mercy, and he was allowed to go on his own bail to appear for sentence at the close of the Sessions.

(Rex *v.* Nelson ; 23rd March, 1908 ; Winchester, Co. Judge.).

Labour Gazette, May, 1908.

Damages as Limited by Workmen's Compensation Act..

Action by the father and mother of John H. Parker, who in his lifetime was a brakeman in the employ of defendants, and who was killed on August 16, 1907, while at work in the performance of his duty in the yards of defendants at Montrose, near Niagara Falls, to recover damages for his death. The action was brought both at Common Law and under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the jury found the defendants guilty of negligence which occasioned the death, and they assessed the damages at $2,500, apportioning the amount $1,500 to the mother and $1,000 to the father. The action was tried at the Welland Assizes, and judgment was reserved as to the question whether recovery could be had at common law or solely under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In giving judgment the presiding judge said : "I am of opinion that the right of recovery is limited to the right under the Act. There was not any satisfactory evidence of the amount of the estimated earnings of deceased or of any person in the same grade employed during those years in the like employment within the Province, so the damages must be limited to $1,500. If deceased really earned a larger sum, it should have been established. The bold statemest by the father that deceased made $90 a month if he worked full time or words to that effect is not sufficient." Judgment was ordered to be entered for $1,500 with costs, apportioned $900 to the mother and $600 to the father.

(Parker *v.* Mich. Centr. Ry. Co.; March 30, 1908; Britton, J.)

Labour Gazette, June, 1908.

Defective System of Doing Work.

Action against defendant a contractor for damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, a workman in his employment. Plaintiff had been employed for six days driving horses attached to cars, hauling down laden cars, and bringing up empty cars from and to an excavation for a subway on Bank Street in the City of Ottawa, when owing to a collision between the loaded cars, which he was taking to the dump, and some empty cars which were coming in the opposite direction at great speed to take the switch to get out of the way of the cars which plaintiff was taking to the dump, the plaintiff sustained injuries resulting in the loss of his leg. In giving his decision the presiding judge said in part :—"There was no provision made for applying the brakes on the last of the cars being driven by plaintiff, and, for all practical purposes, the cars might as well have been without a brake. And the defendants' foreman should not have permitted flying shunts to be made, as there was danger, from the speed at which the empties were running, of meeting the loaded cars where the tracks converged, which he well knew,

from the complaints made by the plaintiff, was a dangerous point on the railway. Because of the defendant's negligent system of managing the works, he is responsible to plaintiff for the injury sustained, and I assess the damages at $3,000."

(Dagg *v.* McLaughlin; April 23, 1908; McMahon, J.)

Damages for Broken Arm.

At the St. Thomas Spring Assizes recently an action was brought by a foreman machinist in the employ of defendants to recover damages for injuries sustained while in their employment and in the course of same. Plaintiff with other workmen was engaged in adjusting the king bolt to a locomotive tender, when the jacks, which were used to hold the tender up gave way and plaintiff's arm was broken in three places. The jury found the plaintiffs guilty of negligence in not taking proper precautions to protect plaintiff from injury, and awarded him damages to the extent of $2,200. Judgment was subsequently entered in his favour under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the sum of $2,065.80.

(Bainard *v.* M.C.R, May 8, 1908; Magee, J.)

Damages for Loss of an Eye.

At the same Assizes an action brought by plaintiff, a machinist, to recover damages for the loss of an eye through being struck by the flying portion of a tool or punch from a slot machine while in the employ of defendants, was settled by the payment to plaintiff of $1,875 and costs.

(Pilkington *v.* M.C.R.; April 22, 1908; Magee, J,)

Picketing at Brantford.

Bruce Swart and Dominique Sestie, two striking moulders formerly employed at the Buck Stove Works, were fined $10 each in the Police Court at Brantford recently on a charge of assaulting George P. Buck, and endeavouring to prevent Mr. Buck from conveying a strike breaker into the shop.

(Rex *v.* Swart *et al.*; April 22, 1908; Livingston, P.M.)

Before the same tribunal six Union moulders, who were charged with besetting the Buck works, were discharged on promising to help the police in future in maintaining order.

(April 23, 1908.)

At the same place Roxy Farrell, strike breaker, who was quartered at the Buck works, was fined $50 and costs for pointing a revolver at George Battye, a striking moulder.

(April 30, 1908.)

Damages for Broken Back.

Plaintiff, a young tinsmith, brought action at the Toronto Assizes recently to recover damages from defendants, his former employers, for personal injuries sustained by him in the course of his employment. The action was brought at common law and under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the amount of damage sought was $5,000. The negligence charged against defendants consisted in the defendants' foreman instructing plaintiff to enter a large galvanized pipe fourteen feet above the floor, which was only held by one rivet. When plaintiff entered the pipe it fell and plaintiff's back was broken. In giving judgment in plaintiff's favour, the presiding judge said that he regretted that the negligence, being that of a fellow servant, he could not give judgment

under the claim at common law, otherwise he would have allowed the sum of $5,000. As it was, however, plaintiff could only recover under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and under it he would be limited to a recovery for $1,500, for which sum he ordered judgment to be entered. His Lordship took occasion to say that he had never heard of a case in which a man's life had been so recklessly risked as was plaintiff's by his foreman in the case in hand.

(Johnson *v.* Dillon Co.; April 30, 1908; Mulock, C. J.)

Operator Drunk on Duty.

A telegraph operator named Russell, from the United States, entered the employ of the C. P. R. He was found one Sunday night to be intoxicated while on duty at Mackeys, east of North Bay. He was arrested and brought before the Magistrate at North Bay, convicted and sentenced to three months in jail.

(Rex *v.* Russell; April 15, 1908; Martin, P.M.)

Labour Gazette, July, 1908.

Mechanics' Lien Case.

In an appeal from a decision from the County Judge of Simcoe in a mechanics' lien action on an abandoned contract, the Divisional Court held that the 20 per cent. up to which the owner was liable, should be calculated on the basis of the price to be paid for the whole contract, that the County Judge was wrong in his interpretation of the Act, and that there must be a new trial.

(Cole *v.* Pearson; 11th May, 1908; Divisional Court.)

Picketing not Illegal.

In connection with the strike of union moulders at the Buck Stove Works at Brantford, the police at the request of the firm interfered with picketing which was being done by union men in the vicinity of the works, where non-union men who had taken the place of strikers were quartered. Union men were summoned for besetting the works, and, as a result one hundred of them were committed for trial, waiving a hearing before the Police Magistrate. At the trial at the June Sessions of the Peace, at Brantford, two sample cases were taken up. The evidence showed that the men had maintained pickets in the vicinity of the works, but had not compelled anyone to cease working. The Crown contended that the case was difficult to prove, but that by their acts in besetting the works the men showed motive or desire to interfere with strikebreakers. The defence claimed the picketing was only for the purpose of getting information regarding the strike. The presiding Judge held that picketing was not illegal providing the men did not beset the works with a view to compelling others to abstain from doing lawful work. There was, he said, no evidence of restraint or compulsion. There were authorities to support this conclusion. Accordingly, he dismissed the two cases in question and the remainder of the cases were dropped by the Crown.

(Rex *v.* Striking Moulders, June 10, 1908; Hardy, County Judge.)

Labour Gazette, August, 1908.

Release Held not Binding.

Action for damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in defendant's saw mill in Ottawa, where plaintiff was working as a carpenter in the service of the defendant, owing as alleged to the negligence of the latter. Defend-

ant, besides resisting the action on the merits, pleaded a release of the causes of action. Plaintiff was injured on November 20, 1907, and his arm was amputated on that or the following day. Defendant called to see him at the hospital on December 2, and condoled with him on the loss of his arm but there was nothing said about a settlement. On December 9. when defendant made his second visit, being the occasion on which the release by plaintiff was obtained, defendant spoke to plaintiff about his condition, and said he intended giving him $100, and would take him into his employment and do what he could by providing him with work as long as he was able to retain him. Evidence was given by the attending physician that on the date of the signing of the release plaintiff was incapable, owing to his condition, of transacting business requring consideration. Plaintiff supposed that a cheque for $100, which defendant left with him on the date mentioned, was intended for the payment of his doctor's bill. Defendant admitted that the object in securing the release was his fear that plaintiff would consult a solicitor and an action might be brought and a verdict recovered against him. The release did not contain any provision for future employment of plaintiff by defendant, although such future employment was held out as part of the consideration for the release and therefore the release did not contain the whole terms of the bargain as detailed by the defendant himself. Having regard to all these circumstances the presiding Judge held that the release formed no bar to plaintiff's recovery in the action. On the merits of the case the Judge said that it was a most dangerous part of the machinery and should have been guarded and there was no want of reasonable care on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant being guilty of a violation of the Factories Act in not having this dangerous part of the machinery guarded, was liable at common law, and damages were assessed at $3,000.

(Lennox *v.* McAuliffe ; May 23, 1908 ; MacMahon, J.)

Brakeman Awarded Damages.

Action for damages for loss of his arm by plaintiff while coupling a locomotive and tender to an oil tank. In his judgment the Judge said:— "The provision in the Railway Act was intended to obviate the great danger to life and limb to which brakemen were exposed by being obliged to go between the ends of the cars in order to make the couplings. And as it has been shown that the tender and the tank car could not be automatically coupled by reason of the defects in both there has been a breach of the statutory duty, and as the plaintiff was injured as a result of that breach, he is entitled to recover as at common law. Plaintiff was at the time he was injured 38 year old. The average wages of a senior brakeman are $75 a month and that is what the plaintiff earned. As the plaintiff is entitled to recover at common law, I assess the damages at $4,500. The defendants will pay the plaintiff's costs.

(Darrant *v.* C.P.R. Co.; June 13, 1908 ; MacMahon, J.)

Dangerous and Defective Machine.

Action by plaintiff, the widow of the late John Joseph Cotie, who was employed at the defendant's mill for extracting turpentine from pine stumps, at Barry's Bay, in the County of Renfrew, to recover damages for his death. Cotie was on March 9, 1907, working at a slab cutter or hogger in the mill, and was instantly killed by the bursting of the machine which, it was alleged was old and second hand, and was defective in its construction, and was badly cracked to the knowledge of defendants' foreman. The judge

held that the defendants ought to have known of the improper conditions existing, as the vibration of the machinery was made manifest on March 7, and the want of power of the engine was known to Scobie, the engineer. He assessed the damages at $4,500, to be apportioned $2,000 to the widow and $1,250 to each of the two children, with costs against defendants.

(Cotie *v.* Canada Turpentine Co.; June 26, 1908; MacMahon, J.)

Gross Ingratitude.

Plaintiff was employed as a painter by defendant, and in May, 1907, was painting a ceiling in an office in Toronto, when he jumped on one of the planks of the scaffold, causing it to break. He fell to the ground, fracturing a leg and breaking some bones in one of his feet. While he was in the hospital the defendant paid all his expenses, and supplied him with money, and on his recovery offered to re-employ him. At the conclusion of plaintiff's case, the presiding Judge suggested that the parties might get together and arrive at an amicable settlement. This did not appear to suit the plaintiff and the trial proceeded. After hearing the evidence for the defendant his lordship dismissed the action, remarking:—"It was an act of gross ingratitude on the part of this plaintiff, after his employer had generously stepped forward and paid his hospital expenses and doctor's bill, besides giving him money to help him over his misfortune, for him to attempt to obtain damages by means of legal action for an accident for which he was himself entirely responsible."

(Anketeld *v.* Robinson; June 12, 1908; Riddell, J.)

Damages for Death of Son.

At the Hamilton Spring Assizes an action was brought by the father of a deceased employee of defendants to recover damages for his death, caused as alleged by the negligence of defendants. Deceased was a workman in the employ of defendants, contractors for the Hamilton Railway Co., and was killed by the explosion of dynamite. A jury found in plaintiff's favour with $500 damages.

(Dini *v.* Nicholson & Riley; May 21, 1908; Mulock, C. J.)

Dishonest Employment Methods.

William Plewes, foreman for Kelly & Co., contractors, was recently in the Police Court, at Toronto, on a charge of obtaining the sum of $1 each from 13 Italians upon his promise to obtain them employment. It was alleged that after employing them for a day or two he discharged them without cause. For the defence it was claimed that Plewes had reimbursed the men by giving them pay checks for time they had not worked. The Crown finally consented to withdraw the charge of defrauding the Italians on the condition that the money collected from them, $11 in all, was paid back. The foreman was discharged by his employers.

(Rex *v.* Plewes; May 23, 1908; Denison, P.M.)

Michael Poull was recently convicted on a charge of fraud in connection with bringing some 50 Poles and Russian Jews to Oshawa, on the pretence that he would procure work for them at the Oshawa canning factory. The manager of the factory swore that although the accused had worked with him for two weeks he had no authority to engage men; in fact the factory was not in need of men. Poull was sentenced to 21 days in jail by the Police Magistrate at Whitby.

(Rex *v.* Poull; July 3, 1908.)

Strikers Committed for Trial on Charge of Rioting.

In connection with the strike of union moulders at the works of the Moffatt Stove Co., at Weston, 13 strikers have been committed for trial on a charge of rioting. The original charge was one of assault on a member of the firm and six non-union employees in the works as they were returning from church on the evening of Sunday, June 21. Sixteen men in all were included in the charge but the Magistrate decided that there was no evidence to connect three of the accused with the offence, and they were discharged.

(Rex *v.* McCuaig *et al.*; July 3, 1908; Ellis, P.M., West Toronto.)

Labour Gazette, September, 1908.

Privy Council on Metallic Roofing Co. Case.

This litigation arose out of a strike by employees of the Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd., in Toronto. The defendants were eight men, who were sued by the company, on their own behalf, on behalf of the members of a local Trade Union, and also on behalf of the members of another union of wider scope. The statement of claim alleged that the defendants had conspired to injure the plaintiffs in the conduct of their business, and the first complaint was that in pursuance of the conspiracy the union called out the plaintiff's men, who in obediance to the call went out on strkie. Before McMahon, J., and a jury the plaintiff's obtained a verdict and judgment for $7,500, whch was sustained by the Divisional Court and the Ontario Court of Appeal. On an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Sir Arthur Wilson, who pronounced the decision said the learned judge in charging the jury said to them:—"I am going to ask you in the questions which I am submitting, whether any of the union men who were in the plaintiff's employment left the employment of their own volition, of their own free will, and without any regard to the resolution that was passed by the union, because if they did that, that was within their right. But if they left through the resolution that was passed, which provides that within a certain number of days, if the agreement was not signed they would be called out and forced to leave the plaintiff's employment, then there was an illegitimate exercise—that was a power that ought not to be exercised against the Metallic Roofing Co. And if it were exercised to their detriment then the union is liable to damages." The same view is expressed in subsequent passages of the learned judge's charge, and their Lordships think that these passages cannot but have meant to the jury that the calling out of the men on strike by resolutions of the union, if those resolutions were the cause of the strike, was an actionable wrong, without regard to motive, and without regard to the conspiracy alleged. That is an opinion, which in their Lordship's opinion cannot be supported. On the ground of this misdirection, their Lordships think that the verdict and judgment cannot be supported. They will, therefore, humbly advise His Majesty, that the appeal should be allowed, that the judgment below should be discharged and a new trial had, that the respondents should pay the costs in the Court of Appeal and in the Divisional Court, and that the costs of the first trial should abide the result of the new trial. The respondents will pay the costs of this appeal.

(Jose *et al. v.* Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd., appeal; July 30, 1908; Judicial Committee of Privy Council.)

Labour Gazette, October, 1908.

Metallic Roofing Company's Costs.

An application of the Metallic Roofing Company vs, the Toronto Sheet Metal Workers' Union for a stay of execution of the

judgment given by the Privy Council in favour of Jose *et al.*, officers of that union has been refused. The judgment was for the costs of the appeal to the Privy Council, which was decided against the company. It was held by the Court that a judgment of the Privy Council is payable forthwith as soon as the amount is fixed. In the present case the costs amount to about £423. The Privy Council also gave the Union the costs of the two Ontario appeals, but these have not yet been taxed.

Striker Fined.

The Second Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists was fined $3 and costs in the Ottawa Police Court on a charge of using insulting language. It was sworn that he had called one of the strike-breakers a "scab." A charge of trespassing, preferred at the same time was dismissed, as it was not held clear to what part of the railway yards the public had right of access.

Labour Gazette, November, 1908.

Assault on Labour Union Agent.

On October 14, 1908, a decision of interest to labour unions was handed down by Judge Monck in the Divisional Court at Hamilton. Some time ago an agent of the Carpenter's Union endeavoured to induce a non-union carpenter to leave his job and followed him around for that purpose. The latter forcibly ejected the agent from the premises, whereupon the agent summoned him for assault. The Magistrate dismissed the case with costs against the plaintiff. The union appealed, and on October 14, Judge Monck upheld the Magistrate's action.

Labour Gazette, December, 1908.

Alien Labour Case.

At Windsor a plumber residing in Detroit was ordered by the Police Magistrate to cease working on a job on which he was employed, while the case was under advisement.

Death by Electric Shock.

An action was brought recently by Mrs. Mabel Gray and her two children, of Chippewa, for compensation for the death of her husband who was killed while at work on July 18, 1908. The defendants were the Electric Development Co. Plaintiffs claimed that the death was due to electric shock and that defendants had failed to make sure that no electricity could enter the apartment while the deceased was working therein. In summing up the evidence, the judge directed the jury to bring in findings on 13 points. The jury found negligence by Mr. Symes, the superintendent, and assessed the damages at $1,500, the widow $1,000, and each child $250. The Judge ordered that $50 should be paid each year towards maintenance of each child.

TRADE DISPUTES IN ONTARIO.

Labour Gazette, February, 1908.

Strike of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders at Collingwood.

On January 6 a strike of about 450 boilermakers and shipbuilders, employed by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., took place at Collingwood. According to a report received from the company, it was stated that they were compelled, through reduction in prices for their output, to reduce wages 15 per cent., and that the employees refused to accept this reduction. The company, claiming that they were unable to compete against other shipbuilding firms without reducing the cost of labour decided to close their works until better prices prevailed.

Strike of Iron Foundry Workers at Ottawa.

On January 20 18 employees of the Chaudiere Machine and Foundry Co., of Ottawa, declared a strike, refusing to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages. Two days later, a settlement was reached between the company and the whole staff of the shop, numbering 25 men. The terms of the settlement were not reported but it was stated to be in the nature of a a compromise.

Strike of Upholsterers at Guelph.

On January 10 16 upholsterers employed by the firm of Morlock Bros., at Guelph, declared a strike. The dispute arose from a refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of about 10 per cent. in their wages on all old work, and about 40 per cent. on new designs in furniture. One employee was indirectly affected by the dispute. It was alleged by the strikers that the management refused to deal with a committee of their employees, but discharged the members of the committee immediately.

Labour Gazette, March, 1908.

Settlement of Strike of Tailors at Kingston.

On February 6 there was reached a definite settlement of a dispute affecting tailors at Kingston which began on September 23, 1907. The dispute arose from a declaration of the employers for the principle of "open shops," the declaration having been made on the opening of negotiations regarding wage changes. There were 7 firms, 25 male and 50 male workers originally involved in this strike. By the terms of settlement the rate of wages demanded by the Kingston Tailors Union was granted, and the hands returned to work, largely under former conditions. It was reported that the strike cost the Union about $7,000, while the trade of the employers was greatly reduced. The demands of the strikers were granted by two firms in October, and in the following month the other employers claimed that work was going on satisfactorily in their shops.

Strike of Snow Haulers at Ottawa.

On February 4 about 85 snow haulers employed by the Ottawa Street Railway Co. stopped work with the view to obtaining an advance of 20 to 25 cents per load for hauling snow from the street to the dump, in order to compensate for the increased cost of living and of provender for their horses. After some conference between representatives of the company and the men, the increase in pay was conceded and work was resumed on February 6.

Labour Gazette, May, 1908.

Strike of Tunnel Workers at Windsor.

In March about 25 men employed at constructing a tunnel at Windsor stopped work on account of the refusal of the contractors to grant an increase in wages to those working under compressed air. The men demanded $3 for an eight hour day instead of 17½ cents per hour for a ten hour day. The places of those leaving were filled.

Labour Gazette, May, 1908.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Brantford.

On April 1 about 100 iron moulders of the William Buck Stove Co. declared a strike at Brantford. It was alleged by the strikers that the iron was not melted sufficiently and consequently did not run properly into the moulds, causing bad castings, which meant a loss to them, as all bad castings were discounted. On the other hand it was claimed by the employers that this was not the cause of the bad castings, and that they could not be traced directly or indirectly to any negligence of the firm. No settlement of the dispute took place during the month, but an attempt was made by the company to fill the places of the strikers. Several of the striking moulders were arrested when the strike was in progress, charged with watching and besetting the works, and forcibly preventing other men from taking their places.

Strike of Painters at St. Catharines.

On April 1 the journeymen painters of St. Catharines demanded an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour. The demand was immediately conceded by 3 firms employing 10 men, but 3 other firms employing 20 men at first refused and a strike was accordingly declared. On April 11 work was resumed, all the employers having by that time conceded the demands of their men.

Strike of Builders' Labourers at Port Colborne.

On April 1 about 85 builders' labourers employed by the Canadian Portland Cement Co. declared a strike at Port Colborne. According to the company the cause of the dispute was their refusal to grant a demand for an increase in wages, but according to other reports the strikers objected to a reduction in wages to 10 cents an hour. Work was resumed on April 6 at the rate of $1.25 per day, which was the rate prevailing before the strike.

Strike of Builders' Labourers and Bricklayers at Ottawa.

On April 22 about 30 non-union builders' labourers employed in the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building at Ottawa stopped work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 15 to 25 cents an hour. The bricklayers to the number of 25 went out in sympathy with the labourers, and all work on the building was stopped, and was not resumed at the close of the month. It was reported that most of the striking labourers joined the builders' labourers union soon after the bebinning of the dispute.

Strike of Iron Miners at Wilbur.

On April 11 about 36 iron miners declared a strike at Wilbur, the cause of the dispute being their refusal to work later than 4 p.m. on Satur-

days. It was reported by the company that no mining was done between April 11th and 13th, but that men began to work on the 14th. The men claimed that the strike was declared because they wanted an increase in wages, and objected to being required to work on Sunday. Although they offered to put in extra time at night. In the course of the month normal conditions were resumed at the mine, the company having filled most of the places of the strikers.

Strike of Longshoremen at Windsor.

On April 21 about 50 longshoremen at Windsor stopped work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase of wages from 20 to 30 cents per hour. On the following day the places of the strikers were filled and industrial conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

Labour Gazette, June, 1908.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Owen Sound.

On May 7 a strike of freight handlers employed by the C. P. R. took place at Owen Sound on account of disatisfaction with the scale of wages arranged for the present season of navigation, which was a reduction of 2 cents per hour. In the course of two or three days the company brought parties of men from Toronto to take the places of the strikers, accompanied by detectives. On May 11, when an attempt was made to unload a steamer at one of the grain elevators, the strikers proceeding towards the elevator came into collision with the detectives, and in a riot that followed some wounds were inflicted. Quiet was restored by the reading of the Riot Act by the Mayor, who was on board the steamer, and by the stopping of the elevator machinery. A conference was then arranged and an agreement was reached on the basis of 15 cenes for day work, 16 cents for night work, and 20 cents for grain and coal at any hour.

Strike of Bricklayers at Berlin.

On May 1 a strike was declared by the bricklayers and masons at Berlin on account of the refusal of employers to grant a demand for a continuance of the old scale of wages of 40 cents per hour. Work was resumed on May 11, the employers' offer of 35 cents per hour for a 9 hour day being accepted. About 7 firms and 75 men were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Tunnel Workers at Windsor.

On May 18 about 120 men employed in the construction of the Michigan Central Railway tunnel at Windsor, stopped work on account of the refusal of the contractors to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.50 per day. Two days later the places of the strikers were fillled, and the employers reported that the conditions remained the same as before the strike.

Labour Gazette, July, 1908.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Weston.

On May 18 the Moffatt Stove Co., of Weston, notified their employees that on and after that date their wages would be reduced 25 per cent., and the establishment would be conducted as an "open shop." Previous to that time the company had been carrying on work under an agreement with the Iron Moulders' Union, by which the principle of a union shop was recognized, and union wages were paid. It was claimed by the company that when

this agreement was in force they could not compete with the "open shop" firms, who were working under less restricted conditions, and that they had been paying $1.15 per hundred weight as the cost of moulding, while their competitors were paying only 75 cents. As soon as the new change was announced, the union moulders declared a strike, about 40 men going out, according to a report received from their secretary. It was stated that about 85 men were indirectly affected. It was claimed by the company that they had secured a full staff of men to replace the strikers. In the course of the month a number of former employees were prosecuted on a charge of attacking non-unionists who had been engaged by the company.

Strike of Builders' Labourers at Midland.

On June 17 about 250 labourers employed on the construction of a grain elevator at Midland declared a strike on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. On June 22, work was resumed, the damand of the strikers having been conceded. It was stated by the employers that after the dispute the wages of the labourers amounted to 15 cents per hour.

Strike of Tinsmiths at Kingston.

On June 1 about 18 tinsmiths, employed by 7 firms, declared a strike at Kingston on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an 8 hour day, without any reduction in wages. The men had been receiving $2.25 for a day of 9 hours. The strike was terminated on July 1, when work was resumed on the basis of a 9 hour day.

Lockout of Brassworkers at Port Colborne.

On June 8 15 employees of the Monarch Brass Manufacturing Co., of Port Colborne, left the factory after some time had been lost through the stoppage of the machinery, which required adjustment, and went home for the rest of the day, not knowing how long a delay there would be. They were led to take this step on account of a shop rule which reads:—"Employees working on machines will be paid only when the machines are in motion. This applies in case when the machinery is disabled." The next morning the company paid these men their wages, and enclosed the following note with their money:—"You can take your holidays now, and when you have had enough, come and see us in reference to work." A representative of the men then called on the management with a view to settling the difficulty. Two days later the company agreed to take the men back, and on July 12 they returned to work. No change was made in the shop rule on account of which the men had at first left the factory.

Labour Gazette, August, 1908.

Dispute of Plasterers in Toronto.

On July 2 about 350 plasterers employed by 30 firms ceased work in Toronto. It was claimed by the men that the employers refused to renew an agreement expiring on July 1, and announced a reduction in wages from 50 cents to 40 cents an hour, locking out their men on their refusal to accept this reduction. It was reported that the dispute practically terminated on July 28, when all but three firms signed a new agreement restoring the old rate.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Depot Harbour.

On July 13 about 100 freight handlers employed by the T. R. Co. at Depot Harbour declared a strike on the refusal of their demand for an increase in wages. On July 17, the strikers returned to work on the terms prevailing before the strike.

Labour Gazette, September, 1908.

Strike of Machinists, etc., on C. P. R.

On August 5 a strike begun affecting about 8,000 employees of the C. P. R. in the mechanical and car departments at all points in the Dominion where the company's shops are situated. The strike arose from the refusal of the employees to accept the findings in the majority report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to investigate a complaint of the employees against certain changes which the company proposed to make in its shops on the western lines. The chief points of difference between the company and its employees were the classification of boiler makers and the proportionate number of apprentices to be employed.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Hamilton.

On August 5 a strike of Iron Moulders employed by the D. Moore Co., Ltd., took place at Hamilton. The dispute arose from the demand of the men that they should receive the same payment for short length as for long length moulds, the company claiming that they were not entitled to this according to the rules of the shop. The strikers referred the matter in dispute to the headquarters of the International Moulders Union, of which they were members, and it was reported by the company that they returned to work on August 17, under the former conditions on the instructions of an officer of the union.

Strike of Teamsters near Ingersoll.

On August 7 a strike of 20 teamsters engaged in drawing gravel took place near Ingersoll on account of their refusal to comply with instructions to draw seven loads per day; on the following day all but six returned to work on their employers' terms.

Labour Gazette, October, 1908.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Windsor.

On September 1 about 40 freight-handlers employed by the C. P. R. at Windsor declared a strike on account of the refusal of the company to grant their demand for an increase in wages from 20 to 30 cents per hour. Two days later the places of the strikers were filled by men from London, Ont., and elsewhere.

Labour Gazette, November, 1908.

Strike of Labourers near Guelph.

On October 27 about 140 labourers employed on the extension of the waterworks system of Guelph, declared a strike on account of the refusal of their employer to grant a demand for a nine hour instead of a ten hour day. It was claimed by the men that they had to walk four miles a day to work and back again and that they could not therefore work ten hours a

day at this season of the year. On October 29, the men returned to work on the terms prevailing before the strike, the contractor having erected some tents and shacks for their accommodation.

Labour Gazette, December, 1908.

Strike of Shoe Lasters at Aurora.

On November 9 eight shoe lasters employed by the Underhill & Sisman Shoe Manufacturing Co., at Aurora, declared a strike on account of their dissatisfaction with a new schedule of wages put into force on the introduction of new machinery. About 71 other employees were indirectly affected by the dispute. On November 14 work was resumed on the terms first offered by the company, and it was claimed by the firm that all parties were seemingly satisfied, the trouble appearing to have been due to lack of knowledge on the part of the lasters of the working out of the new system.

Labour Gazette, January, 1909.

Strike of Carpenters at Brockville.

A small strike of carpenters engaged on a new building at the asylum occurred at Brockville on December 8. The trouble arose, according to the employer, because the men wanted to shovel snow off the building at 30 cents per hour, while the work was being done by labourers at 16 cents per hour. The secretary of the Carpenters' Union alleged that the men had been laid off without cause any hour in the day with plenty of work on hand, and that they had not been allowed full time for work done. The men returned to work, the employer promising to allow them to work all the time possible and to see that they were paid the full amount for work done.

BRITISH LABOUR NEWS.

Changes in Wages.

The total number of workpeople whose wages were reported to be changed in the quarter ending March 31, 1908, was 625,315, as compared with 964,704 in the corresponding period of 1907. The changes arranged gave 516,783 workpeople a net increase of £21,878 per week, and 108,533 workpeople a net decrease of £6.609 per week. The net effect of the changes was thus an increase of £15,269 per week as compared with an increase of £54,849 per week in the corresponding period of 1907.

Changes in Hours.

The total number of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour in the first quarter of 1908 was 3,597, the net decrease in their working hours being 5,718 per week.

Trade Disputes.

For the first quarter of 1908 the number of trade disputes was 93, the number of workpeople affected was 52,932, and the aggregate duration in working days, 1,797,000, as compared with 137; 37,388 and 426,500 respectively in the corresponding period of 1907.

Lead and Other Poisoning.

During the first quarter of 1908 there were reported 174 cases and 7 deaths from lead and other poisoning and anthrax in factories and work-

shops, as compared with 116 cases and 11 deaths in the corresponding period of 1907. There were also 49 cases and 9 deaths from lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 37 cases and 11 deaths in 1907.

Unemployed.

In the 268 Trade Unions with a net membership of 639,716 making returns, 43,853 or 6.9 per cent were reported as unemployed at the end of March, 1908, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1907.

Changes in Wages.

The total number of work people whose wages were reported to be changed in the six months ending June 30, 1908, was 851,119, as compared with 1,168,443 in the corresponding period of 1907. The changes arranged gave 415,641 work people a net increase of £21,496 per week, and 429,478 a net decrease of £37,743 per week, while the remaining 6,000 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level. The net effect of the changes was thus a decrease of £16,247 per week, as compared with an increase of £115,170 per week in the corresponding period of 1907.

Changes in Hours.

The total number of work people reported as affected by changes in hours of labour in the first six months of 1908, was 10,330, of these 490 had their aggregate working time increased by 117 hours per week, and 9,840 had reductions amounting to 14,200 hours per week.

Trade Disputes.

For the first half of 1908 the number of trade disputes was 200, the number of work people affected, 90,714, and the aggregate duration in working days, 4,220,100, as compared with 276; 68,213 and 984,100 respectively in the corresponding period of 1907.

Lead and Other Poisoning.

During the six months ending June, 1908, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in factories and shops was 371, and of deaths, 19, as compared with 261 cases and 20 deaths in 1907. There were also 94 cases and 13 deaths from lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 74 cases and 22 deaths in 1907.

Unemployed.

In the 268 Trade Unions with a net membership of 653,327 making returns, 53,766, or 8.2 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of June, 1908, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1907.

Federations of Trades Unions and Trades Councils.

The number of Federations of Trades Unions in the United Kingdom in existence at the end of 1906 was 94, with a membership of 2,116,612. This is the gross membership in which some individuals are counted more than once, owing to the Unions to which they belong being affiliated to more than one Federation. The principal individual Federations were the General Federation of Trades Unions, which increased in membership from 478,000 in 1905 to 623,000 in 1906; the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with 333,000 members; and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, with 283,000 members. The first two

of these Federations provide benefit to affiliated Unions in cases of approved disputes. At the end of 1906 there were 240 Trades Councils in existence, as compared with 236 in 1905 and 169 in 1897. The affiliated membership in 1906 was 938,000, as compared with 906,000 in 1905, and 714,000 in 1897.

Co-operative Societies.

At the fortieth annual Co-operative Congress a report that was presented stated that 1,566 co-operative societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,434,085 had made returns to the Co-operative Union for the year 1907. Their total share capital amounted to £32,055,229, the total trade to £105,717,699, and the profit to £12,003,341.

Co-operation in Ireland.

Returns from co-operative societies for production and distribution in Ireland show that 472 societies were at work during the year 1906. Their total membership at the end of 1906 was 71,081, (consisting of 70,887 individual members and 194 societies) their total share and loan capital amounted to £349,144 (£180,018 shares and £169,126 loans) and their reserve and insurance funds to £97,623. Their sales during the year amounted to £2,271,694, and the profit, including interest on share capital, amounted to £46,616. Compared with 1905, an increase is shown of 45 societies, of 5,225 members, of £14,922 in share and loan capital, of £29,970 in the reserve and insurance funds, of £393,108 in total sales, and of £10,779 in the amount of profit. The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 2,394, of whom 1,905 were employed in production.

Unemployed.

In the 257 Trades Unions with a net membership of 593,444 making returns, 55,793 or 9.4 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of September, 1908, as compared with 4.6 per cent at the end of September, 1907.

Changes in Wages.

The total number of workpeople whose wages were reported to be changed in the first nine months of 1908, was 899,983, as compared with 1,200,217 in the corresponding period of 1907. The changes arranged gave 61,298 work people a net increase of £4,344 per week, and 458,895 work people a net decrease of £59,276 per week, while the remaining 379,790 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level. The net effect of the changes was thus a decrease of £54,932 per week as compared with an increase of £180,274 per week in the corresponding period of 1907.

Changes in Hours.

The total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labour in the first nine months of 1908 was 15,949. Of these 3,099 had their aggregate working time increased by 13,186 hours per week, and 12,850 had reductions amounting to 22,044 hours per week.

Trade Disputes.

For the first nine months of 1908 the number of trade disputes was 284, the number of workpeople involved was 246,975, and the aggregate duration in working days, 6,369,300, as compared with 419; 110,818; and 1,596,000 respectively, in the corresponding period of 1907.

Lead and Other Poisoning.

During the first nine months of 1908 the total number of cases of poisoning and anthrax was 563, as compared with 432 in 1907. The number of deaths during the same period was 28, as compared with 33 in 1907. In addition there were 158 cases of lead poisoning and 27 deaths among house painters and plumbers during the first nine months of 1908, as compared with 122 cases and 30 deaths in the corresponding period of 1907.

Changes in Wages.

The number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages during 1908 was 908,627, of whom 63,802 received advances computed as amounting to £4,589 per week, and 465,035 sustained decreases amounting to £66,486 per week. The remaining 379,790 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level at the end as the beginning of the year. The net results of all the changes taking effect during the year was thus a reduction computed at £61,897 per week.

Changes in Hours.

The changes in weekly hours of labour taking effect in 1908 affected only 21,000 workpeople. Of these 3,000 had their aggregate working time increased by 5,500 hours per week, and 18,000 had reductions amounting to 26,000 hours per week.

Labour Disputes.

The number of disputes causing stoppage of work in 1908 was 382, involving directly and indirectly 291,046 work people, with an aggregate duration of over 10¾ million working days.

Unemployed.

In the 416 unions with a net membership of 679,060 making returns, 61,619, or 9.1 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of December, 1908, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at the end of 1907.

Industrial Diseases.

During the twelve months of 1908, the total number of cases of lead and other poisoning and of anthrax in factories was 727, as compared with 653 in 1907. The number of deaths was 40 in 1908 and also in 1907. In addition there were 239 cases of lead poisoning, including 44 deaths; among house painters and plumbers during 1908, as compared with 174 cases, including 39 deaths, during 1907.

AUSTRIA.

Trades Unions.

Statistics of Trades Unions for 1907, say the Central Unions number 49, as in 1906. The number of local Unions was 5,030, as compared with 4,062 in 1906. The District Unions decreased from 89 in 1906 to 77 in 1907. The total number of organizations has increased from 4,200 in 1906 to 5,136 in 1907. The total membership at the end of December, 1907, was 501,094, as compared with 448,270 in 1906. The total receipts of the Trades Unions in 1907

amounted to £338,365, and the total expenditure to £297,822, the corresponding totals for 1906 being £290,932 and £233,742. The foregoing figures are exclusive of "strike funds," for which a sum of £136,822 was collected and £76,066 disbursed in 1907, the total available for distribution under this head at the end of the year being £106,589.

FRANCE.

Reduced Hours of Labour.

By a decree of August, 1908, the hours of labour in the government military workshop have been decreased to 8½ hours per day.

Trades Unions.

On January 1st, 1907, there were 5,322 Trades Unions in France, with a total membership of 896,012, as compared with 4,857, with a membership of 836,134, on the corresponding date of 1906. Thus, compared with the previous year, the number of unions and their membership showed respective increases of 9.6 per cent. and 7.2 per cent. During the period of ten years, 1898 to 1907, both the number of unions and their membership have more than doubled.

GERMANY.

Workmen's Insurance.

A return giving the latest available statistics in regard to workmen's insurance, says:—The total number of persons insured against sickness in 1905 was 11,903,000. The number of "cases" compensated during the same year was 4,848,000; the average amount of compensation per case was £2 11s. 11d. Employers contributed, £4,595,000 and work people, £8,806,000, during the year. No contribution was made by the State. The total expenses were £14,029,000 and the accumulated funds amounted to £11,117,000 at the end of the vear. The figures for old age and invalidity relate to the year 1906. The estimated number of persons insured in that year was 14,000,000. The number of new pensions granted was 134,056; 110.969 for old age, 12,421 for permanent invalidity, and 10,666 for provisional invalidity. The total number of pensions in course of payment on January 1, 1907, was 962,277; 125,603 for old age, 814,575 for permanent invalidity and 22,099 for provisional invalidity. Employers and work people each contributed £4,182,500 during the year. In addition, the State granted £2,397,000, being £2 10s. per annum for each pension direct to the pensioners, this grant not being paid into the insurance fund. The total receipts—excluding State grants—were £10,550,000; total expenses, £6,569,000; accumulated funds, £65,078,000. The average payment per case was £7 18s. 1d. for old age; £8 0s. 2d. for permanent invalidity, and £8 0s. 7d. for provisional invalidity.

ITALY.

Emigration and Return.

According to the return of the Italian Emigration Department for 1907, the number of persons leaving Italian forts and the port of Navre in France for trans-oceanic countries was 397,704 (including 25,125 not of Italian nationality) as compared with 440,338 (of whom 25,619 were not Italians) in 1906, a decrease of 42,634 or 9.7 per cent. The greatest number of emi-

grants left the ports in March, 53,966, and April, 54,614, and the least in January, 13,722, and December, 11,317. In 302,484 cases, 70.6 per cent. of the whole, the United States was the destination of the emigrants. The number of persons who, having emigrated from Italy to trans-oceanic countries, returned from such countries and landed at Italian ports, was 233,979; of whom 162,278, or 69.4 per cent. came from the United States. In the previous year, 159,949 persons returned, of whom 106,620 came from the United States. The large increase in the number returning from the United States in 1907 as compared with the previous year is stated to be due to the depression caused by the financial crisis.

Trades Unions.

At the beginning of 1908 there were in Italy 22 Trade Federations with 2.550 branches and a membership of 191,599. as compared with 21 Trade Federations, 2,045 branches and 204,271 members at the beginning of 1907.

NORWAY.

Aiding the Unemployed.

By a law passed on June 12th, 1906, it was provided that any unemployed benefit fund complying with certain conditions should have refunded to it by the State one-fourth of the amount which it had paid to its members in unemployed benefits. A law dated July 25th, 1908, increased the proportion to be repaid by the State from one-fourth to one-third.

CITIES IN ONTARIO.

Names of Mayors from Date of Incorporation to the Year 1908.

BELLEVILLE, INCORPORATED 1878.

Alexander Robertson 1878-9
R. S. Patterson 1880-1
Nelson Lingham.....1882-3
Jas. W. Dunnett.....1884-5
H. McIninch 1886
W. H. Biggar.....1887
Dr. B. S. Wilson.....1888
W. J. Diamond.....1889
George S. Tickell 1890
E. Guss Porter 1891
C. Bogart 1892
F. S. Wallbridge.....1893
J. E. Walmsley.....1894-5-6
J. W. Johnson 1897-8-9-0
R. J. Graham 1901-2-3
W. W. Chown.....1904
Chas. N. Sulman.....1905-6-7
A. McFee 1908
L. W. Marsh 1909

BRANTFORD, INCORPORATED 1877.

James W. Digby, M.D.....1877
Robert Henry 1878-9
Reginald Henwood, M. D.....1880-1
William Watt.....1882-3
W. J. Scarfe.....1884-5
C. B. Heyd 1886
Robert Henry 1887
C. B. Heyd.....1888-9
S. G. Read.....1890-1
Levi Secord, M. D.....1892-3
George Watt.....1894-5
Thomas Elliott 1896-7
W. G. Reymond.....1898-9
H. Cockshutt.....1899-'0
D. B. Wood 1901 2
M. K. Halloran 1903-4
C. H. Waterous 1905-6
J. W. Bowlby, K.C.....1907-8
W. Burrows.....1909

CHATHAM, INCORPORATED 1895.

Manson Campbell.....1895-6
Henry Smyth 1897
H. A. Patterson.....1898
T. A. Smith .....1899-'0
G. W. Sulman.....1901-2
W. E. McKeough.....1903-4
George W. Cowan 1905
W. S. Marshall 1906
Wm. Stone.....1907
Thos. Scullard.....1908
W. H. Westman.....1909

FORT WILLIAM, INCORPORATED 1907.

James Murphy 1907-8
L. L. Peltier 1909

GUELPH, INCORPORATED 1879.

George Howard.....1879
George Sleeman 1880-1-2
Caleb Chase 1883-4
Wm. Stevenson.....1885-6
A. H. Macdonald.....1887-8
Thomas Gowdy.....1889-90
Thomas Goldie 1891
Thomas Goldie } 1892
George Sleeman }
W. G. Smith.....1893-4
John A. Lamprey 1895-6
James Hewer.....1897-8
R. E. Nelson .....1899-'0
John Kennedy 1901-2
John H. Hamilton.....1903-4
George Sleeman.....1905-6
John Newstead.....1907-8
G. Hastings.....1909

HAMILTON, INCORPORATED 1847.

Colin C. Ferrie 1847
Geo. C. Tiffany 1848
W. L. Diston.....1849
John Fisher.....1850
John R. Holden 1851
Nehemiah Ford.....1852
W. G. Kerr. 1853
James Cummings, 3 months.....1854
Chas. Magill, 9 months 1854-5
Jas. Cummings.....1856
John F. Moore 1857
Geo. H. Mills.....1858
Henry McKinstry.....1859-60-1
Robt. McElroy.....1862-3-4
Chas. Magill 1865-6
Benjamin E. Charlton.....1867
Hutchinson Clark.....1868
Jas. E. O'Reilly.....1869
George Murison.....1870
D. B. Chisholm 1871-2
Benjamin E. Charlton 1873-4
George E. Roach 1875-6
F. E. Kilvert.....1877-8
Jas. E. O'Reilly.....1879-80-1
Chas. Magill 1882-3
J. J. Mason.....1884-5
Alex. McKay 1886-7
Wm. Doran.....1888-9
David McLellan 1890-1
Peter C. Blaicher 1892-3
A. D. Stewart 1894-5
Geo. E. Tuckett.....1896
Ed. A. Colquhoun.....1897-8
J. V. Teetzel.....1899-'0
John S. Hendrie.....1901-2
W. J. Morden 1903-4
S. D. Biggar 1905-6
T. J. Stewart 1907-8
J. I. McLaren.....1909

KINGSTON, INCORPORATED 1846.

John Counter.....1846
Thomas Kirkpatrick 1847
William Fore, Jr.....1848
Francis Manning Hill 1849
John Counter.....1850
Francis Manning Hill 1851
Jahn Counter.....1852-3
John Flannagan 1854
John Counter 1855
O. S. Gildersleeve.....1856

Names of Mayors.—*Continued.*

KINGSTON.—***Continued.***

George Davidson.....1857
John Flannigan 1858
O. S. Strange.....1859-'0
O. S. Gildersleeve 1861-2
John Creighton.....1863-4-5
John Bredin.....1866-7-8
William Robinson.....1869-'0
Arch. Livingston 1871
S. T. Drennan 1872
H. Cunningham 1873
Michael Sullivan 1874-5
Byron M. Britton.....1876
John McKelvey.....1877
John McIntyre.....1878
C. F. Gildersleeve 1879
Robert J. Carson 1880
E. J. B Pense.....1881
John Gaskin.....1882
Charles Livingstone.....1883
Jas. McCammon.....1884
Edw. H. Smythe.....1885
John L. Whiting 1886
John Carson.....1887
Jas. D. Thompson.....1888-9
W. M. Drennan.....1890-1
D. M. McIntyre.....1892
N. C. Polson 1893
John Herald, M.D.....1894
Clark W. Wright 1895
Robert F. Elliott.....1896
J. S. Skinner.....1897
C. Livingston 1898
E. Ryan, M.D. 1899
J. A. Minnes 1900
R. E. Kent.....1901
J. M. Shaw.....1902
J. H. Bell.....1903-4
R. N. F. McFarlane.....1905
J. McDonald Mowatt.....1906-7
A. E. Ross M.D. 1908
D. Cooper.....1909

LONDON, INCORPORATED 1855.

Murray Anderson.....1855
William Barker.....1856
Elijah Leonard.....1857
David Glass.....1858
William McBride 1859
James Moffatt.....1860
F. E. Cornish.....1861-2-3-4
David Glass.....1865-6
Frank Smith.....1867
Wm. S. Smith.....1868
John Christie.. } 1869
S. H. Graydon }
S. H. Graydon.....1870
J. M. Cousins 1871
John Campbell 1872
A. McCormick.....1873
Benjamin Cronyn.....1874-5
D. C. McDonald.....1876
Robert Pritchard 1877
Robert Lewis.....1878-9
John Campbell 1880-1
E. Meredith.....1882-3
C. S. Hyman.....1884
Henry Beecher.....1885
T. D. Hodgins.....1886
James Cowan.....1887-8
George Taylor 1889-90-1
W. M. Spencer 1892
E. T. Essery 1893-4
John W. Little 1895-6-7
John D. Wilson, M.D.....1898-9
Frederick G. Rumball.....1900-1
Adam Beck.....1902-3-4
Cl. T. Campbell M.D.....1905
J. C. Judd.....1906-7
Sam Stevley.....1908-9

NIAGARA FALLS, INCORPORATED 1903.

George Hannan.....1903-4
Wm. Phemister.....1905
Robert P. Slater.....1906-7
R. F. Carter.....1908
R. P. Slater.....1909

OTTAWA, INCORPORATED 1854.

J. B. Lewis.....1855-6-7
Edward McGillivray 1858-9
Alexander Workman.....1860-1-2
Henry J. Friel.....1863
M. K. Dickenson.....1864-5-6
Robert Lyon.....1867
Henry J. Friel 1868-9
John Rochester.....1870-1
E. Martineau.....1872-3
J. P. Featherston 1874-5
G. B. L. Fellows.....1876
W. H. Waller.....1877
C. W. Bangs 1878
C. H. Mackintosh.....1879-80-1
P. St. Jean.....1882-3
C. T. Bate.....1884
Francis McDougal.....1885-6
McLeod Stewart.....1887-8
Jacob Erratt 1889-90
Thos. Birkett.....1891
Olivier Durocher 1892-3
George Cox.....1894
Wm. Borthwick.....1895-6
Samuel Bingham.....1897-8
Thos. Payment.....1899-'0
W. D. Morris.. } 1901
Jas. Davidson.. }
Fred Cook.....1902-3
J. A. Ellis.....1904-5-6
D'Arcy Scott 1907-8
C. Hopewell.....1909

PETERBOROUGH, INCORPORATED 1905.

Henry Best.....1905-6
R. F. McWilliams 1907
Harry Rush 1908-9

PORT ARTHUR, INCORPORATED 1907.

G. O. P. Clavet.....1907
J. J. Carrick 1908
I. Matthews 1909

Names of Mayors.—*Continued*

STRATFORD, INCORPORATED 1885.

William Jordan.....1885
Chas. J. McGregor 1886-7
Henry S. Butler.....1888-9
John Brown.....1890-1
Elijah Hodgins 1892
John C. Monteith.....1893-4
Wm. Davidson 1895-6
John O'Donoghue.....1897-8
James Hodd.....1899-'0
James Stamp.....1901-2
William Hepburn.....1903-4
W. J. Furguson 1905-6
Wm. Gordon 1907-8
D. S. Dingman 1909

ST. CATHARINES, INCORPORATED 1876.

Calvin Brown.....1876
Luceus S. Oille 1878
Henry Carlisle.....1879
Patrick Larkin.....1882
R. H. Smith 1884
Henry A. King.....1885
John E. Cuffe 1887
John B. McIntyre.....1889
Edwin Goodman.....1891
Donald Robertson.....1893
John C. Rykert.....1895
Wm. B. Gilleland.....1897
M. Y. Keating.....1899
John B. McIntyre 1901
Wm. B. Burgoyne.....1903
A. W. Marquis.....1904
Theo. Sweet.....1905
Andrew Riddell.....1906-7
John S. Campbell, Col.....1908-9

ST. THOMAS, INCORPORATED 1881.

W. C. VanBuskirk.....1881-2
E. W. Custin 1883
E. Horton.....1884-5
J. E. Smith 1886
John Midgely.....1887-8
Israel Morse .....1889-'0
Robert McCully.....1891-2
George L. Oill 1893-4
W. E. Idsardi.....1895-6
F. W. Wright.....1897-8
P. Meehan .....1899-'0
S. Chant 1901-2
C. F. Maxwell.....1903-4
Thomas Meek 1905
Calvin Lawrence 1906-7
Geo. Geddes.....1908-9

TORONTO, INCORPORATED 1834.

William Lyon Mackenzie.....1834
Robt. Baldwin Sullivan.....1835
Thos. D. Morrison 1836
George Gurnett.....1837
John Powell.....1838-9-'0
George Munro.....1841
Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C....1842-3-4
Wm. H. Boulton 1845-6-7
George Gurnett.....1848-9-'0
John G. Bowes.....1851-2-3
J. G. Beard.....
J. B. Robinson.....1854
G. W. Allan.....1855
J. B. Robinson 1856
John Hutchinson.....1857
W. H. Boulton....
D. B. Read, Q.C....1858
Adam Wilson, Q.C.....1859
Adam Wilson, Q.C. ..
John Carr, Pres.....1860
J. G. Bowes.....1861-2-3
F. H. Medcalf 1864-5-6
James E. Smith.....1867-8
S. B. Harman.....1869
S. B. Harman.....
G. D'Arcy Boulton, Pres. 1870
Joseph Sheard.....1871-2
Alexander Manning.....1873
F. H. Medcalf.....
John Baxter, Pres..1875
Angus Morrison, Q.C.....1876
Angus Morrison, Q.C.
P. G. Close, Pres.....1877
Angus Morrison, Q.C.....1878
James Beatty, Jr. Q.C.....1879-80
W. B. McMurich.....1881-2
A. R. Boswell.....1883-4
Alexander Manning.....1885
W. H. Howland. 1886-7
E. F. Clarke.....1888
E. F. Clarke .....
John McMillan, Pres...1889
E. F. Clarke.....1890-1
R. J. Fleming.....1892-3
Warring Kennedy.....1894-5
R. J. Fleming.....1896
R. J. Fleming .....
John Shaw.....1897
John Shaw.....1898-9
E. A. Macdonald 1900
O. A. Howland 1901-2
Thos. Urquhart.....1903-4-5
Emerson Coatsworth.....1906-7
Joseph Oliver.....1908-9

WEST TORONTO, INCORPORATED 1908.

A. W. Baird.....1908-9

WINDSOR, INCORPORATED 1892.

O. E. Fleming..... 1892-3
J. H. Beattie 1894
D. Willis Mason.....1895-6
John Davis.....1897-8-9-'0-1
J. F. Smythe.....1902
J. W. Drake..... 1903-4-5
Ernest S. Wigle.....1906-7-8-9

WOODSTOCK, INCORPORATED 1901.

John Mearns 1901-2
John White 1903-4
James S. Scarff 1905
John Butler 1906-7
R. G. Sawtell.....1908-9

APPENDIX.

The following returns were received too late for insertion in their proper places or in the tables.

Municipal.

Clinton, Tn.,—Good opening for agricultural implement factory or iron working of any description; the town has a plant and will negotiate on favourable terms. About $10,000 was expended on new buildings. Amount expended on permanent improvements about $4,300, of which $1,800 was for a stone crushing outfit. Amount expended on sanitation about $850, of which $250 was for drainage and $600 for maintaining dry earth closet system. J. L. Macpherson, Town Clerk, Clinton.

Organized Labour.

Name,—Ottawa Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5. Organized Jan. 20, 1879; total membership 45; average earnings per week, $17.50; average earnings per hour, 36cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 42½; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid, some weekly, some fortnightly; no idle days; difference in wages between members and non-members, $7 or $8 a week; no cash benefits no special work for members such as reading room, &c.; not incorporated or registered. President, W. R. Walmsley, Printing Bureau, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa; meets second Monday in month.

Manufactures.

Sawmill,—Capital $475,000; number of days in operation, 275; gross value, of product, $576,000; production increased 15 per cent; taxes paid, $727; insurance paid, $10,120; amount invested in permanent repairs and plant enlargement; $15,000; other uncontrollable expenses $23,000; total number of employees 578; total wages paid, $152,290; total number of salaried clerks and officials, 8 total salaries paid, $10,420; wages unchanged; average yearly earnings, $277.66 average daily rate of pay, $1.01; per cent wages of product, 28; per cent cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, &c., and profit, 72.

Public Utilities.

The town of Meaford reported too late for insertion in this table, that its water works cost $20,000. The town of Goderich reported that it owns and operates water works and electric light plant but did not give their value. The town of Trenton has water works but did not make any report. These have to be added to the $29,414,138, the total given in the table on page 79.

An Oxford County Road near Ingersoll. Built in 1908 with crushed gravel. Note the neatly trimmed sides of this road.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

Highway Improvement

Ontario

1909

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO;
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1909

WARWICK BROS' & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

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To His Honour HON. J. M. GIBSON,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the annual report of A. W. Campbell, relating to Highway Improvement in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. REAUME,

Minister of Public Works

To The Honourable J. O. REAUME,

Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the annual report on Highway Improvement in Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

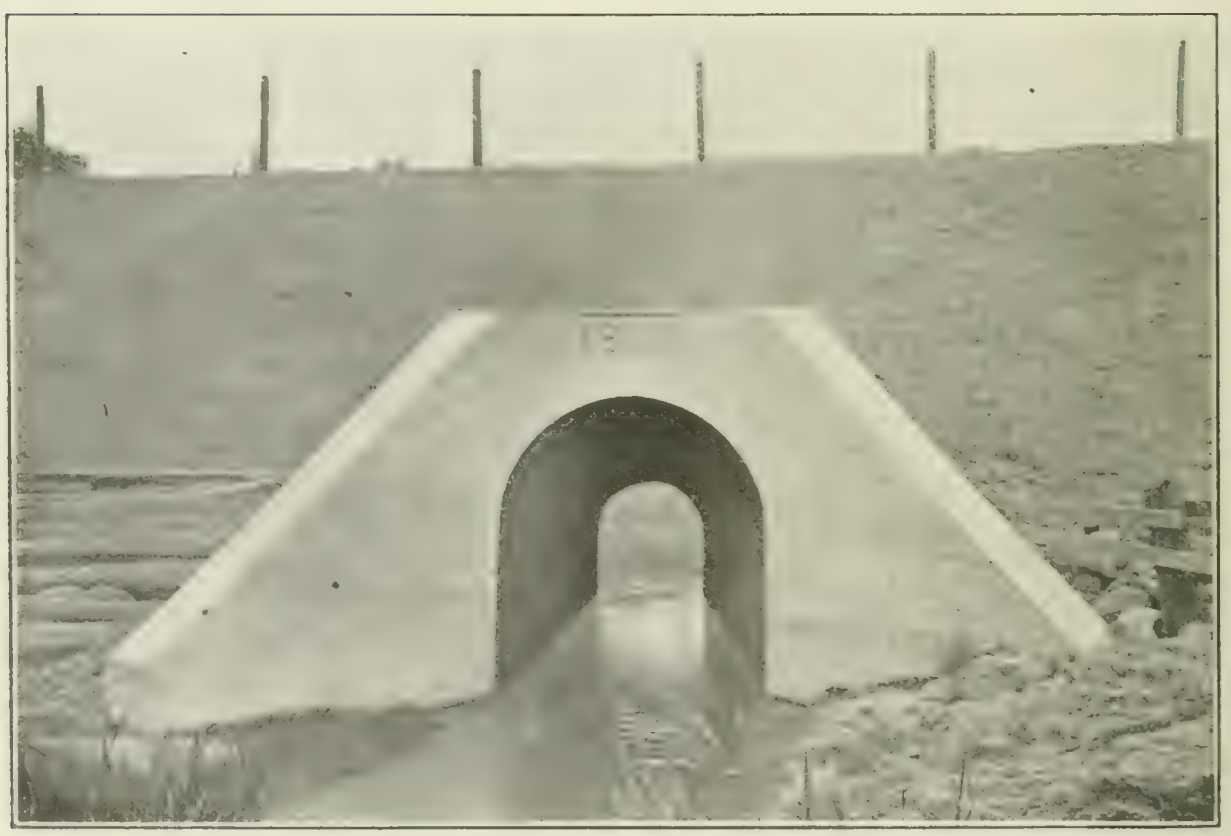
Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL,

Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
February 1st, 1909.

Old Wooden Bridge on McDougall Road, Renfrew.



Permanent Arch and Fill, replacing the old McDougall Road Bridge, Renfrew.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

THE ROADS OF ONTARIO.

The time lost, the energy wasted, and the discomfort caused by bad roads, if directed to road construction would quickly build, for Ontario, a magnificent system of good country highways.

All food stuffs of the world, all materials of trade and commerce, pass over the common roads. That is a summary which suggests the magnitude of the road problem. It is a fact that will bear earnest reflection. Both producer and consumer are concerned and it is of world-wide consequence, The traffic of railways is the summing up of what has passed over the common roads. The cost of railway and water transportation has been lessened to a degree from which little more in point of economy can be expected. There is now much more to be gained by lessening the cost of transportation over the country roads.

Concrete Arch near Jordan Harbour, at the Agricultural Experimental Station.

While the cost of wagon transportation has for many years been almost at a standstill, railways have been decreasing costs in many ways, not by spending less money, but by spending more. It has cost money to build larger and more powerful engines, to strengthen roadbeds and bridges, to cut down grades, re-locate lines, and lay double tracks on the busier sections. But from this initial cost, economy and efficiency in operation have resulted.

The impassable condition of country roads at certain seasons of the year tends to disorganize commerce and to throw the railway service into confusion. The demand for farm produce is constant throughout the year. The marketing is dependent not so much upon the demand as upon the condition of the roads. There is always a rush to market in the fall—before the roads get bad. The financial stringency in the fall is largely increased by the haste to move the crops, before the roads get bad. At other periods of the year railway traffic fluctuates as much as 50 per cent. as the direct result of the condition of the roads. Demands of this kind upon commerce and upon railway accommodation mean a waste of energy that is profitable to no one. It must be paid for in cash by the consumer and producer.

The Vehicle and Road are one Machine.

The economical and efficient operation of common roads should be kept in view. The idea of operation as applied to railways should be directed to country roads. The first cost has, in general, been the great consideration—the obstacle to a progressive improvement, in keeping with modern advance in other ways. The public have become so accustomed to the mud embargo, as to be blind to its very existence. Roads are not yet in keeping with the vehicles in use, nor to such traffic as natural progress must create.

The vehicle and the roads are but parts of the one machine. The roads of to-day are not equal to their counterpart, the horse-drawn vehicle. Signs are not lacking that in the near future motor vehicles, adapted to the carrying of farm produce rapidly and long distances, will be available. With roads equal to the weight and speed of such a means of transportation, the possibilities as regards farming are tremendous. But a necessary condition to the efficiency of such a vehicle is better roads.

Expenditure and Management.

Ratepayers generally, are possessed of the idea that their roads are now built and maintained almost solely by statute labor, and that if this work is not performed in the most faithful manner no serious crime is committed. They fail to realize, however, that owing to the very imperfect manner of doing the work, municipal councils are obliged to impose a direct money tax. The amount of this tax, the indifference displayed in expending it, and the inferior results produced, comprise one serious phase of the question. The expenditure on country roads in money and labor has amounted to more than $2,000,000 annually.

This large sum is spent on roads in comparatively small amounts throughout the Province, and ratepayers see only these small sums, and in consequence do not realize the enormous total. The expenditure is made, too, with little or no attempt at a broad supervision, with the result that a large proportion is actually wasted and much of the remainder turned to poor account. A part of the expenditure is undoubtedly devoted to a good purpose, but a careful examination of the methods pursued will disclose that owing to faulty administration, careless and inexperienced supervision, and the improper influences which are brought to bear upon those in charge, our system of roadmaking is incompetent, utterly unjust and extravagant, and is almost solely responsible for their poor condition.

This vast expenditure is watched with the closest interest by the ratepayers, and is criticized to the most trifling item. But so much attention is given to "who got the money," that the broader lines upon which the whole expenditure should be made are lost sight of. Better roads and even good roads, do not necessarily mean an increased outlay, but a better administration of the present expenditure.

It has been said that there is no direct cash value to the farmer from a saving of time in driving over the roads; that it does not matter whether he can take one load or two to market in a day; that he has plenty of time to spend in driving over the roads, but has little money to spend in improving them. The day when that argument was effective has gone by. A farmer of to-day who realizes his opportunities, has no more time to waste than has any other business man. The time that users of the roads waste in driving through mud, if expended in road construction would do all the work necessary and we would have the benefit of good roads in addition.

Relation of Country Roads to Towns and Cities.

Cities and towns, in their eagerness for great railway depots and terminals, have forgotten their interest in country roads. The city is the product of the country; the country is not the product of the city. The first roads on the continent were country roads, not city streets. As country roads were first in origin, so they are first in importance. There is too great a tendency among townspeople to overlook the wider application of the question of roads in general. With city paving, there is certainly a greater demand for engineering skill, and the engineering difficulties appear to be farther from solution than is the case with country roads. At the same time, the simplicity of country road construction is not always so real as it appears, and the difficulties are greatly increased by the deficiency of funds with which to overcome them. The same obstacle, it is true, is met with in city paving, and the question becomes in each case, one of

Prince Edward County Stone Road, built in 1908.

obtaining the best results with a minimum or within a limited cost. In view of the strict economy demanded, the construction of country roads, in selection of materials, location, drainage, grading, bridge and culvert building, and the various details, becomes a matter in which the greatest skill is not wasted.

The people in the cities are very apt to urge that, because their pavement cost so much per foot frontage more, because the farmer receives the reciprocal use of the city street in return for the city man's use of the country road, they have, therefore discharged their obligation with regard to roads.

Country road building is, however, a matter of magnitude and expense, as compared with the number and wealth of those upon whom it now commonly rests. Wherever it is left solely to the farmer it will be years before the condition of the roads will be adequate to the complete development of the resources of any country. It is a great public work in which the entire citizenship must bear a part of the cost.

Whether or not the towns and cities discharge their strict duty in the construction of streets within their limits, their prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of the country districts, and it is but a matter of self-interest, of profitable investment, to assist in road building.

If the farmer must come over the roads to the centres of population and the railway station, to dispose of his farm produce, it is equally necessary to the townsman that he should use the roads to draw the merchant's goods back to the farm. It merely happens as a matter of convenience for obvious reasons, that the farmer draws his produce to the town and his purchases back to the farm, instead of the merchant hauling his merchandise to the farmer and the produce of the farm back to the town. The country roads are of quite as much benefit to the townsman as to the farmer. Because the farmer provides horses and wagon, it does not follow that he should build all the roads as well.

Without means of access, a country is useless for production purposes. A farm of highest fertility within fifty miles of Toronto, if there were not roads by which it might be reached, would be as valueless as if situated in the heart of Africa. Distance is not measured by miles, but by rapidity and ease of travel and transportation. It naturally follows that

Oxford County Road near Ingersoll.

with the opening of the first wagon track leading to it the value of a farm commences, and as the road improves the value of the farm advances, other conditions remaining constant. It is true that the more the country districts become filled with population the more rapidly the improvement of roads will advance, but it is equally true that the more rapidly the roads are improved the more rapidly will population advance. As population increases, the wealth of our cities will increase, and it therefore points forcibly to the conclusion that one of the potent means of improving and lengthening town and city streets is to provide at the distant end of the chain of transportation, good country roads.

The Demand for Good Roads.

Road construction in Ontario along improved lines, is but in its infancy. While much has been done in the past, there remains much more to be accomplished. There is a growing demand for good roads from all classes of citizens. It is impossible to sum up in a few words the reason for requiring better roads. The benefits are very many. If described in detail they are apt to lose weight, but the aggregate furnishes a motive of very great importance. It is, to some extent, summed up in the statement that no civilized country ever reached its highest state of development with-

out a good system of common roads. It is seen in Ontario, wherever good roads are constructed, by the fact that property along these roads at once increases in value to a remarkable extent. The people of the rural districts want good roads in order that their social condition may be improved, and that farm life will lose much of its inconvenience and isolation. The people of the town want good roads in order that they may reap the benefit of a richer and more highly developed country surrounding them. The construction of good roads throughout Ontario is a great public work in which all citizens are deeply interested.

A Road Superintendent.

In order that the work of road construction may be carried on systematically and at a reasonable cost, it is essential that there be an efficient plan of management. The great defect of statute labor, with its large number of pathmasters rotating in office from year to year, is that it is utterly without system. There is no responsible head to direct the work, no one who can be held accountable for mis-management. Even the council itself, with the little responsibility assumed by that body, is changing from year to year so that no definite scheme of work can be carried out. It is impossible to improve and construct all the roads of a municipality in one year;

An arch at the Jordan Harbour Experimental Station. The arch is of concrete, and the walls of field stone laid in Portland cement mortar.

it is a work extending over many years and as such requires a plan and supervision which will reach into the future. This can only be accomplished by having a permanent head over this work; a road superintendent whose tenure of office will be similar to that of a municipal clerk or treasurer. Such a man is not an added burden to the township, he takes the place of an army of pathmasters and does away largely with the commission fees annually paid to councillors. Road construction is a matter requiring experience. A permanent superintendent over this work is every year adding to his efficiency and making his services more valuable to the township.

It is desirable that statute labor be dispensed with, and that all the energy available be placed on a cash basis. By this means the road superintendent can demand from all employed by him, a reasonable day's work. He can, without question, fix the size of loads to be hauled, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work. He can perform the work where it is most required, taking up the worst pieces first, or the most heavily travelled

sections, bringing them to a permanent condition, and steadily extending the work year by year. The cost of road construction is largely dependent on the cost of labor and the amount of work performed, and it is not an uncommon thing to see an efficient road superintendent take hold of a road system and by careful management reduce the cost by one-half.

It may be asked, "Have any municipalities undertaken such a system of road management, and have they proven uniformly successful?" A large number of townships throughout the Province have placed their work under road superintendents. The great majority have continued the improved method; but some few have reverted again to the old statute labor methods. The reasons for the latter have not been far to seek, and have commonly resulted from failure to secure a thoroughly competent and tactful road superintendent. In this, as in most other human endeavors, success depends upon the man. The superintendence of municipal road work requires thoroughly practical ability, and force of character. It requires tact and an understanding of the principles of road construction. Where a municipal council with all honesty of purpose undertakes to reorganize their system of road construction along better lines, there can be no doubt whatever of ultimate success. The first year's experience will probably produce certain dissatisfaction, but as time passes on the citizens would no more revert to statute labor than they would to farming methods of a century ago.

County Roads.

The roads of a township or a county cannot all be permanently built in one season. A start must be made at a few points, and this work extended from year to year. There is need for the efficient and early construction of the more heavily travelled market roads; or roads which if properly constructed would be heavily travelled. A commencement along the line of permanent construction should be directed to such roads, and in order that this may be undertaken without delay, systems of county roads are being established throughout the Province, to which the Provincial Government contributes one-third of the cost. These are now fifteen in number. These roads do not follow the lines of old county systems leading continuously through the county, but are the main highways leading to towns, villages and to the stations. They are what may be called the market roads upon which traffic from roads adjacent to them may be collected. They should be so located that no farmer may be more than two or three miles from a good road leading to his market town. These roads, as with the township roads, should be placed under a competent superintendent, responsible to the council, and carrying out the directions of the council in so far as they are required.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERING.

Road building is not so simple a problem as is frequently imagined. A road is a structure which has to lie as a slightly convex surface on the ground, exposed to rain, slush, snow, frost, wind, and all varieties of weather. It has to support vehicles and horses carrying and hauling heavy loads. It has to sustain light and rapid traffic of roadsters and automobiles. No consideration is given to the road in making the tires, so that these cut and rut in proportion to their width; or with automobiles the suction and speed scatter dust and mud. Traction engines with ridged

wheels are every year increasing in weight. All this exposure and wear has to be sustained by simple materials laid on the ground in such a way as to last for a term of years, and within a limited cost.

Road construction is not a matter of one simple formula. Engineers throughout the world have long sought for such a system of road building. In the proper application of science to the service required and the means available, there remains a great scope for skill and experience. No two localities are precisely similar, either in requirements or material available; while conditions of soil and climate also require much consideration. In the application of general principles to local requirements and conditions, must be found the only economical solution.

In a general way, all work of road construction may be referred to drainage. Good drainage is the first requirement of good roads. The reason roads are good in summer is that they are dry. The draining of a road requires that the surface be given a crown or camber that will shed water to the side drains. Side drains must have a good fall to their outlets, and a sufficient capacity to carry the amount of water flowing into them in

Lincoln County Roller.

times of freshet. Tile drains should be used to take the sub-soil water out of the roads; to tap springs, and to make a dry foundation upon which to place stone or gravel.

The real roadway should be below the surface. The gravel or stone with which the road is coated is merely the skin to preserve the real roadway, the foundation. The importance of a well-drained foundation cannot be overestimated.

Height of Roads.

Newly contructed roads should be well turnpiked and have a high camber, otherwise they will soon become too low and flat to shed water. This is a detail upon which the public require to be informed, as, wherever good roads are being built, road overseers are being impeded in their work by complaints from the public that the roads are built "too high." A road will not get higher as the result of wear. On the contrary, many forces of nature are at work to lower and flatten it. The crown given the finished roadway should ordinarily have a rise of from 1 to 2 inches to the foot from the outer edge to the centre of the road, giving the metal portion a crown of 1 in 12, and the earth sides 2 in 12. Roads on hills should be sharply crowned, otherwise water will follow the wheel tracks

and deepen them to ruts. Roads should be sharply crowned at the top of a hill, a detail often overlooked. They should also be sharply crowned at the foot of a hill—as indicated by the puddle so often lying there.

Drainage.

Open drains on the side of the road should have a continuous fall, and should have outlets into all natural water courses crossing the road. To gather water in a long drain causes expensive washouts in time of freshet. Where drains are deep at the side of the road, merely to carry a small flow through a rise of ground, the safety of the road can be improved by using a large size of tile to carry this surface water.

Tile drainage is of as much benefit to roads as it is to farm lands. Wherever tiles have been generally employed on roads, their value is understood. They keep an excess of water from accumulating in the road during the fall and winter, while in the spring they rapidly remove the sub-soil water to the depth at which tile have been placed. Roads that are tile-drained dry up very quickly in the spring, and they are not so subject to "breaking up." Tile drains are of special value on hills where springs issue. On hills it is often desirable to carry a tile drain down the centre or along the shoulders of the road, tapping springs or spongy places, by diagonal drains entering the heart of the spring. Where there is a moderate grade of upwards of 3 per cent., a drain should be used on the sides underneath the shoulders. In a flatter country where the filling over the drain is not likely to be washed out, tile drains may be laid underneath the open drains and greater depth thereby secured. In stiff clay two tile drains should be used, and these should be covered with a porous material, such as gravel or cinders. Ir gravel or other porous soil, one drain underneath the side of the road will do nearly all that two drains can do. In quicksand, or running clay, the tile should be covered with sawdust, sod or cinders, to prevent the tile from being clogged. The outlets of tile drains should be set in walls of concrete, extending below severe frost line. This will prevent the tile at the outlet from being disturbed or broken.

Before putting on stone or gravel, it is absolutely essential that roads be graded and crowned, otherwise the drainage must be defective. In this, see that the graded portion is straight and in the centre of the road allowance, and that the road allowance is in its permanent location. All hills should be graded and fills completed before gravel or stone is put on them. Roads should be so located as to avoid steep hills and swampy or other unfavourable land, with a view not so much to first construction, as to future service and the cost of maintenance.

Width of Roads.

The roadway graded for traffic should have a uniform width between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than 18 feet. Main roads should be graded to a width of 24 feet, but for roads of little travel, a width of 18 feet is often sufficient. Every extra foot of width adds considerably to the cost of maintainance, in that the earth sides of a road are easily flattened and rutted, and so obstruct the surface drainage. From this cause, the soil under the road metal is softened by soakage, and the entire roadway is more easily cut and rutted. While a wide roadway is desirable in many respects, and while the cost of construction may not be considered excessive, the cost of maintenance is considerably greater in proportion. Narrow and well crowned roads are most easily and cheaply maintained.

Laying tile for road drainage on an Oxford County Road.

Road Metal.

Stone and gravel are the two most commonly employed surface materials in Ontario. Stone is more durable than is gravel. Under ordinary circumstances, one cubic yard of crushed stone may be said to equal two or three yards of gravel. Much gravel of a very sandy or earthy character, is scarcely worth the cost of hauling. It is the stony metal which is required to resist wear and support traffic. It is desirable that the stone or gravel should be of not less width than 7 feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than 6 inches. The width of metal should be in proportion to the width of grade, and so applied that there will be no temptation to use an earth roadway alongside the metal track. An earth roadway alongside, and on the same grade as a gravel or stone surface, means the early destruction of the latter. In some districts crushed stone is the only material available; in others there is some choice between gravel and crushed stone. Where this is the case, it is desirable to use crushed stone close to the towns where traffic is heaviest. It will frequently pay to import crushed stone by rail for use near towns (while local gravel may be used on the outlying roads), using the stone as far as the cost of teaming will permit.

Gravel, if used, should be clean, and every precaution taken when excavating from a pit to see that only the best quality is selected. If the gravel contains much coarse stone, the entire material may be run through a crusher. When this is done, a rotary screen should be used, and the material elevated into a bin. When applying the material to the road, the coarsest grade should be put in the bottom of the road. The finer material, such as will pass through a one-inch screen, should be spread over it and on the top coat sprinkle a light coating of screenings. As a rule, a large part of the sand and earthy material should be wasted; or put on top of the earth grade, before the first layer of coarse stone. It is found in the Counties of Oxford and Perth, that owing to the more rapid means of filling wagons from a bin, gravel can be put through the crusher at little, if any, extra cost.

Road Machinery.

In the construction of roads, modern machinery and implements should be used, so far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure and to provide the most durable work. A complete outfit of roadmaking machinery should include for nearly every municipality, two or more graders, a stone crusher, a traction engine, steam or horse rollers, spreading wagons, wheel scrapers, a water wagon, and other more common tools. Sufficient graders should be used that all the grading required for the season can be done early in the year, before the soil becomes baked and dry.

The use of a road roller is strongly recommended. It effects a great saving in the amount of material required on the road; it produces a road which is at once in its best condition for traffic, and which has a maximum of durability. When the people of a district have used roads made solid by means of a roller, they will not accept an inferior type of road. Not only should the road metal itself be consolidated with the roller, but the earth sub-grade should be rolled before the metal is applied. A road can scarcely be rolled too much. The steam roller, wherever its work is known, is considered the most efficient of modern roadmaking implements.

Bridges.

The loads passing over the roads of Ontario are constantly increasing in weight, and for this reason stronger bridges are required. Steel and concrete afford permanent types of construction, which will be of permanent benefit. The time has gone past in Ontario when only present requirements can be considered.

In durable and well-built bridges is an opportunity for work of a monumental nature, that should not be lost. Permanent bridges now being erected may be made enduring structures of good architectural type, such as will be creditable to their builders for centuries. Concrete has endured the ages, and no better was ever manufactured than that which is now being made. It is for councils to see that the design and workmanship are as reliable as the materials they are using. Materials of a temporary nature may be made to answer temporary needs. But materials of a durable and permanent character should be so used that posterity will admire them.

On a Prince Edward County Road. The crushing plant was located at the edge of the quarry. All the work is down grade, with gravity, not against it.

We owe an immense debt to those who have cleared the forests and brought this country to its present stage of productiveness. Permanent types of roads and bridges will do for the future what has been done for us in the past. When once experienced, citizens are willing to pay a reasonable cost, but the past history of misapplied expenditure on roads, has naturally created distrust of improved methods. Wherever good roads have been introduced, the people are in every way generous in their support.

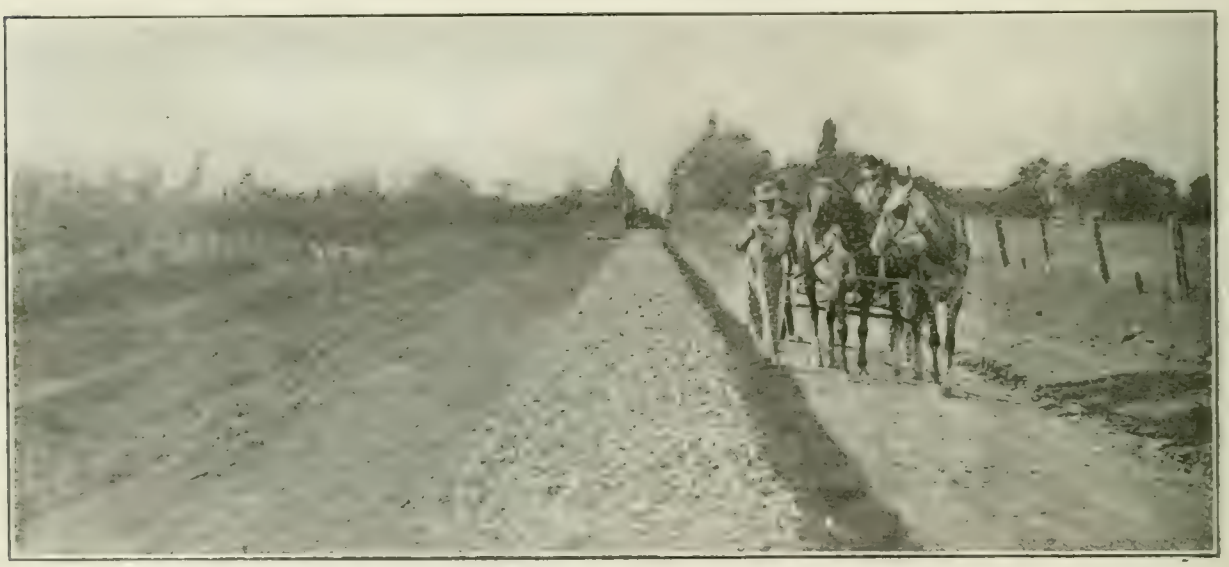
COUNTY ROAD SYSTEMS.

County road systems have to the present time been established in fifteen counties, comprising over 40 per cent. in area of the Province, to which the Highway Improvement Act is applicable. The counties which are constructing these improved systems of leading roads are:—

Prince Edward, Halton, Perth, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Middlesex, Peel, Lincoln, Oxford, Wellington, Hastings, Lanark, Wentworth, Simcoe and Waterloo. The counties operating under this Act have

assumed an average of about 12 per cent. of the road mileage in each county, the total now amounting to 2,800 miles of road. Were county systems established throughout the Province on the same ratio, there would be 6,000 miles to be permanently constructed.

County highway systems are meeting with success throughout the Province. In addition to making a substantial improvement on the leading roads, they are affording an example of how good roads should be built, and through the influence upon township councils a considerable benefit is thus being reaped. While there is considerable variation throughout the Province to meet local circumstances, the roads are being constructed in a durable manner, and due attention to drainage, grading, a covering of broken stone and gravel, and the use of modern roadmaking machinery, such as grading machines, rock crushers and steam rollers, is being given. The aim has been to secure permanent, and thus experienced supervision; to encourage uniform and systematic work; to properly operate modern and economical implements; to provide careful, constant and methodical supervision and maintenance, and to educate the public as to the meaning of good roads.



Peel County Road near Brampton. The road was first graded, straightened and drained. Ten inches of loose stone was then placed in the centre of the grade, a shoulder of loose earth then drawn to the edge of the stone, and the whole consolidated with a steam roller. The road was built in 1908.

All of the roads in the Province cannot be improved in a substantial manner at one stroke. A commencement has to be made at some point. To set apart certain roads under county council management, gives an opportunity for such a commencement. Township councils, through the influence brought to bear upon them by ratepayers, are unable to devote special expenditure to complete work. A scattering of the township expenditure in small improvements, is demanded of them, and has become the established custom. It is only by removing certain roads from this influence, that finished and durable work can be expected.

One of the aims of the county road system has been to secure more permanent, and in consequence, more experienced management than is provided by townships. The work of road construction is one extending over a period of years, and the supervision should be of a similar character, if systematic results are to be expected.

It is sometimes asked if county councils can perform the work as cheaply as township councils could do it. County councils are made up of men representing each of the local councils. While exceptional instances may no doubt be pointed to (for mistakes are common to the human race), it is an incontrovertible fact that county councils are doing the work more cheaply than township councils can perform the same class of work. In bridge construction, county councils secure more competition among bridge companies and concrete contractors. In methods of doing ordinary road work, more efficient methods can be insisted upon. As a single instance may be pointed out the size of loads required by county councils, which are from 1½ to 2 cubic yards of gravel and stone. They can fix the number of loads to constitute a day's work, and see that no favors are given.

The meaning of county roads should not be misunderstood. They are not expected to comprise the old systems of through roads, which may have been established years ago. By the construction of railways and the growth of local towns and villages, the lines of travel have changed. While a county system should, if possible, be a connected one, yet this is not neces-

The Peel County Road finished. The tilted carriage shows the camber of the road. New roads should have a sharp crown, otherwise with traffic and settlement they soon become too flat.

sary. It is expected that the roads improved will be those leading to the local market centres and stations, such as are now most heavily travelled, or which if improved would be heavily travelled. It is desirable that every farmer be within convenient distance from a good road leading to his local market.

In some counties, stone roads are being built; in others gravel is being used. In some instances gravel is being put through a stone crusher and is graded and screened. In some instances thorough tile drainage is being carried out, and in others the straightening and turnpiking of the roads are the more striking features. Local conditions define the class of work to be carried out. It is expected that local material will be used as far as possible, and that the work performed will be of a class suited to the amount of travel on the roads. Some roads close to towns will have three or four times the amount of traffic over them that other outlying sections will have, and the strength of the road should be of a proportionate character.

County systems of highways, where they have been established for two and three years and the results are becoming apparent, are giving splendid satisfaction. The cost is found to be much less than extreme opponents are urging. In the great majority of cases roads are being built at an outlay not exceeding $1,500 per mile. Some roads cost less, and there are occasional instances where for special reasons they cost considerably more. The cost, in general, is dependant upon the distance road material has to be transported. The best work gives the best satisfaction, irrespective of cost, so long as money is not misapplied and the ratepayers are receiving value for the expenditure. The people of Ontario are reasonable, intelligent and progressive. They want good roads, and wherever the meaning and benefit of them has been brought home by local examples, they are willing to contribute generously for good work, and are anxious that it be extended as rapidly as possible.

In road and street construction it is found essential the world over to adopt systems of management and classification according to the traffic, so that the treatment of each class may have a certain measure of uniformity.

The Act, therefore, applies exclusively to county systems, and only through a county system can municipalities participate in the grant. It is a means of classifying the roads, so that those of most importance and most heavily travelled will receive corresponding treatment.

The highways to be assumed as county roads, the distribution of the expenditure upon these roads, where the work is to be undertaken, and similar details of management, are left to the judgment of the county council and the municipalities interested. The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will be most serviceable and effective in bettering the condition of the roads, and the distribution of the expenditure must, therefore, be governed by local circumstances.

A large expenditure is not required by the Act, nor by any regulations under it. The Act does not necessarily propose even an increased outlay by the ratepayers. New roads are not created. The roads to comprise the county road system are what are now the most heavily travelled roads maintained by the townships. To combine the more important roads in one class under one management, with proper methods and machinery for dealing with this special class of work, is a measure that will reduce the cost rather than increase it, and it will at the same time produce a better class of roads

An increased expenditure will no doubt be made, but this will be fully covered by the Government grant. Township councils will thus be able to devote greater attention to the roads of less travel, many of which are now neglected because heavily travelled roads (which will be taken over by the county) are absorbing all the possible expenditure. By this system the main roads receive better attention from the county councils, and the remaining roads receive better attention from the township councils. All the expenditure placed on roads will be spent in the several townships, and returned, in a great measure, to those who contributed in the first place, together with the Provincial grant.

ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

$1,000,000 appropriated for road improvements.

1. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby set apart to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 1.

County by-law adopting system of road improvement.

2.—(1) The county council of any county may by by-law adopt a plan for the improvement of highways throughout the county by assuming highways in any municipality in the county in order to form or extend a system of county highways therein, designating the highways to be assumed and improved and intended to form or be added to such system; and in case it may be impracticable to benefit all the townships in any county equitably by a system of county highways, such plan may provide for compensation to any township or townships which by reason of the location of such highways or of the unequal distribution of the expenditure thereon, may not benefit proportionately, by a grant of such specific amount or annual sum or both, to be expended in the improvement of the highways of such township or townships, as when so expended will make such plan equitable for the whole county.

Plan may include abolition of toll roads.

(2) A plan adopted by the county council, under this section, may include the purchase of toll roads or freeing the same from toll. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 5.

Grants to incorporated villages and towns.

(3) A county council may from time to time while carrying out a plan of road improvement under this Act, by by-law make grants to incorporated villages or towns not separated from the county for the purpose of improving such highways or portions of highways in such villages or towns as may be designated in such by-law and which are extensions of, or form connections between different portions of county roads, but no such highway shall by reason of such by-law or of the expenditure of any such grant thereon be deemed to have been assumed by the county or to form part of the county system of highways, and any grant made under this subsection and approved of by the Minister of Public Works, shall be deemed to form part of the expenditure in carrying out a plan of road improvement in such county so as to entitle the county to share in the aid granted by this Act. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 7.

Regulations of Public Works Department.

(4) Every highway constructed or repaired in pursuance of a plan adopted by by-law approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act shall be constructed or repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 6.

By-laws passed by two-thirds vote not to require assent of electors.

(5) Where a by-law passed under the authority of this Act has received the assent of two-thirds of the members of the county council representing at least one-half of the total equalized assessment of the county, it shall not be necessary to submit the same to the electors of the county; provided that if before the final passing of any by-law under this Act the same has been submitted to and has received the approval of the electors of the county qualified to vote on by-laws for the creation of debts, such by-law may be finally passed by a majority of the members of the council present and voting thereon; and provided further that a by-law so submitted to the electors may after such submission or after the final passing thereof be amended by the council in order to comply with any direction or requirement of the Minister of Public Works, and it shall not be necessary to submit any such amending by-law to the electors. 8 Edw. VII., c. 23.

Approval of by-law by order in council.

3.—(1) No county shall be entitled to receive any portion of the sum set apart by this Act until the by-law adopting a plan for the improvement of highways therein, passed under the provisions of this Act, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed work, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 3 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 4.

Minister may obtain report on work.

(2) Upon the application of any county council for the approval of a by-law under this Act, the Minister of Public Works may obtain such report upon the plan adopted by such county council as he may deem necessary and may hear any township council which may be dissatisfied therewith before presenting such application for consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Payments to county out of appropriation.

4. (1) When a plan of road improvement adopted by by-law, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act has been carried out, or at any time during the progress of the work, the county council may submit to the Department of Public Works a statement setting forth the expenditure to date in carrying out the said plan, including all payments of grants authorized by this Act, together with the declaration of the treasurer of such county that such statement is correct and also the report of the county engineer or road superintendent that such work is in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works, and on the receipt of such statement and certificate by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Department of Public Works, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the payment to such municipal corporation out of the fund set apart under this Act of a sum equal to one-third of the amount of such expenditure. 6 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2.

Work in united counties.

5. The council of any union of counties which has passed a by-law under this Act designating the roads to be improved within the united counties, after such by-law has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may with the consent of two-thirds of the representatives of any county in the union by by-law apportion the amount to be expended in any year in such county and may provide that the amount so to be expended shall be raised by special

rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county, or with the like consent the council of the united counties may by by-law provide for the issue of debentures for the amount to be expended and may declare that such debentures shall be a charge upon the property liable to taxation in such county, and that the amount required to be raised annually for principal and interest of any debt so created shall be levied and collected in each year during the currency of the said debentures by an annual special rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county. 6 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 3.

Issuing debentures for expenditure in highways.

6. The municipal council of any county taking advantage of this Act, may raise by debentures, payable in thirty years, as provided by *The Municipal Act*, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet any expenditure on highways under this Act, but in no case shall the debentures issued under this Act exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 9; 2 Edw. VII., c. 12, s. 27 (1).

Statute labour, application of upon roads aided.

7. The council of any township may by by-law direct that the statute labour for which lands fronting on roads in such township constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable may be commuted, and the amounts so received may be paid over to the county and applied in repairing such roads and in removing snow therefrom and keeping the same open during the winter months. 5 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 2.

Aid to county where road system established prior to 7 Edw. VII., c. 16.

8. Where before the passing of this Act the council of any county had established a system of county roads approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as provided by *The Act for the Improvement of Public Highways*, such system of county roads shall be deemed to be within the meaning and intent of this Act. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 6.

Intersection of other highways by county road.

9. Wherever a county road intersects a highway which is not a county road the continuation of the county road to its full width across the road so intersected, including the bridges and culverts thereon or touching thereon, shall be a part of the county road system. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 8.

County council not liable for sidewalks on county roads.

10. A county council shall not be liable for the building, maintenance or repair of sidewalks on any county road or portion thereof. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 9.

Counties to have powers as to snow fences. Rev. Stat. c. 240.

11. The county council shall in respect to county roads have all the powers given to townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages under *The Act respecting Snow Fences*. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 10.

Roads in respect of which aid granted to be county roads.

12. Except as in subsection 3 of section 2 of this Act otherwise provided, all roads constructed or repaired under this Act, and for the construction or repair of which aid may hereafter be granted out of the fund set apart under this Act, shall thereafter be deemed to be county roads and shall be maintained and kept in repair by the corporation of the county in which such roads are situate. Provided that after three years subsequent to the construction and completion of the county system of roads, the County

Council may with the approval of two-thirds of the minor municipalities in the County expressed by by-law declare that such system of County roads shall on the 1st day of January, following, revert to the local municipalities in which the same are situate, and such roads shall thereafter be maintained as township roads. 5 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 4.

1 Edw. VII., c. 32 and amendments repealed.

13. The Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, Chaptered 32, and the amendments thereto, are repealed and the foregoing provisions are substituted therefor.

The County By-law.

Section 2, Sub-section (1).

Under this section of the Act it is intended:

(1) That counties only can pass the necessary by-law and receive the grant. The Act applies solely to a county system of roads.

(2) That a new county system of roads may be formed; or that a previous county system may be extended.

(3) That the by-law shall designate and fix the roads to form the county system, and shall indicate the method of raising funds whether by the issue of debentures, or by annual levy, or both.

(4) In case an equitable county system cannot otherwise be formed, the county may make grants to townships.

(5) These township grants may be specific or annual but to obtain the proportionate Government grant the amount must be fixed in the main by-law, and cannot be granted from time to time afterwards as the council may feel disposed.

Toll Roads.

Section 2, Sub-section (2).

The county council may purchase toll roads and include them in the county system, one-third of the cost of such roads to be paid by the Province. The counties of Wentworth, Oxford, Lanark, and Frontenac, have taken over toll roads in this way.

Grants to Towns and Villages.

Section 2, Sub-section (3).

A county council may from time to time, by by-law make grants for highway improvements to towns and villages not separated from the county. In special cases, to entitle the county to one-third of such grants, the by-law may be approved by the Minister of Public Works. Such approval must be obtained before the work is undertaken. The Government aid does not apply to the total expenditure a town or village may make, but only to the county grant, and such grant must be made from *bona fide* county funds.

Regulations Respecting Highways.

Section 2, Sub-section (4).

The regulations under which the work is to be carried on will be found on page 30 of this Report. These, however, are general.

Crushing gravel for Oxford County Roads. A hopper is built over the crusher, and a platform is raised from which gravel may be emptied into the hopper from a one-horse dump-cart. The bin is built on a wagon truck for easy moving, but is supported on posts while in use. Owing to the cheap means of feeding the crusher and filling wagons from the bin, the cost of crushing is very low.

The specific work to be done on these roads is decided by the county council. The regulations of the Public Works Department require that whatever work is done, whether grading, draining, gravelling, etc., shall be done in accordance with right principles and with a view to economy and durability. Expensive work is not demanded.

The work and expenditure is to be carried on under the direction of the county council, and the road superintendent appointed by them. A Government engineer is not placed in charge of the work. Inspection made by the Department is largely with a view to assisting and advising the county councillors and road superintendent.

Vote of Electors.

Section 2, Sub-section (5).

(1) It is not necessary to submit a by-law under this Act to a vote of the electors if the county council passess it by a two-thirds vote, representing at least half of the county assessment.

(2) But a by-law under the Act may be passed by a simple majority of the county council if it has been previously endorsed by a majority vote of the electors.

Approval of County By-law.

Section 3.

(1) No county is entitled to Provincial aid until the main by-law referred to in Section 2, subsection (1) of the Act and an estimate of the cost of the proposed work, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(2) The by-law, a plan of the county system, and an estimate of cost are to be transmitted to the Minister of Public Works, and approval by Order-in-Council obtained, before any expenditure is made, or work undertaken.

(3) The objections of any township council dissatisfied with the county by-law will be heard by the Minister of Public Works, if request is made for such hearing before the by-law is approved by Order-in-Council.

(4) The estimate of cost referred to in this section is to be prepared by a civil engineer or other person competent to estimate the cost of road building and bridge construction.

(5) The map of the county, which is to be permanently filed with the Department of Public Works, should be on tracing linen, drawn to a scale of two miles to the inch, and clearly showing the highways assumed, giving each a number. With this map should be a schedule of county roads, forms for which will be supplied by the Department.

Applying for Provincial Grant.

Section 4, Sub-section (1).

In making application for the Provincial grant of one-third the county expenditure, the county council is required to submit to the Department of Public Works at the close of each year:—

(1) A statement of the county's expenditure for the year on the system of county roads as approved by Order-in-Council, the statement to be signed by the warden and county clerk.

(2) A certified copy of a resolution of the county council authorizing the warden and clerk to sign and submit such statement to the Department of Public Works.

(3) The declaration of the county treasurer, that such statement is correct in all particulars.

(4) A declaration of the county engineer or road superintendent that the work is in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works.

(5) A certified copy of the county by-law appointing the county engineer or road superintendent.

(6) A certified copy of the county roads by-law approved by Order-in-Council.

(7) A report of the county engineer or road superintendent showing the condition of each of the roads before improvement, the general methods of construction, the location, nature and amount of work, mileage improved, cost, material, etc. (This report is to be accompanied by schedules supplied by the Department of Public Works which supplement, but do not take the place of the road superintendent's report as outlined.)

Middlesex County Stone Road near Strathroy.

Work in United Counties.

Section 5.

Special provision is made for apportioning the work, expenditure and cost in united counties, where the council of the united counties so desire.

Debentures.

Section 6

The county council may meet the expenditure under the Act by the issue of thirty year debentures, the amount of such debentures not to exceed two per cent. of the equalized county assessment.

Statute Labour Along County Roads.

Section. 7.

Statute labour assessed against property along county roads, belongs to the townships. It may be worked out on other roads in the ordinary way or may be commuted under a township by-law. Township councils may direct that the statute labour from lands along county roads be commuted, and the amount paid over to the county, to be applied in repairing the roads, removing snow, and keeping them open in winter. The matter of keeping snow roads open in winter is of serious difficulty in certain parts of the Province, and of much importance to the community affected. In any event, it is manifest that the commutation money from lands fronting on the improved roads may properly go to assist in the maintenance of the county roads; but this is a matter for the townships to determine.

Additional Provisions.

Further provisions of the Act relate to intersecting highways, and bridges and culverts thereon; to sidewalks, snow fences, and the maintenance of county roads.

Regulations Respecting Highways.

The following are the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways, under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, 7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16, Section 2, Sub-Section 4.

1. All county road improvement under the Highway Improvement Act is to be done under the supervision of a capable superintendent appointed by the council.

2. Improvements are to be of a character suited to the requirements of the district, as regards the amount of travel, nature of the soil, quality of road metal available, and other local conditions.

3. A proper system of keeping road accounts is to be adopted, showing the extent and location of each work of improvement, and the cost of labour and materials used. Time sheets or time books are to be used for the payment of men.

4. "Old" roads herein referred to include such highways as have been previously well graded and metalled with gravel or broken stone, and which have a solid and deep road-bed. Former toll roads, and roads of a similar character will usually fall within this class.

"New" roads in general include earth roads which may or may not have been previously graded, and which have had little or no gravel or stone placed upon them.

5. Work on old gravel or stone roads of the nature of reconstruction or repair may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading by cutting away shoulders of earth and sod at the sides, and improvement of drainage.

(*b*) Grading, drainage and resurfacing with gravel or broken stone.

6. Work on new roads may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading and draining.

(*b*) Grading, draining and gravelling.

(*c*) Grading, draining and metalling with broken stone.

7. It is essential that roads be properly graded and crowned before putting on gravel or broken stone. In this, see that old gravel and stone roadbeds are not ruined by being covered with earth and sod from the sides. In general, the work should be guided by the Manual of Roadmaking of the Highways Branch, complying with the following specific requirements:

(1) The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in ten.

An Oxford County Road. This road, south of Ingersoll, was built in 1908. Crushed gravel was used. The system of loading is such that crushed gravel costs little if any more than natural gravel.

(2) The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of the roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than 18 feet. Main roads should be graded to a width of 24 feet, and roads of least travel should not be less than 18 feet.

(3) Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

(4) The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of from one to two inches to the foot from the ditch to the centre of the road; giving the metalled portion a crown of 1:12, and the earth sides, 2:12. Roads on hills should have a sharper crown than the longitudinal slope, otherwise water instead of flowing to the side drains, will follow the wheel tracks, washing and deepening them to ruts.

(5) When gravel or broken stone is used, it should be placed in the centre of the grade, to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of traffic.

(6) The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

(7) The gravel or stone should not be of a less width than seven feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than six inches.

(8) Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be reconstructed or repaired by cutting off shoulders, with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel. The sod and soft material should be thrown outward, never drawn to the centre.

(9) The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by raking or scraping until compacted by traffic. In applying gravel containing many large stones, have a man on the road to rake the large stones forward from the loose gravel, spreading them so as to be underneath the next load and in the bottom of the road.

(10) Good drainage is of primary importance. Provide open drains at the sides of the road, with a constant fall to a free outlet, to carry away surface water.

(11) Durable sluices and culverts should be built when necessary. Bridges must be substantial in character, preferably of concrete or steel, and built under a proper specification.

(12) Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive subsoil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry road-bed wherever a moist, damp or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

(13) Modern machinery and implements should be used, as far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

(14) Where, owing to special local conditions, any radical departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by the engineer of the Highways Branch for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

TOWNSHIP ROAD MANAGEMENT.

Every municipality should aim at establishing an ideal and perfect system of road management. No merely human creation can be without a flaw, but there are degrees of perfection which can be reached through earnest and intelligent effort. There is no such condition as standing still in this matter, for with the constantly increasing traffic upon the roads, unless some progress is being made, there is relative retrogression. The next ten years will greatly increase the demand upon country roads, and there is every reason for taking energetic steps to meet that demand.

Whatever may have been accomplished heretofore in the work of road construction, it has become apparent that past methods of road supervision and management are out of harmony with present requirements. Statute labour has undoubtedly done a great deal for the roads of this Province, but close observers affirm that at the present time little progress is being made; that in some cases the roads are becoming worse rather than better;

that the qualities which in earlier years made statute labour so useful on the roads, are not in keeping with the present attitude of the ratepayers, nor are they adapted to the work now required on the roads.

Here and there throughout the Province (and the number is constantly increasing) townships have done away with statute labour. It is found, wherever a proper system is energetically established in its place, that much better results are produced. Some townships claim better results by commuting their statute labour at so low a levy as twenty-five and thirty-five cents a day, but one dollar a day is a more substantial and business-like rate.

The main feature, however, is not the abolition or commutation of statute labour, but the system that is established in its place. Not only must the system itself be thoroughly efficient and practical, but it must be carried out with energy and good judgment. No system, however thorough, can be of use if left to itself. The future of road improvement does not resolve into a simple question of doing away with statute labour so much as in establishing a proper system in its place, and the active working out of this system by the men upon whom its administration falls.

With loose gravel in the centre, and the grade wide and flat, vehicles use the earth shoulders late in the fall until they are cut up and rutted, and the surface drainage of the road destroyed. Concrete tile at the private entrances are a good feature.

A Township Road Superintendent.

The central feature of every system for the management of road construction, is the appointing of a thoroughly efficient road superintendent to act for the entire township. A feeling has grown up during past years that road construction is simply a side-line of farming, and that every farmer is able to direct the work of roadmaking. When any municipality, township, county, or town attempts to establish an efficient system of roadmaking, and comes to the point of selecting a competent superintendent, they are apt to realize the mistake of this old belief. Upon the selecting of a competent road superintendent the success or failure of the new system will depend.

A municipality is fortunate if it is able to select from among the ratepayers one man who is thoroughly equipped in all that makes to success. He must be a practical man with an understanding of machinery and the best principles of roadmaking. He must know how to manage men, and how to plan and carry out the work in an orderly and systematic manner. In other words, he must have the ability at least of a contractor's foreman; and contractors realize how difficult it is to find such a man.

When a capable superintendent has been found, the next important principle is to keep him in office as long as circumstances will permit, in order that he may be able to give the municipality the benefit of his experience, growing from year to year, both in the general principles of road-making, and of local conditions. An experienced man can rarely be obtained at first, therefore too much should not be expected of a superintendent for the first year. Experience is expensive, but the municipality has been paying for it at an extravagant rate for many years, and the sooner they commence to train one man, instead of half the ratepayers of the township, they will be decidedly better off.

The Road Superintendent's Duties.

It is not intended that the road superintendent should have the expending of all funds. He is simply the manager acting for the council. He receives directions from and reports to the council in all his work. He is

A Prince Edward County Stone Road, built in 1908.

not an added expense, but takes the place largely of the councillors in a great proportion of the work for which they have been paid commissions. He also takes the place of the pathmasters who have been so largely employed at the expense of the township.

While he is responsible to the council, all others employed on the road should be responsible to him. In him should be placed the sole authority for employing and discharging men and teams. He should lay out all work undertaken, and on any works that he himself cannot remain, should place a foreman. He should act as inspector for the municipality on contract work. For the opening of snow roads, and for the purpose of acting promptly in cases of emergency, he should appoint foremen or overseers for each five miles or so of road throughout the township.

These are the germs of an efficient system. These are the principles that are followed in every other undertaking of a business nature. The township council takes the place of a board of directors in a joint stock company. The road superintendent is the manager acting for them and carrying out their instructions which may be general or detailed, as the circumstances require.

The necessity for a good manager and careful system of supervision arises from the fact that the cost of roads is made up chiefly by the cost of labour, including teaming. Comparatively little is expended on material alone. Grading and draining are almost wholly a matter of labour. Gravel pits cost very little; but teaming gravel, handling it in the pit and on the road, soon counts up. The cost of broken stone grows out of the cost of labour for quarrying, crushing, hauling, and spreading. To build a road cheaply means a proper direction of labour. A good road superintendent must be able to place all his men and teams under him in a good position where they are able to do their best work. He must inspire men to work with will and enthusiasm, and must be able to tell them what to do.

The Township By-law.

The following is a form of by-law which contains the essential features of a good township system, but it should be, in details, adapted to local conditions.

If statute labour is not commuted, the remainder of the by-law can be adapted to the statute labor system, with minor alterations. Pathmasters should be subject to the direction of the township superintendent; and work paid for by money appropriation should be so altered as to entirely abolish statute labor, raising all money by direct levy with other rates.

The central feature of the system is that all work is subject to the direction of the township road superintendent. This does not mean that the superintendent should "expend the money," as some by-laws define his duties. His function is to direct the work, employ and discharge men, and in all things act as the executive officer of the council. The council in the final stage, determines what works are to be undertaken; what shall be spent on them and may determine details to be followed as far as occasion requires. A little experience will show the measure of co-operation necessary between the council and the superintendent.

By-law No. ——

A By-law respecting road improvement and maintenance within the Township of————, and the expenditure of moneys thereon.

Whereas the highways of the Township of————, have been maintained by statute labour performed thereon, supplemented by sufficient grants from the township levies to meet all the expnditure connected therewith, and;

Whereas it is desirable that all work of highway improvement and maintenance should be under the supervision of a road superintendent acting under the direction of, and responsible to the council, and;

Whereas it is necessary to efficient management under a road superintendent, that all statute labor be commuted, and work paid for in money,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the said Township of ————, and it is hereby enacted,

1. That from and after the date of the passing of this by-law, all statute labour to which any person (resident or non-resident), may be liable, in this municipality, shall be commuted at the fixed rate of one dollar for each day's labour, and the amount of each person's continuation tax shall be added in a separate column, opposite such person's name in the collector's

roll, and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes, and shall be kept by the treasurer in a separate account, to be known as "The Commuted Statute Labour Account."

2. That the said commutations shall be levied on each assessment according to the following schedule,

.....
.....

3. Every male inhabitant of this township, between the ages of 21 and 60 years (not otherwise assessed, and not exempt from the performance of statute labour) shall pay the sum of one dollar as commutation for one day's labour, the same to be paid over to the road superintendent within six days of being notified so to pay, and if he refuses or neglects to do so, he shall incur the penalty prescribed by the Assessment Act of the Province of Ontario.

4. That the sub-division of the public highways of the township into statute labour divisions, as at present, is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof the township shall be divided for road purposes into four districts or divisions in order that, in expending the commutation moneys, a sum as nearly equal as may be to that collected within each of the said four divisions, may be expended therein for the improvement and repair of highways; the said divisions to be as follows:

Division 1 .....
Division 2 .....
Division 3 .....
Division 4 .....

5. That the council shall appoint a competent person as superintendent to oversee the construction and repair of the highways, bridges and culverts, in and bordering on the municipality, and such superintendent shall be governed by by-law and direction of the council, and shall hold such office during the pleasure of the council, and at such remuneration as may be fixed by the said council or mutually agreed upon.

6. That the clerk of the said municipality shall, as soon as possible after the holding of the last Court of Revision in each year, notify the council of the probable amount of commutation money to be expended in each division.

7. That the council shall notify the said superintendent where to procure gravel, lumber, tile, culvert pipe, or other material to be used, and shall provide for his use all necessary books, pay sheets, notices, etc., required for the proper performance of his duties.

8. That the collector of taxes for the township is hereby authorized and empowered to collect the sum of one dollar each from the persons mentioned in section No. 3 of this by-law, accounting therefor in the same manner as other taxes.

9. That the said superintendent is hereby appointed inspector under the provisions of By-law No. —— of this municipality, and of the Act to Prevent the Spreading of Noxious Weeds, with full power to prosecute any party or parties violating the same.

10. That the council may at any regular meeting set apart such further sums of money as may be required for the improvement and maintenance of the highways, and for the purchase of road materials, tools, machinery, or for jobs and contracts.

11. That the treasurer of the municipality is hereby authorized to pay on the order of the said superintendent any sums which he may be directed so to pay by resolution of the council.

12. That a day's work for all persons engaged by the commissioner under this by-law shall consist of ten hours faithful service, exclusive of the time spent going to and coming from work, but payment in all cases, except upon job or contract work, shall be by the hour, and shall be at such price per hour as may be agreed upon with the road superintendent.

13. That the duties of the road superintendent shall, subject to more definite directions of the council, be as follows:

(*a*) To attend regular meetings of the council, or special meetings if so desired by the council, to receive instructions regarding works to be undertaken and carried on by him; also to report at meetings of the council as to the road work then in progress.

(*b*) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, to carry out the instructions of the council with regard

Lanark County Road. The Scotch Line near Perth. This is a stone road, built in 1907, to which the cut does not do justice. The camber of the road is indicated by the tilted buggy.

thereto, and to perform such business or other services as may be required of him from time to time under the instructions of council.

(*c*) To supervise all work of construction and repairs on the roads and bridges within his division.

(*d*) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders, crushers, rollers, and other road machinery used by the municipality.

(*e*) To employ, direct and discharge all men and teams required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials.

(*f*) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures, and other unforeseen defects are repaired or guard-railed with the least possible delay, so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road and to act promptly in all cases of emergency.

(*g*) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish (on forms prescribed by the council) pay sheets, accounts and

vouchers to the council or road committee at proper intervals for their approval, in order that the municipal treasurer, under authority of their certificate, and upon being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for the payment thereof.

(*h*) To see that all works (especially work for the road grader) are staked out, and see that they are undertaken systematically so that no time be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the municipality to another.

(*i*) To keep stored and protected all machinery, tools, and implements owned or used by the municipality, and to store and protect all supplies and materials not immediately used.

(*j*) To supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to its completion.

(*k*) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the municipality may require.

(*l*) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location and cost of each separate work undertaken.

(*m*) To engage overseers (or foremen) throughout the municipality, these in the event of a washout or sudden giving away of a culvert or bridge, to protect it and report at once to the road superintendent; to act promptly in any emergency; to make minor repairs as directed by the superintendent; to collect men when necessary and open snow roads; to furnish to the superintendent an accurate record of time and work done; to perform such other services as the road superintendent may desire, such as on earth roads to use the split-log drag; on gravel or stone roads to keep the metal raked to place.

14. That the method of making payment of all road accounts shall be as follows:

(*a*) All accounts for machinery, tools and repairs to same, materials for roads, or labour, shall be certified to by the road superintendent as being correct, or he shall state where they are incorrect before being submitted to the proper committee to be passed for payment.

(*b*) He shall clearly show in his certificate whether the expenditure is for construction or repair, for new machinery and tools, or for repair to machinery and tools, and in the case of materials and labour shall state the specific work or works or road or roads for which they were used.

(*c*) All accounts and time-sheets before payment by the Treasurer, shall be certified by the road superintendent, and shall be checked and countersigned by the Reeve.

(*d*) Two time books shall be furnished the foreman of each road division. The time-book shall be made up each Thursday night, certified to by the foreman as being correct, and shall be immediately sent by him, under sealed cover, to the road superintendent.

(*e*) Time-sheets shall be made up by the road superintendent from the time-book, and shall include wages only, except such small expenses as the superintendent may necessarily make from time to time.

(*f*) When the time-books are received by the superintendent he shall check them over, extend them, and make up the time-sheets therefrom. The time-sheets shall then be checked over and countersigned by the Reeve, and handed to the Clerk to be dealt with as any other account.

(*g*) Payment of the amount of the time-sheets when countersigned by the Reeve and approved by the proper committee shall be made by the Treasurer to the road superintendent. He shall then proceed to pay the foreman or men, in accordance with the time-sheets, taking from each his receipt, opposite his name, for the account paid him as set out in the time-sheets. In

the event of a man being unable to sign his name, he shall make his mark. "John $\overset{\text{his}}{\underset{\text{mark.}}{(\text{x})}}$ Smith," and the same shall be witnessed by a man other than the foreman or the superintendent.

(*h*) It shall be the duty of the Clerk to submit to the proper committee all accounts and time-sheets, properly certified by the road superintendent and countersigned by the Reeve, and such accounts as are approved by the committee shall be at once transmitted to the Treasurer for payment.

(*i*) It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay all road accounts upon the certificate of the road superintendent, countersigned by the Reeve, and approved by the proper committee of Council.

15. That by-law No. —— of this township and any other by-law, or parts of by-laws, contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this by-law, are hereby repealed.

Part of Lincoln County Roadmaking Equipment.

CONCRETE TILE CULVERTS.

Concrete tile culverts are largely used throughout the Province, and if properly made and put in place, they are exceedingly useful for small water-courses. It is especially necessary that they be strongly made, with the materials well mixed, the cement of a good quality, the thickness of concrete ample and proportioned to the diameter, a sufficient covering of earth when laid, and the size of tile large enough for the flow of water.

These culverts are frequently made too short, especially at road intersections. It does not cost very much more to make the length ample for safety of the public. On the Middlesex County roads, the tendency is to lay concrete tile culverts the full width of the road, from fence to fence. Culverts that are too short are a frequent cause of accident with resulting suits for damages. The saving from this source will probably pay the extra cost of the longer culverts.

If good results are to be obtained from the use of concrete tile culverts, the tile must be put in place with reasonable care. It is, in the first place, necessary that they be laid with a good fall on a regular grade to a free out-

let, in such a way that water will not stand in them. Lay the tile with the spigot end down grade, and make the joints tight with cement mortar. If the joints are open, water is likely to work along the outside of the culvert, and finally make a considerable channel, which will allow the culvert to get out of line and finally result in a "cave-in." To prevent the water finding its way along the outside of the pipe, protect the ends with concrete, stone or brick head-walls.

Excavate a concave bed for the pipe to rest in, thus securing an even bearing, without which a heavy load passing over before the culvert has properly settled into place may burst the tile. Tile cannot be used in very shallow culverts, but must have a sufficient depth of earth over them to protect them from the direct pressure of heavy loads. The depth of covering necessarily increases with the size of the pipe. At least a foot of earth over the top is advisable in every case; but for culverts of two feet in diameter or over, this should be increased to at least eighteen inches, and more is desirable.

The earth should be well packed and rammed around the tile to secure a firm bearing, and light soils should not be used immediately over or around the culvert. A heavy clay, a firm gravel, or a compact sand will answer, but vegetable mould, fine sand and light loams are subject to washouts.

At the outlet, the culvert should be set nearly flush with the surface of the ground. If set higher than the surface, the fall of water will wash out a depression, and in time will undermine the end of the culvert. A too rapid grade will have the same effect, and it is well to cobble-pave an outlet where this undermining action is likely to occur.

Specification for the Manufacture of Concrete Tile.

Materials.

(1) The tile to be manufactured under this specification shall be composed of Portland Cement and fine gravel, in the proportion of one part of cement to three parts of gravel.

Portland cement.

(2) All cement employed must be of a favorably known brand of Portland Cement. It shall be delivered in barrels or bags, and after delivery must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering. The packages shall not be laid directly on the ground, but shall be placed on boards raised a few inches from it.

Gravel.

(3) Gravel if used in its natural state shall be of uniform character, and of varying sized grain, making a dense and compact mass, such that the smaller particles will fill the voids between the larger, the largest stone therein to pass any way through a one-half inch screen; it shall be clean and free from earthy mold or organic matter.

Treatment of gravel.

(4) Should there be insufficient sandy material in the gravel to properly fill the voids, and make a compact mass, the deficiency shall be corrected by the addition and mixing of such quantity of sand as may be required to reduce the amount of void, as far as practicable. If too coarse in its natural state, the gravel shall be screened through a screen of one-half inch mesh

Mixing the concrete.

(5) The concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight box or platform, placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of gravel, upon this shall be spread a proportionate quantity of cement and the two thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. To this

sufficient clean water shall be slowly added, and the whole again thoroughly mixed and brought to a proper and uniform consistency.

Placing concrete.

(6) The concrete when mixed is to be tamped firmly into place or moulded between the two cylinders, the tamping iron used being so shaped as to fit closely to the cylinder. Only such a quantity of concrete shall be mixed as can be put in the molds before the process of setting has commenced and any remnants of concrete which have commenced to set, shall be thrown away.

Removal of molds.

(7) The moulds shall not be removed from the tile until the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit the removal of the molds without injury to the tile. If the external surfaces are not perfectly full and smooth, they shall be at once made so by trowelling with mortar composed of equal parts of sand and cement, the coating of mortar to be no thicker than is absolutely required to obtain a straight and even surface.

Seasoning of tile.

(8) To enable the pipe to set satisfactorily, they should be dampened every day for several days, and shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun. The tile shall not be used until such time has elapsed as will permit them to become uniformly hardened throughout, usually a period of from four to six weeks.

Thickness of concrete.

(9) Minimum thicknesses of concrete tile shall be: Up to 12-inch inside diameter, 2-inches thick; 16-inch diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inches thick; 20-inch diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; 24-inch diameter, 3 inches thick; 30-inch diameter, 4 inches thick; 36-inch diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The standard length shall be 30 inches.

Wire reinforcement.

(10) Tile of 24 inches diameter or more, are to be reinforced with hoops of No. 9 wire. The wires are to be fully covered in the concrete and are to be one inch from the outer surface of the tile. The hoops of wire are to be 9 inches from centre to centre, with one at both ends of the tile, thus using four hoops in tiles that are 30 inches in length.

HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

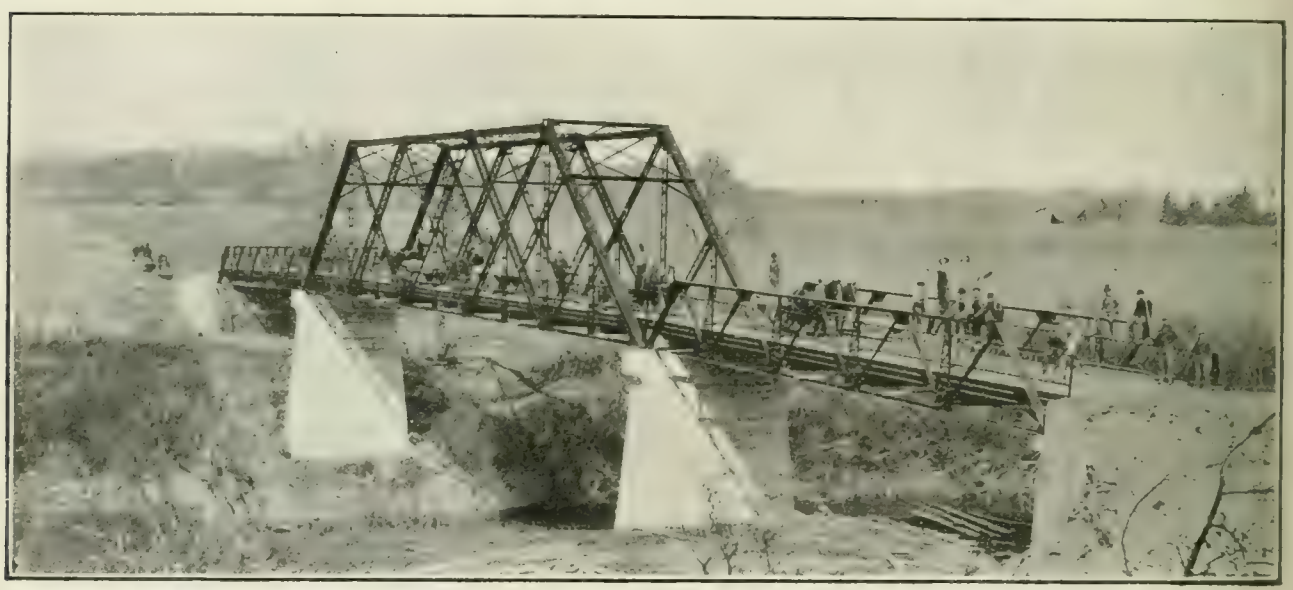
Stronger bridges are urgently demanded on the public highways to ensure the safety of all who use them, and as a matter of economy. Bridges should be sufficiently strong not only for present traffic, but for traffic of the future. The greatest strain ordinarily put upon highway bridges, is by traction engines, which commonly weigh six to eight tons. The tendency is, however, to constantly increase this weight, and traction engines loaded to the extent of from 25 to 40 tons, are used on the highways of England. What traffic of this class may be developed in Canada, it is impossible to foretell, but in our present bridge construction it can only be neglected as the result of a short-sighted policy.

Not only should bridges be strong and durable, but they should also be of good architectural type. This does not mean that they should be covered with tawdry ornamentation. On the contrary, country bridges should, as a rule, be severely simple, but at the same time harmonize with their surroundings as far as possible, and should be built upon true engineering principles. If true engineering and architectural principles are followed,

a bridge, without being ornamented, will be ornamental to the locality. This is not a matter of increased cost, but rather the reverse, for what is well built is in the end the most economical.

Timber as a material for bridge construction has practically passed out of use. It is temporary, and the economy of a somewhat lower first cost is soon eaten up by the cost of repairs and renewal. Having entered upon an age of permanent construction in this regard, suitable care should be given to the production of structures of a class that will be acceptable not only to the people of to-day, but to the future as well. This is a field in which councillors and bridge builders have an opportunity to erect monuments that will be of enduring credit to themselves. It is not, as previously pointed out, a matter of extravagance, but rather of careful and skilled design which should be given to all structures, both large and small.

One of the first points to determine in the construction of a bridge is the length of span. It is well to be too generous on this score rather than



Willey Bridge, Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, South of Appin. Built in 1908, concrete piers and steel superstructure, concrete floor. Two end spans 75 feet each and central span 150 feet. Total cost $14,325.00.

the reverse. It is not the ordinary maximum flow of water which has to be provided for, but rather the extreme maximum which occurs only once in a period of years. If the extreme high floods are not provided for, washouts are certain to result.

Concrete piers and abutments are now commonly used; this material replacing timber almost wholly, and stone to a considerable extent. As compared with timber abutments, concrete is immeasurably superior, and if properly constructed should be more durable than stone, and less liable to injury from undermining and wash. Care should always be taken to carry the abutments to a secure foundation, and well below erosion and the extreme action of frost. The design of bridges and abutments is a matter requiring engineering skill and experience. To attempt to describe it in a popular manner, which can be applied by councillors and the average road superintendent, is apt to impart "that little learning which is a dangerous thing." Unfortunately a large number of steel and concrete bridges are being put up throughout the Province without proper supervision, of extremely immature design, and the results are far from satisfactory to those who know what a bridge should and can be.

Bridges may be roughly divided in two classes; those with a steel superstructure, and those with a concrete superstructure. In this classification it is understood that the substructure, the abutments and piers, will be of either concrete or stone. Stone arches, while an exceedingly substantial type of bridge, stand in a class by themselves, which need not be considered in this discussion.

Bridges with Steel Superstructure.

Bridges with steel superstructure may be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Steel stringers from abutment to abutment, over which a plank or concrete floor is laid, lattice or gas-pipe hand-rails being used. This is a common type of bridge for spans up to 30 feet.

(*b*) Riveted girders on each side, built up of steel plates and angles, with a floor system of cross-beams and stringers, and a wooden or concrete covering. This type of bridge is commonly used on railways for spans up to 80 feet, but is less frequently used on highways owing to the weight of steel girders and their difficulty of transportation.

Bridge over the Nottawasaga River on the County line between Simcoe and Dufferin. Superstructure extra heavy steel (57ft. span, 16ft. roadway) designed for a live load of 12 tons on two axles at 10 feet centres. Cost $1,100.00. Bridge floor, cement concrete reinforced with expanded metal—cost $245.00. Abutments and wing walls, cement concrete 14ft. high from foundation to surface of bridge floor—cost $798.00. The old bridge at this place was a 118ft. span, but by changing the channel of the stream the span was reduced to 57ft.

(*c*) Steel trusses on each side in various designs, such as the Pratt, Warren, Petit, etc., with steel floor beams, stringers and a wooden or concrete floor.

Design of Steel Bridges.

An elemental form of bridge consists of two wooden beams laid across a stream, and supporting a plank floor. To secure greater strength than the beams will give, it is necessary to replace them with trusses. The simplest form of truss is a single triangle, the sides of which are made of stiff, straight members fastened together at the angles. A bridge truss, as ordinarily understood, is a framed structure made up of a series of triangles so connected as to act as a single body. The triangle is a rigid form, because its shape cannot be changed without altering the length of its sides. A steel bridge differs from a wooden bridge in that, for the former, steel is used instead of timber. A steel truss bridge is, therefore, based upon the form of the bridge, supported by two wooden beams—two steel trusses being used

to support the floor, in place of the two wooden beams. Trusses may be of various designs, such as the Pratt, Warren, Petit and Baltimore, according to the arrangement of the members.

A through bridge is one in which the floor is supported at or near the level of the lower chord; and in a deck bridge, the floor is supported at or near the level of the upper chord. The through bridge is the more common type. High truss bridges include through bridges which require an overhead system of latteral bracing; while low or pony trusses are not sufficiently high to require lateral bracing above the roadway. Low or pony trusses are used for short spans, and high trusses for longer spans.

Joint Connections.

Truss bridges are also classified according to the way the joints are connected, as (1) pin-connected, and (2) riveted. In the pin-connected truss, the members are connected at each joint with a pin, resembling a large bolt, which fits closely into holes drilled through the ends of the members. In riveted bridges, all connections are riveted. Pin-connected bridges are very easily erected in the field, and are economical of material, but they vibrate readily; the joints are subject to considerable wear, and cannot be painted in such a manner as to protect them from rust; the members get loose and out of adjustment, and care is required to keep the bridge in order. A bridge with riveted connections is a stiff structure. The joints can be more perfectly protected from rust and the bridge will stand more rough usage than will a pin-connected span. It is not so liable to accident from the failure of a single member, or from concentrated load. Riveted connections should always be used for highway spans under 250 feet.

Trusses with riveted connections in most general use are the Warren with and without sub-verticals, the double intersection Warren, the Pratt, and the Baltimore. Pin spans are nearly always Pratt trusses with a single web system. Long spans usually have inclined top chords. In the majority of cases through Pratt or Warren trusses are used for spans from 90 to 300 feet; and from 50 to 90 feet riveted Warren trusses. Pony trusses are suitable for spans of 30 to 70 feet.

Painting Steel Bridges.

The life of a steel bridge is largely dependent upon the manner in which it is first painted,—and afterwards kept painted. Unless kept properly painted, they deteriorate very rapidly. Railway bridges are greatly injured by the vibration caused by heavy moving loads. But in the case of highway bridges, rust is the chief destructive agency. If they could be fully protected from rust, steel highway bridges would practically last forever. It is found that painting is required about once in five years; oftener if the bridge is in a much exposed situation by a lake shore.

Before painting steel, the surface should be absolutely free from rust, scale, moisture and grease. Rust is removed by scraping with steel scrapers, and scale by the use of stiff wire brushes. Rust left beneath the paint will spread, in time the paint will flake off, and the metal is then wholly exposed to the destroying action of air and moisture. As portions of the metal in a bridge are only one-quarter of an inch thick, it is evident that rust, acting on both sides, can greatly weaken the structure. Connections, too, require special care, to see that they are fully protected. Bridge companies rarely exercise sufficient care, when erecting a bridge, to see that the scale is fully removed and the bridge properly painted.

The materials commonly used in painting bridges are red lead, mixed with linseed oil; and oxide of iron, with linseed oil. The former is much the more desirable paint. These are subject to much adulteration and care has to be exercised to procure reliable materials. Lamp-black added to red lead will change the colour to a rich chocolate, and will not injure the paint.

A useful paint consists of red lead, lamp-black and pure raw linseed oil, mixed in the proportions of one pound of lamp-black, eight pounds of red lead and one gallon of linseed oil. The red lead and lamp-black should first be mixed dry, the linseed oil added, and the mixture stirred to a uniform consistency. Only a sufficient quantity for immediate use should be mixed at once. Thinning and drying ingredients should not be used.

A Concrete Arch near Brampton. This is on a Peel County road, and replaced a stone double arch washed away by a freshet.

Bridges with Concrete Superstructure.

Bridges with a concrete superstructure are in very common use up to 50 feet, and are used in Ontario in the form of arches for spans in excess of 100 feet. As compared with a steel superstructure, they are undoubtedly more durable. Except in the most simple types, they should be reinforced with steel. The stresses occurring in a bridge are principally tensile (or stretching) and compressive. While concrete is strong in compression, it is very weak in resisting tensile strains. For this reason, steel, which has a high tensile strength, is used within a concrete structure at whatever points within the structure tensile stresses occur. Steel imbedded within concrete is protected from rust to a remarkable degree, while the two materials further co-operate well from the fact that they expand and contract uniformly for varying degrees of heat and cold. For these reasons, a combination of steel and concrete will make a strong and durable bridge, such as will require very little, if any, expenditure for repairs.

Types of Concerte Bridges.

Concrete superstructures may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) A simple concrete slab with or without steel reinforcement. This style of structure is very useful for spans up to 18 feet, and may have a suitable hand-rail of concrete, steel lattice or gas-pipe.

(*b*) A flat concrete top or floor, carried on concrete beams below; the latter, as well as the floor, being reinforced with steel. This type of bridge has been used for spans up to 40 and 50 feet.

(*c*) Heavy concrete beams on each side (resembling strong hand-rails) with a floor system of reinforced cross-beams and concrete covering. This type of bridge is suitable for spans of 40 and 50 feet and is better adapted to a higher head-room than is class (*b*).

(*d*) A concrete arch with or without steel reinforcement. This type of bridge is one of the most beautiful that can be erected for long or short spans. It is economical of material, but requires a strong and unyielding foundation, as settlement of the abutments is likely to cause failure of the bridge. Arches have been built in Ontario up to 116 feet in length.

Concrete bridges are permanent, and will last for ages, and for that reason they are deserving of every care in design, and of some added expenditure, which will make them good and creditable types of architecture. The fact they they can be built, however, by common labour is inducing many inexperienced men to plan these structures, and unfortunately the results are far from satisfactory to the eye of an engineer. Concrete bridges are more difficult to design than are steel bridges, yet men who know that they are unable to design a steel bridge, are in many cases drawing the plans of concrete bridges.

Concrete Bridge Construction.

Concrete bridges are being largely used for spans up to forty feet and fifty feet in length, with both flat and arched tops. The following directions were issued by the Highways Branch for constructing short-span concrete bridges on the trunk wagon road from Sudbury to Sault Ste Marie:

Concrete for floors, arch rings and spandrel walls will be mixed in the proportion of 1 of cement, 2 of sand, and 4 of gravel, unless otherwise directed; and for the abutments and wing walls in the proportion of, 1, 2½ and 5.

Concrete is to be brought up uniformly at each end of an arch, and in successive parallel sections across the arch. Each pair of segments must be of such dimensions that they can be finished in one day's continuous operation. Flat floors are to be completed by continuous work.

To prevent the centering of arches being forced up at the crown by the weight of concrete at the sides, the crown is to be loaded with cement or other heavy material, as required, for this purpose.

When an arch ring is commenced, it is to be completed with all possible expedition in order to prevent unequal shrinkage of the concrete.

When work is stopped for the night, see that the joints are clean-cut, and parallel with the radius of the centre at that point. Work may be roughened, but not left with an uneven or slanting surface, or with loose material covering it.

When joining new work to the old, see that the old surface is thoroughly flushed with water before new concrete is deposited, and that the joint is commenced with a cement grout of one to one mixture over the old work.

All concrete is to be thoroughly rammed and worked in thin layers when placed in the moulds, so as to make the concrete perfectly compact, free from spaces and air bubbles.

All concrete must be deposited in the forms and worked to place within thirty minutes of the time it leaves the mixer. The mixing machine is not to be operated at high speed; nor is it to be crowded to such an extent that thorough mixing is interfered with.

If mixed by hand, the sand and cement are first to be thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. Water is then to be slowly added to make a mortar of suitable consistency. The gravel is then to be added, and the whole again thoroughly intermixed. Perfect mixing is essential.

Concrete must not be wetter than is necessary to procure a proper surface finish throughout the work.

Concrete is to be deposited in a careful manner. Care is to be taken in every way not to jar the form work or steel reinforcement until the concrete is hardened.

Grout is to be worked to the front surface in all forms by spading against the forms, forcing large pieces of the aggregate back and permitting the finer material to come to the surface.

There are to be no sharp angles and edges in the concrete, these to be rounded by tacking quarter-round strips of stove-pipe sheeting in the corners of the frame work.

The surface is to be worked as above, so that when the forms are removed it shall be smooth and free from voids, and will not require to be trowelled or grouted to make a finished surface.

A waterproof coat of mortar, one inch in thickness, is to be placed on the top of all floors, and of arches above the springing line. The coating is to be placed while the surface of concrete, to which it is applied, is still wet, so as to secure perfect adhesion. The mortar is to be mixed in the proportion of one part of cement to three of sand.

The horizontal ends of the gas-pipe railing entering the concrete posts, are to be greased, to prevent adhesion of the concrete, and to permit movement due to expansion and contraction.

Forms are to be firmly set up and strongly braced. The concrete face of the forms is to be given a coat of oil, applied with a brush, but an excess of oil is not to be used. A combination of crude oil and kerosene gives good results or soft soap may be used.

The lagging and interior face of all forms is to be of dressed lumber.

Forms are to be cleaned at each setting and re-coated with oil.

Every care must be taken to see that the inside of the forms is free from shavings, sawdust, blocks of wood or other debris, just before putting in the concrete.

Forms should be held together with No. 9 wire. Care must be taken to remove temporary spacing pieces when the concrete reaches their height.

The inside face of spandrel and wing walls is to be battered by overlapping the form-work in such a way as to make a series of steps on which the earth-fill will rest.

Joints are to be closely formed so that grout will not escape.

On the steel reinforcement a thin film of rust is not objectionable, but loose or scaly rust must be removed with a stiff wire brush.

No oil or grease on the surface of the steel can be permitted.

Where rods intersect, the intersection is to be firmly wound with No. 18 wire.

The whole steel reinforcement is to be so held in place by temporary or other bracing that it will not be disturbed when the concrete is deposited around it.

Care must be taken to put all steel in place in accordance with the dimensions shown on the plans, unless otherwise directed.

Concrete must be placed in close contact with all steel.

Care must be taken not to allow the first concrete placed to appreciably stiffen or set before the remaining concrete is placed.

Not more than forty-eight hours is to elapse without adding a little more concrete to all exposed surfaces from which work is to be continued.

The timber centres are not to be removed in less than 21 days from the date of the completion of the arch ring.

Engineering Advice regarding Bridges.

Councils when erecting steel bridges should secure competent engineering advance. Councillors cannot be expected to judge as to the qualities of a steel bridge, as they can of timber, with which they are all familiar. For steel and concrete bridges they are fully justified in obtaining proper engineering advice—in fact, a council is not justified in doing otherwise. Steel bridge design requires a mathematical training such as only engineers possess.

It has been a not uncommon error that, with false ideas of economy, councils have accepted tenders for a steel bridge because of a saving of ten dollars in first cost, when the more expensive bridge was better value by hundreds of dollars. A poor steel bridge is dear at any price. The fee of a competent engineer will frequently double the life of the bridge.

An engineer's services in the erection of steel bridges will usually consist of:—

(1) The examination and measurement of the site of the bridge, changing the location if advisable.

(2) Preparation of plans and specifications and taking tenders for abutments and piers.

(3) The preparation of specifications for the steel superstructure, with such plans as may be required.

(4) Preparation of notice or advertisement calling for tenders for steel superstructure, so arranged that all companies will tender on a uniform basis.

(5) Scrutiny of the plans and tenders submitted by the bridge companies, and advising council as to the most satisfactory.

(6) The inspection and final acceptance of the bridge upon completion.

(7) Such inspection of the bridge during construction as its size and importance may render advisable.

Common Defects of Bridges.

The more common defects of steel bridges are:—

(1) Weak joints and connections. A bridge is no stronger than its weakest part.

(1) Insufficient, small and badly formed rivets. Shop rivets are usually satisfactory, but field rivets are very often loose, badly formed, burned, bent, and the connected plates twisted.

(3) An inferior form of truss. The amount and weight of steel used in a truss is of little account if the design is weak.

(4) The use of inferior metal. For large and important bridges, inspection should commence at the rolling mills, or at the bridge works. When

steel is assembled and painted it is difficult to detect metal that is too hard, which has been rolled when cold, or has other defects. Bridge companies are apt to put into bridges metal rejected from other work.

(5) The entire bridge, or an occasional member too light. This can only be overcome by careful scrutiny of the plans by an engineer. It is a fault very common to work done by local men who have little more facility for bridge erection than a blacksmith. The engineer by fixing the loads to be carried can determine the necessary size and shape of each piece of steel in the bridge.

(6) Defective field erection. When a bridge is being erected in the field a company may send their own foreman, or may let the work as a contract to some one who is more or less capable. Field work must be examined to see that members are straight and properly assembled. Under a careless foreman certain members may be bent, twisted, placed end for end, etc.

(7) Insufficient attention paid to painting. Inferior paint, carelessly applied to rusted steel is a common defect.

(8) Necessary bracing or members may be omitted. A steel bridge should be so constructed as to be an independent unit, without relying on abutments or piers for stiffness.

(9) In erection, members are occasionally put in the bridge weaker than the plans or specifications require. Thin steel of $\frac{1}{4}$-inch thickness is very quickly reduced by rust.

(10) End bearings do not always rest uniformly on the abutments, parts are not brought squarely together, spaces are left where water can lodge and cause rusting.

Bridge Tenders.

In asking for tenders there is certain information which should be given, in order that bridge companies may be in a position to prepare their estimates properly and on a uniform basis. Much confusion of tenders results through lack of definite requirements, and specifications, without which a proper comparison of tenders is impossible. An advantage is thus apt to be given to the company tendering for the weakest and least durable bridge. The following particulars should be given as fully as possible:—

(1) The specifications in accordance with which the bridge is to be erected.

(2) The length of bridge or of each span from centre to centre of bearings, or from face to face of abutments or piers.

(3) The clear width of roadway required.

(4) The live loads for which the trusses and flooring system are to be designed.

(5) The kind of floor to be used.

(6) The nearest railway stations, and length of haul to the site of the bridge.

(7) The character of the river bed, depth of water, speed of current, and height from bed of river to floor of the bridge.

(8) The style of bridge to be erected if there is any preference in respect of kind and height of trusses, riveted or pin connections.

(9) If the bridge is skewed, the necessary angles should be given.

(10) The number and size of piers, if any.

(11) Number and width of footwalks, and kind of hand rails.

(12) When the work is to be completed.

(13) Time to which tenders will be received, and to whom they must be addressed.

MANUAL OF ROADMAKING.

Among the earliest roads of which we have definite information were those built by the Romans, chiefly as military highways, leading east, and west to the remote provinces, from which arose the proverb, "All roads lead to Rome." So substantially were these roads built, of layer upon layer of stone, and concrete, three and four feet in thickness, that many of them are still in use, and are commonly supposed by the peasantry of Spain and other countries of Southern Europe, to be of supernatural origin. These roads were built at an enormous waste of money and labour, and while of the greatest durability, they lack the first essential of modern construction—a properly balanced union of economy and efficiency.

For several centuries after the downfall of Rome, roadmaking became a forgotten art. In France, during the eighteenth century, under the engineer Tresauguet, road construction was revived, but on very different principles

"Kingston Eight Miles." Milestone on the old Kingston Road between Kingston and Napanee.

from those followed by the Romans. The type of road built by the French engineer was that introduced into England by Telford, and consisted of a foundation of large stones, laid on edge and carefully shaped, upon which was placed a coating of finer broken stone. Early in the nineteenth century, McAdam advocated and constructed in England a still more economical design, in which the foundation of large stone was omitted, but greater care was given to draining the roadbed. McAdam's principles are those most commonly followed to-day, with a number of important alterations consequent upon the introduction of roadmaking machinery.

In the time of McAdam the best method attainable was to break stone by hand, which was then placed loose on the roadway and left for traffic to consolidate. The process of consolidation was slow, during which a considerable amount of the stone was forced into and mixed with the earth subsoil, and was thereby largely wasted.

Under present methods, by means of a crusher, stone is broken more cheaply and rapidly than it can be done by hand, and the use of a roller completes consolidation without waste of metal.

Stone dust and chips (screenings), created in the process of crushing, are used to fill the voids, instead of waiting for this to be done by traffic, and allowing the clay or loam from beneath to be forced up among the stones.

With a roller the road metal is solidified, forming a strong, waterproof crust over a well-rolled sub-soil. The result is that more perfect work is done in a few days and at less cost than the methods of McAdam or Telford would accomplish in several months. Among the main features of present day road-making, which are of recent introduction, are:

(*a*) The use of grading machines for forming the earth foundation and open drains.

(*b*) The thorough drainage of the earth sub-soil.

(*c*) The use of a crusher to prepare the broken stone.

(*d*) The screening of broken stone so as to grade it for application to the roads in layers, according to size.

(*e*) The use of stone dust and fine chips (screenings) as a binder.

(*f*) The use of a roller to consolidate both the earth foundation and the surface covering of broken stone.

Conditions as to soil, climate, drainage, surfacing material, traffic, etc., vary greatly, not only throughout the Province, but from mile to mile of road. Residents of a level clay township are apt to consider broken stone roads an extravagant luxury, forgetting that in other districts stone may be quarried in too great abundance. In one county to speak of field-stone is a mystery, for there it is a rarity to find in the fields a rock the size of a football. In another county the fences are made of field-stone, or large mounds of them are piled in the fields. In one district the soil is a heavy clay, and in another there is only loam or sand. In one section the land is flat and drains have been dug in every direction; in another the land is flat, but drainage has not been attempted, while in yet another, the land is rolling, and extensive farm drainage is not needed.

These and many other circumstances influence roadmaking so that a brief specification covering all cases is not possible. It is more practicable to state general principles, which must be adapted to each case. With this end in view, the following manual has been prepared to meet the needs of road superintendents and others actively interested in roadmaking, stating main principles as briefly as possible.

General Roadmaking Organization.

1. Country roads may be built in Ontario,— Township systems of road building in Ontario.

(*a*) By township councils, the cost to be solely met out of township funds raised annually.

(*b*) By statute labour worked out in the ordinary manner.

(*c*) By statute labour wholly or partly commuted, at a fixed rate per day.

(*d*) By a special levy against the general township assessment made in place of statute labour, the latter being abolished.

(*e*) By statute labour and township funds combined.

(*f*) By statute labour of one or more individuals compounded for a term not exceeding five years.

(*g*) By the township council with money raised by the issue of debentures.

(*h*) With specially contributed labour or money by property owners, aided if practicable by a proportionate township grant.

(*i*) By local assessment in the way that municipal drains are now built and paid for.

(*j*) By county councils, aided by a provincial grant of one-third of the cost; the council's proportion to be paid by general rate, or by the issue of debentures. County systems.

Road Management.

Main features of management.

2. Road construction in any municipality is a work extending over a series of years and as such should, as far as possible, be under the continuous management of a superintendent who will carry out a systematic plan from year to year. In its main features, the general system of county and township road management should be similar, the principle features being,—

(*a*) That all work be placed in charge of a road superintendent for the municipality, responsible to the council only.

The superintendent.

(*b*) That the functions of the road superintendent be that of an executive officer, similar to a municipal clerk or treasurer, reporting to and carrying out the instructions of the council.

The council.

(*c*) That the function of the council be legislative only, similar to that of a board of directors in a joint stock company; direct supervision of the work being left wholly to the road superintendent.

The depth and width of this ditch is indicated by the man standing in the bottom. Ditches are sometimes deepened through knolls to get fall, but carry, even in spring, only a small flow of water. In such cases a large size tile drain may be used, and the ditch filled in. The road is thus made safe, the cleaning of open ditches done away with, and a permanent work made.

Continuous attention.

(*d*) That the roads receive attention throughout the year, repairs being continuous, not merely periodic; and for this purpose and for snow roads, that overseers or foremen be appointed for fixed beats, subject to the direction of the road superintendent.

Accounts.

(*e*) That an accurate method be followed by the road superintendent of keeping accounts for labour and material, furnishing proper pay sheets and vouchers for all road expenditure.

Duties of Road Superintendents.

Road superintendents' duties.

3. Duties of road superintendents should be specifically set forth in a set of instructions authorized by resolution of the council. These will require the superintendent,—

Attend council meetings.

(*a*) To attend regular meetings of the council, or special meetings, if so desired by the council, to receive instructions regarding works to be undertaken and carried on by him; also to report at meetings of the council as to the road work then in progress.

(*b*) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, to carry out the instructions of the council with regard thereto, and to perform such business or other services as may be required of him from time to time, under the instructions of council. Report as to work required.

(*c*) To supervise all work of construction and repairs on roads and bridges within his division. Supervise all work.

(*d*) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders, crushers, rollers, and other road machinery used by the municipality. Adopt best methods.

(*e*) To employ such foremen and inspectors as may be required from time to time for any corporation work under his control; such foremen to be subject to dismissal or suspension at any time by the superintendent, who will forthwith report such dismissal or suspension to the proper committee of the council. Foremen and inspectors.

(*f*) To employ and discharge either personally or through the foreman all men and teams, required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials. Employ men, etc.

(*g*) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures, and other unforeseen defects are repaired or guard-railed with the least possible delay, so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road, and to act promptly in all cases of emergency. Emergency repairs.

(*h*) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish (on forms prescribed by the council) pay sheets, accounts and vouchers to the council or road committee at proper intervals for their approvel, in order that the municipal treasurer, under authority of their certificate, and upon being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for the payment thereof. Records, pay-sheets and accounts.

(*i*) To examine and certify all bills or accounts against the the corporation for material and labor, and to make or cause to be made, the surveys, measurements and examinations necessary for such purpose. Material and labor accounts.

(*j*) To see that all works (especially work for the road grader) are staked out, and see that they are undertaken systematically, so that no time be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the municipality to another. Plan work systematically.

(*k*) To have the custody of, and to be responsible for, all such plans and estimates as may from time to time be prepared for the use of the municipality. To keep a "Plan Book" which shall contain a list of all plans, profiles and drawings in his custody; no plan to be allowed to go out of his office until a receipt for the same has been signed by the person to whom it is given. Custody of plans.

(*l*) To keep, or cause to be kept, a measurement book, in which will be entered all measurements of work or repair done, and materials delivered for the same: with such dates and names as may be necessary. Measurement records.

(*m*) To report from time to time to the proper committee having cognizance of the matter, or to the council, as the case may require, any obstruction he may meet with in carrying out his instructions and any matter upon which he may require advice or instruction. Unforeseen obstruction.

Complaints and encroachments.

(*n*) To examine or cause examination to be made into all complaints of defective roadways or drainage, and to make such measurements as may be necessary to secure the conservation of the public thoroughfares and their maintenance against encroachment.

Supervise contracts.

(*o*) To prepare (if a civil engineer) plans for bridges, supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to completion.

Snow roads.

(*p*) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the municipality may require.

Final reports.

(*q*) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location and cost of each separate work undertaken.

County work.

(*r*) To perform all county work in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works, and to make such reports and certificates as may be required under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways.

Road Overseers.

Duties of road foremen.

4. Overseers or foremen (with duties somewhat similar to pathmasters, or to foremen of railways) should be appointed throughout the municipality, these in the event of a washout or sudden giving away of a culvert or bridge to protect it and report at once to the road superintendent; to act promptly in any emergency; to make minor repairs as directed by the superintendent; to collect men when necessary and open snow roads; to furnish to the superintendent an accurate record of time and work done; to perform such other services as the road superintendent may desire. On earth roads it could be a part of their duty to use the split-log drag; and on gravel or stone roads to keep the metal raked to place.

Supervision of overseers.

5. The road superintendent should examine the report of the overseer and the work done, before certifving to the time charged. The superintendent should, if practicable, personally pay for the opening of snow roads, having the time sheet signed by each man when payment is made.

Payment of Wages and Accounts.

6. The method of paying wages and accounts shall be as follows (except that in townships the Reeve shall take the place of the Warden):

Certificate of superintendent

(*a*) All accounts for machinery, tools and repairs to same, materials for roads, or labour, shall be certified to by the road superintendent as being correct, or he shall state where they are incorrect before being submitted to the proper committee to be passed for payment.

What certificate shall show.

(*b*) He shall clearly show in his certificate whether the expenditure is for construction or repair, for new machinery and tools, or for repair to machinery and tools, and in the case of materials and labour shall state the specific works or roads for which they are used.

(*c*) All accounts and time-sheets before payment by the Treasurer, shall be certified by the road superintendent, and shall be checked and countersigned by the Warden. The warden to countersign.

(*d*) Two time books shall be furnished the foreman of each road division. The time-book shall be made up each Thursday night, certified to by the foreman as being correct, and shall be immediately sent by him, under sealed cover, to the road superintendent. Time books for foremen.

(*e*) Time-sheets shall be made up by the road superintendent from the time-book, and shall include wages only, except such small expenses as the superintendent may necessarily make from time to time. Time-sheets prepared by superintendent

(*f*) When the time-books are received by the superintendent he shall check them over, extend them, and make up the time-sheets therefrom. The time-sheets shall then be checked over and countersigned by the Warden and handed to the Clerk to be dealt with as any other account. The warden to countersign time-sheets.

(*g*) Payment of the amount of the time-sheets when countersigned by the Warden and approved by the proper committee shall be made by the Treasurer to the road superintendent. He shall then proceed to pay the foreman or men, in accordance with the time-books, taking from each his receipt, opposite his name, for the account paid him as set out in the time-book. In the event of a man being unable to sign his name, he shall make his mark, "John $\overset{\text{his}}{\underset{\text{mark}}{(\text{x})}}$ Smith," and the same shall be witnessed by a man other than the foreman or the superintendent. How payment to be made.

(*h*) It shall be the duty of the Clerk to submit to the proper committee all accounts and time-sheets, properly certified by the road superintendent and countersigned by the Warden, and such accounts as are approved by the committee shall be at once transmitted to the Treasurer for payment. Duty of clerk.

(*i*) It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay all road accounts upon the certificate of the road superintendent, countersigned by the Warden, and approved by the the proper committee of Council. Duty of treasurer.

Inspection.

7. Every contract of importance, especially concrete work in connection with bridges, should be under an inspector appointed by the municipality. A thoroughly dishonest contractor can rarely be watched closely enough even by a skilled inspector, to prevent inferior work. A contractor who is known to be of this class should not be given work under any circumstances. A good inspector is at his best when dealing with a reasonable contractor, and it is there that the results are most marked in securing a high class of work. A good contractor is desirous of doing good work, but he, or his foreman, are very apt to be so occupied in obtaining material and hurrying their men that the quality of work is overlooked. A capable inspector can make himself of value not only to the municipality employing him, but to the contractor as well, by drawing attention to negligent workmen and advising as to methods and the placing of men. He should be able to see Benefit of inspecting work done by contract.

details which the foreman or contractor does not see, and can make himself the most valuable man on the work, both to the contractor and to the municipality.

Bridge Contracts.

Services of a civil engineer.

8. If the road superintendent is not a civil engineer, the services of a civil engineer should be engaged from time to time as required, to prepare plans and specifications and let contracts for, and certify as to completion of, all steel, concrete, or other permanent bridges. The design of concrete abutments, piers and arches and the erection of steel bridges is work requiring the special training of an engineer, and municipalities will save money and best serve their ratepayers by recognizing this fact.

A Map of the Municipality.

Road-map.

9. Every municipality should have, for the guidance of its council and road superintendent, a map showing accurately the roads and main features of the municipality. A tracing from which blue prints may be made is most serviceable.

Plan for Future Improvement.

Future work.

10. A municipal council, as a part of systematic road improvement, should lay down a scheme of annual work that will bring all the roads to fixed standards within a limited term of years, including the erection of culverts and bridges. Such a plan need not at once be worked out in all details, although this is desirable as far as possible. Unforeseen circumstances will arise to hasten or delay the work. It may take two or three years under such a plan to determine how rapidly it can be carried out. It may not be practicable in certain cases to frame a suitable plan in one year or two, but every municipal council should proceed as far as possible in a practical manner.

Labour.

Adapt men to work.

11. Plan the work carefully and put men in such places and under such conditions that they will do their best.

Instructions.

12. Give such orders and instructions as are necessary to show the men what is expected of them.

Organization.

13. Organize the work so as to get the best results from the men as a collective body; but at the same time encourage individual effort.

Interest of men.

14. Enlist the interest of the men so that they will work with their minds as well as with their bodies.

Promptness in starting.

15. Start work promptly each day, and do not stop before the proper time.

Prompt payment.

16. Pay workmen promptly, and carefully avoid errors in the amount paid. Nothing will so tend to disorganize work as irregularity in the payment of wages.

Labour the principal item of cost.

17. The cost of roads is made up chiefly by the cost of labour, including teaming. Very little is spent on material alone. Grad-

ing and draining are almost wholly a matter of labour. Gravel pits cost very little, but teaming gravel, handling it in the pit, and on the road, soon count up. The cost of broken stone grows out of the cost of labour for quarrying, crushing, hauling and spreading.

Cheap work and labour.

18. To build a road cheaply means a proper direction of labour The reason contractors do work for less than municipal corporations is because they exercise all the skill possible in directing and using labour of men and teams to the best advantage.

Specialize work of men.

19. Designate certain men for certain work, and keep them at it until there is no more of that kind of work to be done. Subdivide duties and give each man as few to perform as possible.

Plan in advance.

20. Have the work well planned in advance, and keep it going in an orderly manner.

Good tools.

21. See that every man is provided with proper tools, and show the men how to use them. Do not use worn out shovels. It is cheaper to buy new ones than to lose on the work of the men.

Balance men and teams.

22. The number of men and teams should be so balanced that all can be kept steadily at work. Too many men and not enough teams, or too many teams and not enough men, mean that one or the other will be standing in idleness a considerable part of the time.

Crowding teams in a pit.

23. Teamsters should drive into a gravel pit in regular order. They should not crowd one another in a small pit, so that some few can fill their wagons with good material, while others haul sods and boulders. There are enough of the latter on the road without paying for teaming more.

Fix number of loads.

24. A day's work in hauling gravel or broken stone, should be specified by the number of loads, according to length of haul.

Fix size of loads

25. Every load should contain a fixed quantity,—usually one and a half or two cubic yards. It takes very little more time to go from the pit to the road with a yard and a half of gravel than with only half a yard. The larger load represents a clear gain of the difference in size of the loads. Specify the size of the wagon box, and number of loads to constitute a day's work.

Use machinery

26. Labour saving machinery should be used wherever possible. This does not mean that there will be less work for men to do on the roads, but that more work can be done for the same outlay. Use grading machines, wheeled scrapers, distributing wagons for gravel and stone, stone crushers, etc.

Confidence of men.

27. It is essential to efficient work that a road superintendent or a foreman have the confidence and respect of the men under them. To maintain this, the superintendent and foreman should have their work well in hand: there should be no delays while the foreman or superintendent is wondering what to do next.

Let foreman instruct the men.

28. Control should invariably come from one man (but this does not mean that organization is merely an arbitrary arrangement of giving orders. Every man should feel an interest in his work). A foreman only should give direct instructions or orders to the men under him. He is their superior officer; and no councillor, reeve, or even the road superintendent should intentionally or unintentionally weaken his prestige with the men by giving directions over his head.

The road superintendent only to instruct foremen.

29. For the same reason, a councillor should not give orders to a foreman over the head of the road superintendent. To weaken the authority of, or respect towards the superintendent or the foreman, on the part of those subordinate to them is to disturb and weaken the entire organization.

The superintendent and foremen work with their wits.

30. A road superintendent should not, as a rule, work with his men. It is his business to work with his wits, not with his hands, and to see that the work is properly organized. He may occasionally have to instruct a labourer how to do certain work, and it may take longer to show the man than to do the thing himself, but it is cheaper in the long run. This rule applies to a foreman as well, to a greater or less extent according to the extent of the work and the number of the men under him.

Skilled labor.

31. Do not use masons, carpenters, and foremen, to do the work of labourers. A fifteen cent man can do as much unskilled work as a fifty cent man can. Provide enough labourers to assist the more expensive men. Keep every man busy at his own class of work, as far as possible.

Extra wagons.

32. Have sufficient extra wagons and men particularly on short hauls so that teams and teamsters will not be kept idle while wagons are being loaded, or unloaded. Use a bin at the stone crushers to facilitate loading, to save the time of teams, and the moving of extra wagons.

Steady pay men.

33. Steady-pay men should be kept busy on wet days repairing engines, wagons, lockers, putting handles on tampers, cleaning machinery, cleaning up the tool-house, marking or branding tools, packing cement bags, making tool boxes, etc.

Complete work speedily.

34. As far as is consistent with economy and thoroughness, the superintendent and each foreman should exert special effort to complete every work as speedily as possible.

Organize the work.

35. Good organization is the key-note of economy, thoroughness and speed in construction. Do not over-crowd the work with men and teams. Have a foreman or superintendent who can organize. That is his business.

Competition in work.

36. Workmen like athletic competitions. This fact may be effectively made use of to secure greater speed and better quality of work, and to preserve a keener interest among the workmen.

Divide every work into two or more portions, place a good working foreman on each, give to each an equal number of implements, men and teams, make all conditions as nearly equal as possible to commence with, and encourage a spirit of friendly rivalry as regards speed, and quality of work.

Extra pay

37. When the winning a victory is not sufficent to force a contest, some other form of reward may be devised, such as extra pay to each member of the winning section.

Equalize work.

38. If two or three miles of road are to be built, the distance may be divided into sections, keeping in view any special difficulties, and equalizing the work to be done, rather than the distance. Quarter-mile, half-mile or mile sections may be used, as are adapted to each case, adjusting distance to the class of work, distance from the quarry, or gravel pit, the number of men and foremen available, etc.

Bonus to teams.

39. The same principle may be applied to the work of teams. Extra pay may be given to the team hauling the greatest number

of loads, the size of loads being definitely fixed. In some cases road superintendents have been known to bonus a teamster having a good pair of horses, to set a lively pace, and encourage the others to compete with him, both as regards size and number of loads.

Competition in quarry.

40. In a stone quarry, if two crushers can be operated, a contest may be created, and a vast increase in the output secured. If two crushers are being operated in any part of the county, records of the work in each may be regularly reported to the workmen at each. In all cases equality of conditions should be aimed at, so that the men will feel that the game is being fairly played.

Maintain quality as well as quantity.

41. Wherever a friendly athletic contest can be created, the work goes on more rapidly, the cost is greatly reduced, by wisely directing it, better results can be secured, and a good feeling is engendered among the men by the spirit of play added to their work. At all times maintain the rule that quality of work as well as quantity is necessary. The road superintendent must decide all contests on their honest merits, and give credit where credit is due. Rivalry of this description should be created without the workmen knowing the object of it; and if possible without realizing that it is being intentionally encouraged. It is a good road superintendent's trade secret.

Effect of Traffic.

Modifications for traffic.

42. That the class of traffic must modify the method of constructing a road is a principle followed universally, but without any definite rule as to the work which is essential, and that which can be reasonably omitted.

Drainage.

43. Whatever the surface of the road, whether earth, gravel, or broken stone, good drainage should always be provided. Every dollar spent on drainage is a good investment. Even for ordinary earth roads, grading, crowning, and under-drainage as well, are all profitable, and these are preliminary and lead up to the time when a durable surface crust can be applied.

Width of grade.

44. For light travel, however, a narrow grade of about eighteen feet is ample. No roads should be wider than traffic renders necessary, as narrow roads are more easily and cheaply maintained than are wide grades. A width of 24 feet is ample for heavy traffic.

Metal.

45. For light traffic gravel is a fair surface covering but varies greatly in quality. For constant traffic, broken stone will in many cases be found economical, even if gravel can be procured in the locality. For traffic that includes heavy teaming, such as from quarries and brick yards, broken stone with a strong foundation of large flake stone, or a deep layer of gravel surfaced with broken stone are methods that are serviceable. Under heavy traffic rather coarsely crushed stone is more durable than fine metal.

General conditions.

46. In general for light traffic the drainage should not be slighted, but the width of grade may be narrowed, and the depth, width and quality of road covering reduced. For heavy and constant traffic, the wider grade becomes necessary, and the depth, width and quality of road metal should be proportionately increased.

Essential Features of Construction.

A dry subsoil.

47. Every good road has two essential features:

(*a*) The earth sub-soil is well drained, naturally or artificially, making a strong, unyielding foundation. Kept dry by drainage, it is acted upon to the least possible degree by frost.

A surface crust.

(*b*) The wearing surface is a smooth, hard and compact crust, which sheds water readily, and distributes the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of sub-soil.

A distinct coating.

48. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone, which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not, in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating.

49. To accomplish this:

Clean material.

(*a*) The gravel or broken stone should contain very little sand or clay—it should be clean.

Crown.

(*b*) The road should be well turnpiked and crowned so as to shed the water to the open drains.

Fill ruts.

(*c*) Ruts should not be allowed to form, as they prevent water from passing to the open drains.

Open drains.

(*d*) The open drains should have a sufficient fall and free outlet, so that the water will not stand in them, but will be carried away immediately.

Tile-drains.

(*e*) Tile underdrains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient, and where the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry.

Deep drains.

(*f*) In the absence of tile underdrains, the open drains at the roadside should be deep enough to make a layer of dry soil under the roadbed.

Drainage.

Drain all roads.

50. Good drainage is the first essential for all roads—earth roads, gravel roads, broken stone roads.

Drain before gravelling or stoning.

51. Road construction is largely a matter of good drainage. Do not waste gravel and broken stone by putting them on roads that are not properly drained. The natural soil over which the road passes must be kept strong enough to support traffic. Dry earth will do this. Wet earth will not—for wet earth is mud, soft and yielding, whether on the surface or below it. Mud below a bed of gravel is worse than mud on top of it. The reason roads are good in summer is that they are dry. The real roadbed must be below the surface.

Pure sand an exception.

52. The only road that will not be improved, by the most perfect system of drainage that can be given it, is a road of pure sand. In all other cases, every dollar put into drainage is well spent.

Present practice defective.

53. The deficient drainage on many roads consists only of open ditches on each side of the graded portion, with a depth of about eighteen inches. They are frequently carried through rises of ground, past natural water courses. Little attention is given to the regularity of the grade in the botton, or to the amount of fall, as evidenced by the varying depths of stagnant water at

wet seasons. The object of these drains was more to procure earth to raise the centre of the road above the water-line than to lower or carry away the water. Very often they have no outlets.

Requirements of drainage.

54. Drainage implies,—

A crown.

(*a*) That the road be crowned to shed water to open drains or gutters.

Surface drains.

(*b*) That the open drains have a constant fall to a good outlet.

Deep drains.

(*c*) That water rising in the road from below be carried away by deep or tile drains.

A smooth surface.

(*d*) That the surface of the road be kept smooth, free from ruts and hollows, so that water will not remain on the surface. Gravel and broken stone is placed on an earth road largely for this purpose.

Tile Drains in Oxford. Common farm tile are used, laid along one or both sides of the roads at a depth of three feet.

The natural soil.

55. The method and extent of drainage must depend largely upon the character of the soil over which the road passes; clay, loam, gravel, sand, swampy, springs, flat, undulating, are all terms suggesting conditions that modify the plan of drainage.

Determine main outlets.

56. To secure good drainage, first determine the main water courses and low places crossing or adjacent to the roads, which can be used as outlets.

Then grade to outlets.

57. Grade the road, and the open drains so that the water will flow steadily to these outlets.

Culverts.

58. Place culverts and waterways as frequently as required to carry water across the road.

Importance of outlets.

59. A drain without an outlet is useless—or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

Drain across private property.

60. Rather than spend money year after year in a wasteful effort to maintain roads without drainage, it will be economy to provide proper outlets, even if it is necessary to carry the drain a considerable distance across private property.

Discharge in small quantities.

61. Discharge water in small quantities into frequent outlets. Do not carry it long distances past natural outlets. It is the accumulation of water to a large volume that causes severe erosion and washouts.

Roads not for farm drainage.

62. Roads are not intended for use in draining adjacent farm lands. To construct deep and dangerous drains on the public highways for this purpose, carrying water out of its natural course, is illegal and extremely objectionable.

Tile Drainage.

Water rises from below.

63. A large proportion of the water falling in the form of rain and snow sinks into the ground, and reaching a hard-pan, rock or other imperviable stratum, gradually rises in the soil just as water rises in a pail into which it is poured. It is this water rising from below which is commonly neglected, and which causes roads to be so bad in the spring of the year. Tile drains have the same effect as a hole in the side of a pail in keeping down the water-line.

Water expands when freezing.

64. Water expands about one-eighth of its volume in freezing, and exerts an outward pressure of 300,000 pounds per cubic foot. This causes a saturated roadbed to heave at times several inches. This heaving means that the road has been honeycombed by expanding ice. When the thaw comes, the porous, wet soil, is mud to the axles, with no supporting power. Tile drainage removes this sub-soil water, preventing the injurious effect of frost.

Effect on clay and porous soils;

65. A soil retains in its texture, by capillary attraction, a certain amount of water. In the case of a plastic clay soil, which will absorb nearly one-half its weight and bulk of water, the water retained in this way may be the cause of injury. In the case of gravelly, sandy or other porous soil, it is necessary to remove only the water held by hydrostatic pressure in the foundation of the road. The effect of this is, that, with a clay sub-soil, underdrains are nearly always beneficial in securing a strong foundation, and are necessary for traffic of even moderate degree. With porous soils, on the other hand, the necessity and means of drainage will depend upon the height to which the water rises in the foundation, and the direction from which it comes. When a strong foundation is needed, these under-drains should be three feet below the surface of the sub-soil.

Fall required.

66. Gravity is the sole cause of the flow of water in tile drains; therefore the tile must be laid with a continual fall so that the water will flow down a slope. Lay the tile on an even grade with a constant fall to a good outlet; the fall being not less than three inches in one hundred feet.

Laying to grade.

67. For tile drains of any considerable length, or where the fall is uncertain, the line along which the tile are to be laid should be staked, and a survey made by an engineer, to determine the amount of fall from the head to the outlet. The tile should then be graded evenly, to depths measured from the stakes, by the "target" or "line and gauge" or other accurate method. The "water test" and similar methods of laying tile are not satisfactory except for short drains where the fall is very evident.

Commence to dig at the outlet.

68. Commence to dig the trench at the outlet, and proceed up grade. In taking out the last draft, do not dig deeper than the grade line. The bottom of a tile drain should be dressed with a curved tile-hoe, so that the tile will lie securely in place. In the case of large drains, a curved shovel may be used to give the bottom of the trench the necessary groove.

Laying the tile.

69. Commence to lay the tile at the outlet, and proceed upgrade. Lay the ends of the tile as closely as possible, turning them around until the upper edges touch (except in sand when the bottom edges should touch). Whenever, in making turns or because of irregular tile, there is a crack of a quarter-inch or more, cover it with a piece of broken tile. The upper part of the trench may be filled with a grading machine or a split-log drag.

Distance drains will draw.

70. As a rule, a tile drain, laid in close clay soil, will drain six times its depth on each side. In porous soils they give good results for much more than this—at times up to 15 or even 20 times the depth. Except in a stiff clay, a line of tile laid on one side of the road, at a suitable depth, will do nearly as much for the roads as tile on both sides will do. If on a side-hill, with one side of the road higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side to intercept the soakage.

Size of tile.

71. The size of tile required for any given situation will depend upon the length of the drain, the fall, and the amount of water to be carried away. The steeper the fall, and the shorter the drain, the more rapidly it will carry away; and in consequence the smaller the tile need be. For long drainage systems smaller tile are needed near the head, and large near the outlet. The tile used should not be less than four inches diameter. Smaller tile, while theoretically sufficient, are too liable to become blocked by slight depressions or irregularity in laying. In general, a four-inch tile may be used for a drain 800 or 1,000 feet long; each additional 400 feet to have tile of one inch greater diameter. To double the fall of a drain increases the capacity 40 per cent. An increase of one-third diameter doubles the capacity. To double the diameter increases the capacity $5\frac{2}{3}$ times.

Protect the outlet.

72. An unprotected outlet of a tile drain is very apt to be broken and obstructed by horses or cattle stepping on the tile. The outlet should be set in a head-wall of concrete surrounding the last tile, and extending below the action of frost. If this cannot be done, a concrete tile may be used at the outlet.

Best location and depth.

73. In level land, lay the tile at the side of the road under the bottom of the open drain, at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet. On hills, place the tile under the shoulders, where the trench will not be washed out. At or near the upper end make a vent into the tile to permit a draught of air through the drain.

Springs.

74. Sub-soil water frequently comes to the surface in the form of springs or water veins, which create mud holes. These are common in hills which have been graded, but in many cases appear in the level ground. These should be tapped by tile drains running into the heart of the spring.

Permanency of tile drains.

75. Tile drains are permanent. They take the place of deep, open drains and cost less to maintain. Their effect is most noticeable in spring, causing the roads to dry up quickly. In this way, and throughout the year, they save the gravel or stone covering,

as there is less mud for it to sink into. A less depth of gravel or broken stone is required on roads that are tile-drained.

Tile in quicksand and in clay.

76. In sand and quicksand, surround the tile with sawdust or sods, to keep out the silt. A six-inch coating of clay is often sufficient. If settlement is at all likely, boards should be laid in the bottom of the trench and firmly pressed down, and the tile laid on these. In plastic or fluid clay where it is feared that the clay will enter and clog the tile, locomotive cinders is superior to gravel or broken stone to use around the tile. Clay will mix with gravel, stone or furnace slag, but will not penetrate locomotive cinders. In stiff clay, partially fill the trench with gravel, coarse clean sand, sawdust or other porous material, to more freely attract water.

Tile blocked by roots.

77. The roots of trees, particularly the willow, are apt to enter and, in time, block the tile. Where this is to be anticipated, the joints of the tile should be cemented for a distance likely to be reached by the roots.

Location of tile on the road.

78. The location of tile drains with respect to the road should be varied with circumstances. The most effective type is a system in which there is a tile drain on each side of the roadway underneath the open gutters, with V-shaped drains at intervals from the centre of the roadbed to the side drains. From this the scale descends to drains at each side of the road; then a drain at one side only, or in the centre of the road; then only an occasional drain at springy or damp points.

Under-drain all roads.

79. Municipalities should commence to underdrain all roads, first placing tile drains where they are needed most, in low-lying sections, where water is seen to remain longest on the surface in the spring or after a heavy rain; where springs have a tendency to appear; or where the ground is found to be cold and wet during the summer.

The Natural Soil.

Sub-soils.

80. The primary foundation of a road, is the natural soil. Some soils are stronger than others under any circumstances, but all are strengthened by under-drainage to remove surplus water. The condition of the natural soil in the spring is the chief consideration, as, after the heaving action of frost, wet roads are weaker than at any other time, and the metal crust is most likely to be cut through. It is to be laid down as a fixed rule that the natural soil must have good surface drainage, by grading, and turnpiking, crowning, and making open drains with free outlets at the lowest points on or near the road. Further, that wet soils must have under-drainage with ordinary farm tile; while nearly all soils will be much benefited thereby, making a stronger and more durable road, and greatly decreasing the cost of maintenance. This preliminary treatment of the roadbed may be considered in relation to the natural soil underlying the road, varying with a rock bottom, clay and sandy loams, light sand, quicksand, black muck, and coarse sharp sand and gravel.

Rock near the surface.

81. Where rock comes to the surface, or very close to it, a peculiar condition exists. The rock is, as a rule, in horizontal beds, and is uneven so that water can collect on it in depressions. A thin layer of earth over the rock becomes water-soaked, and in the spring especially, is very weak. When broken stone is laid

over this earth in the usual manner, the tendency is for the stone to settle while the earth oozes up between the stones. In such a situation it is desirable that, where hollows occur in the rock, shallow outlets be cut at the edges so as to provide drainage as far as possible. If the layer of earth is thin, it is better to scrape it away, and in its place put a bed of coarse flat stones, on which the finer crushed stone may be spread. In place of the large stone, gravel is very useful as a base, even if not of first class quality.

Deep clay soils.

82. Deep clay soils should be underdrained, and the trenches over the tile partially filled with gravel, broken stone, sharp sand or other porous material. Clay is a very strong foundation when dry, but absorbs water with great avidity. A plastic clay will absorb nearly one-half its bulk and weight of water. Unless provision is made for drainage, it is heaved greatly by frost, and is weak and honey-combed in the spring.

Blue clay.

83. With stiff blue clay, the ground water must be removed as far as possible if stable results are to be secured. In addition to the open surface drains, one or two deep tile drains should be laid along the roadside underneath the open drains, and leading to free outlets. It is customary to place one tile drain on an up-hill side, and one on each side in a cut or on a level grade. If the clay contains a considerable proportion of coarse sand, it drains more freely than does pure blue clay, and one tile drain along the roadway may do all that two can do if placed at sufficient depth. If, on the other hand, the sand is fine-grained, it may be in greater need of deep drainage than if it were pure clay, becoming, when wet, almost a fluid in consistency.

Clay loam.

84. A clay loam is a mixture of clay and sand, with clay in excess of the sand, while a sandy loam is a mixture of clay and sand, with sand in excess. As with clay, loams require under-drainage; and if the sand is of the nature of quicksand, good under-drainage is absolutely necessary to make a reasonably strong foundation. There is another soil similar to these, a clay with sand veins through it, which is very weak when wet, and requires good under-drainage.

Quicksand.

85. Quicksand is a sand that is very fine, and the particles are rounded. There is about the same difference between a quicksand and a sharp sand as between gravel and broken stone. A quicksand when wet has no supporting power, and becomes almost fluid in consistency. Quicksand must be well underdrained, and tile laid in it should be surrounded with sawdust or sod.

Sand.

86. A sandy road approaching a quicksand or fine sandy loam, is improved by spreading over it a layer of clay, either without gravel or stone, or as a preparation for gravel or broken stone.

Muck.

87. Muck such as is found in swamps is a vegetable mould, and is very weak, especially when wet. A layer of clay over it is a good preparation for gravel or broken stone.

Coarse sand and gravel.

88. Coarse, sharp sand, and gravel make strong foundations for roads. But unless they are dry, there is a heaving action that is objectionable, especially if large stone are used in making the road surface.

Sand and gravel.

89. Sand or gravel sub-soils may demand little or no tile drainage to produce a reasonably strong foundation, but tile drains should be put at points where the condition of the road under traffic

indicates that the "water line" should be lowered, or where "spouty" spots occur in the spring.

Springs.

90. In all classes of soil, springs and wet spots on hills have to be watched carefully, and in every case such places require under-draining.

Turnpiking.

Grading is cheap but essential.

91. Thorough grading and turnpiking is the basis of permanent roadwork. Good grading implies at least good surface drainage. Grading is the cheapest part of roadmaking, yet it very often is badly done or neglected altogether.

An even, solid, earth grade.

92. A well crowned and firmly consolidated earth sub-grade, in making a gravel or broken stone road, is of the greatest value, particularly in a stiff clay or other non-porous soil. When an earth grade is rough and uneven, the water, after a rain, can be seen lying in the hollows. When a porous covering of gravel or stone is laid over such a sub-grade, the water finds its way to these hollows as before, although it may become invisible because of the covering of stone.

Effect of uneven sub-grade.

93. The result of an uneven clay sub-grade in wet weather, particularly of spring and fall, is that the stone settles or is forced by wheels into the wet, soft depressions; ruts and holes quickly appear, and the road surface becomes rough and perhaps impassable, in spite of the covering of stone, which is such places, is broken through.

Roll and drain the sub-grade.

94. To roll the earth sub-grade is always advisable, as the water passing through the gravel or stone is more readily drained out of the road-bed if the earth is well crowned, smooth and compact. Drainage is the important principle of roadmaking. But the important principle of drainage is to remove the water which you cannot see, as well as the water which is in plain sight.

Always grade before gravelling or stoning.

95. Gravel and broken stone are largely wasted when the roads are not graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, a good earth road should first be made by using a grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road.

Complete the earthwork.

96. Turnpike the roadway, cut down the knolls, fill the hollows, conform the slopes so as to drain to natural watercourses, crown the road with a good fall from centre to side. When this is done, gravelling and stoning will be a matter of permanent benefit.

Grade to flow of water.

97. Grade so that the longitudinal slopes conform to the natural flow of the surface water. Study the outlets for drainage, and grade to them.

Leave no depressions.

98. Depressions should not be left either on the roadway or in the open drains, in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are merely elongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water-tables to natural outlets.

Shoulders of old gravel and stone roads.

99. Old roads with a good bed of gravel or stone, are usually too wide and too flat in the centre, with square shoulders at the sides. These shoulders are of soft material, earth, dust, sod, which should be cut off and turned outward, never brought to the centre to cover the hardened roadbed. If the roadway is too wide, as many old roads are, the grading machine will do all the work, carrying the shoulders outward and shaping the water-tables. When this is done, if the roadbed is sufficiently high, it should be restored to shape and crowned by a new covering of metal. If not high enough, it should be plowed or picked up, then graded with the machine and new material spread on top to the desired depth.

The Camber or Crown.

Build narrow roads, sharply crowned.

100. Roads must be crowned or rounded with the highest point at the centre, to turn water to the side drains. A common defect of roads is that they are too wide and too flat. Narrow roads, sharply crowned, will remain in good condition with a minimum outlay for maintenance.

Roads settle rapidly for first year.

101. A road always settles rapidly for the first year after construction; and this settlement continues in a less degree for all time. A road when first built should be too high in the centre. If not, in a year's time it will be too low to properly shed the water; and in three years, the road will require re-construction. It will be flat and cut into a series of ruts.

Width and height.

102. Roads are now usually graded with road machines, and are curved from the bottom of the open drain to the centre of the road. A width of twenty-four feet between the bottom of the drains with the central eight feet metalled is ample in most cases. When made of this width the centre of the road should be two feet higher than the bottom of the ditch. This gives a rise of two inches to the foot from the bottom of the drain to the top of the road.

Crown.

103. The travelled surface of the roadway should have an average crown of at least one inch to the foot. The edges should drop off more sharply to the side drains.

Cut away soft shoulders of old roads.

104. Old stone and gravel roads when being reconstructed should be given a good crown. In doing this, do not draw in the soft material, sod and earth, from the shoulders. These shoulders should be cut off and turned outward.

Renew stone roadbed with hard metal.

105. Having cut off the shoulders, renew the crown by putting on new material. If in low places this cannot be done, knolls on each side can often be cut off and the old stony material used in the low places.

When to tear up old roadbed.

106. If the old road has become too flat, and the grading of knolls does not offer a solution, it may be necessary to loosen up the old stone or gravel, particularly at the edges with a pick plow, grade it to the centre, and then place new material.

Place no soft material over an old roadbed

107. Rebuilding old roads if they have become very flat is often more difficult than making new roads. To renew the crown by drawing soft material from the sides, placing it on the old and hard roadbed, then over this spreading new metal, is very objectionable. The hard surface of the old road will not let water drain through it. The earth between the old and the new metal

in the first wet weather is converted into mud and muck. The new metal is forced downward under traffic and the mud will ooze through it to the surface.

Earth tracks at side of gravel or stone.

108. Roads are occasionally made with a wide flat grade; with a gravel or stone track on one side, and a clay track on the other. Such roads are neither good in theory nor in practice. The earth track becomes cut up and rough. Having insufficient crown, surface drainage becomes impeded, the whole road soon becomes flat, rutted, shapeless and water-logged. It is not a type of road that will last.

Width of Grade.

Width 18 to 24 feet ample.

109. The graded roadway should be no wider than traffic demands. Twenty-four feet from water-table to water-table is ample for heavy traffic near towns and cities; eighteen feet is sufficient for the great majority of cases. Every unnecessary foot of width makes a road more expensive to maintain.

Build narrow roads.

110. A wide roadway looks well and is more convenient for traffic if kept in good condition. But a wide, well-built, well-kept roadway is costly. A narrow roadway in good condition is vastly better than a wide, but poor road.

Widen near towns and cities.

111. Near towns and cities, where travel concentrates, it is well to provide a roadway suited for two lines of traffic, so that vehicles can pass without going off the metal and sinking in the mud. This should be done on a twenty-four foot grade, by increasing the width of gravel or stone, not by widening the grade. Away from the town, eight feet of metal for a single line of travel is sufficient.

Gravel or stone proportionate to width.

112. Gravel or stone roads should not have an earth grade so wide or flat that there can be a track for travel on the earth shoulders at either side. The use of the sides in this way causes ruts that interrupt surface drainage, and greatly injure the stone roadbed.

Narrow roads suited to climate.

113. Narrow roads, well turnpiked, sharply crowned, are best adapted to Ontario conditions of climate, traffic and methods of maintenance.

Straight Roads.

Roads straight and in centre of allowance.

114. The graded roadway should be straight and located in the centre of the road allowance. Ontario roads have grown up largely from pioneer conditions, when it was necessary to wind in and out to escape stumps and logs, sloughs and boulders. These conditions no longer exist, and as a first step to permanency the roads should be straightened.

Straighten before doing permanent work.

115. To delay straightening the roads means that much of the work now being put on them will be torn up when the straightening of the road is undertaken. Keep the earth grade in the centre of the road allowance, and the metal in the centre of the grade.

Employ a surveyor.

116. Roads should always be carefully staked out in a straight line for the grading machine. If the fences are off their proper lines and encroach on the road, employ a surveyor to properly locate the road allowance.

117. By making the road and grade straight from hill-top to hill-top, irregularities of alignment are least noticeable. Make road straight from hill-top to hill-top.

Grading Machines.

118. Grading machines are essential to economical earth-work. They are labour saving implements. They are not intended so much to reduce the total expenditure on roads, as to permit more and better work to be done with the present expenditure. Their use hastens the era of good roads. The average cost is $250, and no outlay will afford better returns. Grading machines are economical.

119. The value of a grader depends largely on the skill and good judgment used in operation. Experience and a knowledge of roadmaking are necessary on the part of the operator. Value depends on skill of operator.

120. Employ a capable operator. The operator should be active and energetic, with some mechanical experience; one who will take an interest in his work, who will make a study of roadmaking, and who will follow the instructions given him by the township road superintendent having supervision of the work. Employ a permanent operator.

121. The operator should, if doing good work, be engaged not only for the season, but from year to year, as his growing experience will render him more efficient. The training of men and giving them experience is always expensive, and a municipality should not do this more than is necessary. To throw away experience is to throw away money. Experience valuable.

122. The expert operator knows how a road should be shaped. He knows just what earth to move in order to get the proper width and crown, with the right depth of ditch. Solid earth is not unnecessarily loosened and moved several times back and forth on the road. Moving earth unnecessarily.

123. In the matter of teams alone, apart from quality of work, an expert operator can more than make up the amount of his wages. He will do more work with two teams of horses than an inferior operator will do with three or four teams. Not only will he do more work, but he will do better work. An expert grading-machine operator, as a rule, has little use for more than two teams, as he knows just what earth to move and where to put it. Teams used by expert operator.

124. The same horses should be used in operating the grader for an entire season, at least. "Green" horses are very awkward, will not pull together, waste much time, and even a reliable man as operator cannot, under such circumstances, do good work. Horses used continuously become accustomed to the work, to each other, to the driver, and will produce much better results. Three teams and more if necessary should be employed in order that the work may proceed without delay. Use trained horses.

125. Plan the season's work in advance so that the different pieces of work can be taken up in regular order, with the least possible loss of time in moving the grader from place to place. In some townships it is customary for the grading machines to be taken here and there over the township without method—one day on one side of the township, next day on the opposite side, then to another distant part, backward and forward, wasting a considerable part of the wages of men and teams in moving from one part of the township to another. By following a well-considered schedule the Plan season's work in advance.

cost of moving the machine between the different pieces of work is reduced to a minimum.

Commence grading early and complete before dry weather.

126. The township road superintendent, councillors or a committee of council (according to the local system of road management) should go over the roads early in the year and determine what grading is to be undertaken, and a proper schedule can then be prepared. The grader, when it commences in the spring, can then go to each piece of work consecutively. It should be in use continuously until all the grading is done for that year.

Do not cover gravel and stone with mud.

127. Do not use the grading machine to cover an old gravel and stone roadbed with earth and sod from the shoulders, in the belief that you are crowning the road. Use the grader to scrape mud and dust off gravel and stone—but never to cover the metal with a layer of soft stuff.

Use grader while ground is moist.

128. Have the grader in use in the spring as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The soil is then in its best condition for manipulation, having been mellowed by frost; the roads are rough and most in need of treatment. Roads which are properly graded early in the spring are at once compacted by traffic, and will remain in their best condition all summer. If the work is left until late in the season, clay soils become baked and hardened, difficult to handle, and rough when finished. Sandy soils if loosened up late in the year will be much more dusty than if treated early in the spring, when they are damp and readily compacted by traffic. Some grading can be done in the fall.

Make a special appropriation for grading.

129. A special appropriation should be made by municipal councils for the payment of a grading gang, so that the work can be carried on without interruption, and without depending on statute labour in any degr e.

Traction engine used.

130. A traction engine is used for certain work by some townships. Where one can be rented from a local thresher, it can usually be obtained very cheaply in the early part of the year. Where a considerable stretch has to be graded without turning, as in cutting off the shoulders of old gravel roads, a traction engine is much preferable to horses. It is more steady and does not stop to rest.

Do not pass grader around among pathmasters.

131. Grading machines are sometimes passed around among pathmasters to be operated in the performance of statute labour. This is permitted by councillors who, on their own farms, will not allow a "greenhorn" to plow a furrow, put on a load of hay, or drive a team of horses. A grading machine is not possessed of brains any more than is a plow or a hay fork. Unless the operator is skilful, and unless the grading is done in the right way, and at the right time, the grading machine will not give satisfaction.

Can use grader to fill wheel tracks in new gravel or stone.

132. Where gravel or broken stone is newly spread on the road, wheel-tracks very quickly form, some of the metal being forced down and consolidated, the remainder being crowded outward. If this metal is not drawn back to fill the wheel-tracks, ruts are likely to form; whereas if these tracks are filled from time to time until the road is thoroughly consolidated they become almost as firm and hard as two lines of steel. An important use of the grader is to pass it up one side of the road and down the other, drawing the loose gravel or stone back into the wheel-tracks. By this means a very much more serviceable and durable road is produced. A

grader does this work cheaply; or, preferably, a man may be sent over the road with a rake from time to time until the wheel-tracks are filled and well consolidated.

The Road Surface.

Diversity of metal.

133. Some municipalities of the Province have a plentiful supply of quarry stone, others have gravel, others have field-stone, others can readily procure any of these, while others have little or no road metal available. This diversity of conditions illustrates why definite rules cannot be formed for making one standard type of road for the Province. All conditions of soil, road metal and traffic have to be considered, and the best combination made to suit local circumstances.

A distin crust.

134. The road metal of gravel or stone, is intended to form a crust over the natural soil, (and the natural soil should first be so treated as to keep it a distinct crust). The crust may be formed in various ways of which the following are the most common;

Crusher run.

135. The road may be surfaced wholly with crushed stone using "crusher run;" that is, a mixture of fine and coarse just as it comes from the crusher without screening. This makes a surface of uneven quality and strength, and hollows and holes appear quickly under heavy traffic.

Screened stone.

136. Screened stone may be used, placing the coarest in the bottom and the finer on top. This makes a much smoother and more uniform surface than does "crusher run." In the latter case, the stones on the surface are of unequal size, the smaller wear more quickly than the larger sizes, and a rougher surface results.

Flake stone base.

137. Instead of making the road wholly of crushed stone, large flat stone, of sizes up to a foot or eighteen inches square may be laid on the earth sub-grade, and crushed stone spread over this. This as a rule is cheaper than all crushed stone, as a much thinner surface covering of fine material is required. Where flake stone are used in this way, perfect under-drainage is desirable, otherwise the large material is heaved by frost, and the finer material gradually works downward, the large stones coming to the surface. Instead of laying the stone flat, they may be placed on edge, the largest at the centre of the road, the top angles being chipped off and wedged into the voids between the stone. This last method is known as a "Telford" foundation.

A gravel base with stone surface.

138. Instead of a base of large stone, there may be spread a foundation layer of gravel, on which to spread the broken stone. This method is useful where gravel of an inferior quality is plentiful. The gravel makes a stronger foundation than does the natural earth, while the crushed stone makes a more durable wearing surface.

Flake stone base and gravel surface.

139. Good results may be had in some cases by using large flake stone for a base, and placing gravel on top. This process is useful principally where the earth foundation is very weak, and a gravel of first-class quality can be obtained within reasonable haul.

Gravel roads.

140. A common method consists of using pit-gravel in the ordinary manner, without stone. Unless of exceptional quality,

gravel roads are not so lasting as broken stone, particularly for heavy or constant traffic.

Screened and crushed gravel.

141. The most profitable method of using gravel is, as a rule, to pass all the material through a crusher and screen out the excess of sand and earthy material. Use the screenings as a base, and place the stone on top for a wearing surface. By using a well-equipped plant, and loading wagons from a bin, the saving in cost of loading may be made to pay the cost of crushing and screening.

Earth Roads.

A good earth road necessary for gravel or stone.

142. Earth roads differ from gravel and broken stone roads principally in regard to the surface covering. A good earth road is a first step toward making good gravel and stone roads, and good drainage is the fundamental requirement of all. This is largely the object to be attained by grading and crowning, which form the principal part of the work of making an earth road.

Grade and drain.

143. In making an earth road observe carefully the requirements for grading, crowning and drainage.

Use machine.

144. Use a grading machine to construct the road, and a split-log drag to keep it in repair.

Crown sharply,

145. Keep clay or earth roads sharply crowned. To provide for settlement, two inches to the foot. from side to centre is not too great for a newly graded road. Clay roads are easily rutted, and the surface becomes "puddled." Without a good crown, water stands in the wheel tracks instead of flowing to the side drains.

Repair holes with earth.

146. Do not repair an earth road by filling holes and soft spots with gravel or broken stone. The latter materials do not wear down so rapidly as the earth around them. with the result that they become humps or ridges. and the effect is to make two holes where there was originally one. If the hole is wet, drain it.

Level and roll earth roads.

147. The condition in which earth roads are frequently left when newly graded is exceedingly objectionable. No effort is made in some cases to level the surface. A rough mound of loose earth is left in the centre. Not only is this objectionable from a roadmaking point of view, but it is dangerous and a frequent source of accident. The road should at least be levelled so that consolidation will take place as evenly and as quickly as possible with the least interference with travel. The use of a heavy roller on clay roads, immediately after being graded will break down lumps and aid in compacting the road.

Drain completely.

148. Place drains and culverts wherever needed and always keep them free from obstruction. Use under-drains freely. If a complete system is not used, tile drains should at least be placed where the water does not leave the side of the road early in the spring, or wherever the ground appears to be continually damp. If open drains are kept in good working order, and if the road is properly crowned, its condition in fall and spring will indicate the points at which tile drainage is most needed.

Gravel Roads.

Durability.

149. Gravel varies greatly in quality, but is, as a rule, suitable for light traffic. It is less durable than broken stone, one cubic yard of broken limestone being equal to two cubic yards of

average gravel. On clay, a standard depth of good gravel is eight inches. On a sand or gravel sub-grade, the depth may be reduced to five or six inches. On loam ten or twelve inches is at times advisable. More gravel is required between hills than on knolls or high ground. A width of seven or eight feet is a fair average for country roads; the earth grade to be from 18 to 24 feet wide between the inside edges of ditches.

Make a good earth road first.

150. Before putting gravel on a road, see that a good earth road has first been made, as regards grading, crowning, draining and straightening.

Old gravel roads.

151. Old gravel roads with a solid foundation should have the shoulders of sod and soft material cut off and thrown outward—not drawn to the centre. To cut away these shoulders will generally do the road more good than to put on a covering of new gravel.

Selecting Gravel.

Best pit gravel.

152. The best pit gravel for roadwork is clean, free from an excess of sand and clay, composed of stones varying in size up to one and one-half inches in diameter, with just enough fine stuff to fill the voids and make a compact mass. The appearance in the face of a pit, is that of an almost solid mass of pebbles, from the size of marbles up to 1½ inches in diameter.

Stands upright in spring.

153. Gravel of the above description which stands upright in the pit, after the spring thaw, with no trace of slipping, is suitable for use on the road without any treatment.

River and lake gravel.

154. River gravel is frequently better than pit gravel from the fact that an excess of clay or sand is washed out of it, and it is less waterworn than lake gravel. Lake gravel if not too coarse or shaly, makes a very good surface, but packs slowly.

Sounds smooth and gritty.

155. The sound made by metal tires in passing over a gravel road should be continuously smooth and gritty. If the gritty sound is absent the gravel contains too much earthy material. An interrupted, intermittent sound indicates too many large stones.

Avoid dirty gravel.

156. "Dirty" gravel is the chief thing to avoid. Gravel containing much clay, or sand or earthy material packs quickly and makes a good dry-weather road. But in the wet weather of spring and fall it turns to mud and slush, and ruts readily. It wears out quickly.

Avoid fine gravel.

157. Avoid very fine gravel, and gravel that packs quickly. It lacks strength and is usually dirty. It is the stone that is needed on the roads. There is enough earth and clay on the roads without hauling and paying for more. A road surface of stony material will wear and keep its shape, but fine material becomes "slushy," flattens out under traffic, and the crown of the road is lost.

Treatment of Gravel.

Rake large stones forward.

158. If the gravel is of fair quality, except for a few large stones, rake these out as the gravel is spread on the road, drawing them forward so as to be spread under the next load.

Station a man in pit.

159. If large stones are too numerous to be sufficiently removed by this treatment, station a man in the pit to rake out as many stones as possible from the gravel as it is being shovelled into the wagons.

Crush coarse gravel.

160. Gravel containing a mass of large stones and boulders should be treated as rock, and put through a crusher. A rotary screen attached to the crusher is desirable to separate the crushed stone into coarse and fine grades. Where there is an excess of clay, earthy matter or sand, a rotary screen is especially useful in removing such objectionable material. With a well-arranged plant, and by elevating the material into bins, the reduced cost of loading into wagons will frequently pay for the crushing and screening.

Screen dirty gravel.

161. Gravel which is not coarse, but which is "dirty" should be screened to remove the excess of sand or clay. A rotary screen may be used, operated by steam power. The gravel can be drawn in wagons to an elevated platform, dumped into a hopper from which it passes through the rotary screen, and from the screen to an elevated bin, from which the screened gravel is again loaded into wagons to be taken to the road. By means of the elevated bins the expense of shovelling into wagons is saved.

Using screened gravel.

162. Gravel, when put through a crusher, should always be screened to remove an excess of sand or other earthy material. The usual method has been either to waste practically all of the fine screenings, or else to spread them on top of the coarser grades of stone. While a light sprinkling of the screenings may be advisable, it is a mistake to spread a thick coat of screenings. They will do no harm to the roadbed when used as a first course, on the earth roadbed, but should not be put on top of stone. This material is frequently of a pebbly character, and is very useful when spread over a clay sub-soil, or if the screenings contain much clay they are useful to spread over a sand sub-soil. In any event, they will do no harm to the roadbed when used as a first course, and will probably strengthen the road, but if spread in a thick coat over the stone they are not merely useless but harmful. When used as a foundation layer over clay, they improve the drainage somewhat, but it is always advisable to roll them before the stone is spread.

Useless material.

163. When screening removes so much earthy material that the cost of the remaining gravel is excessive, the gravel in its unscreened state is as a rule not worth hauling to the road. If the screenings are used, they should be put under, not on top of the coarser material.

Bond of stone permanent.

164. Dirty gravel packs more quickly than does clean or screened gravel. But the bond of clean gravel is much more durable. It is a firm mechanical clasp of one stone upon another aided by the cementing properties of the stone dust created by the stones rubbing against each other.

Strip gravel pits.

165. Gravel beds and pits should be stripped of the layer of earth and sod which usually covers them before gravel is teamed from the pit. If this is not done, as the gravel is removed from beneath it, the soil and sod fall in lumps into the pit, are mixed with the gravel and are drawn with it to the road.

Refuse loaded by teamsters.

166. Teamsters should be watched to see that, in hurrying to get the wagons loaded, they do not throw in refuse, earth, sod and large stones. There is enough earth and sod already on the roads without paying for teaming more.

Cost of gravel and size of loads.

167. The cost of gravel roads depends largely on the cost of hauling gravel. In teaming gravel the size of the wagon box should be fixed, and a definite number of loads should constitute a day's work. It is not uncommon to see teams going out of a pit drawing half or even quarter of a cubic yard, whereas a load should contain from 1½ to 2 cubic yards.

Spread gravel.

168. Always spread the gravel to the desired width, usually seven or eight feet, and deeper in the centre than at the sides. To leave gravel in an irregular ridge as it falls from the wagons is dangerous and wasteful. When left a mound of loose material it is avoided by users of the road until late in the fall, when the muddy and rutted state of the road compels vehicles to pass along the mound. Gradually it is flattened down and, after a year or so, during which time it has been mixed largely with the soil beneath, assumes the shape of a road. Gravel placed on roads in this way is largely wasted.

Loose gravel makes a rough road.

169. When gravel is dumped loosely, the fine material sinks to the bottom, allowing large stones to protrude and roughen the surface. In placing gravel on a road, large stones not removed at the pit should be raked out of the material when it is being spread, and drawn forward so as to be beneath the next load. These stones should not be left in a mound but should be scattered, otherwise they create an uneven and wavy surface when the road settles.

Rake forward.

170. The gravel should be dropped from the wagons well back on the preceding load and then raked forward. The gravel consolidates at the point where it is dropped from the load, and to lightly "rake off the tops" leaves a deficiency of metal between each load, causing a wavy surface.

Broken Stone Roads.

Stone durable.

171. Roads of broken stone, when properly made, are much more durable than gravel roads.

First a good earth road.

172. Stone should not be put on a road until the roadbed is prepared for it by grading, draining, crowning and straightening.

Rolling.

173. Rolling is more important in the construction of a stone road than of a gravel road. Municipalities which use broken stone will receive decided benefit from the use of a road roller, economizing the stone, making a more durable road, and at once fit for travel.

Old stone road beds.

174. If the road to be improved has an old gravel or stone roadbed which it is intended to preserve, cut away the shoulders of sod and soft material at the side, throwing this material outward with the grading machine, never drawing it to the centre.

Depth of stone.

175. The depth of broken stone used must be sufficient to consolidate into a compact layer. A sprinkling of stones over the surface is useless. It merely impedes travel on what might otherwise be a good dirt road. Six inches of consolidated broken stone is a standard thickness for a durable roadway, and it should be the aim of councils to thicken this covering as circumstances will permit. On loam a greater depth than six inches is desirable, but on a sand or stony subsoil, four inches is permissible at times. A greater thickness is required on low ground between hills than on knolls or

high, dry land. A width of seven or eight feet is a fair average for country roads; the earth grade to be from 18 to 24 feet wide, between inside edges of ditches.

Voids and shrinkage.

176. Loose broken stone contains about 50% voids, and will shrink nearly one-third when rolled. Thus a depth of 9 inches of broken stone will be reduced to 6 inches when thoroughly consolidated by rolling.

Quality of Stone.

Quality varies.

177. The quality of stone is not a matter of names, as varieties of the same kind, and even from the same quarry, may differ greatly in durability.

Stone decays.

178. Stone not only wears out on the road, but decays more or less rapidly from atmospheric influences. Avoid stone which decays or "weathers" rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere. Certain qualities of limestone and sandstone, hard and tough to quarry, quickly turn to clay when exposed to the air.

Field stone.

179. Field stone makes a durable road metal, but is less uniform than stone taken from a quarry. In consequence, the softer stones wear away, leaving a rough surface. All weak and weathered limestone and sandstone should be culled.

Limestone.

180. Limestone, granite and gneiss are very commonly used. Limestone is usually softer than others, but its binding qualities are excellent, enabling it to make a more waterproof road covering.

Heavy cubical stones.

181. A heavy stone is usually better than one that is light. A stone that breaks into cubical shapes is desirable; while one that breaks into thin, flat shapes is objectionable.

Simple tests.

182. Judge of the qualities of a stone by breaking with a hammer, wearing it on a grindstone, crushing it in a blacksmith's vise, scratching with an iron nail, breaking small pieces with the fingers. No test is so conclusive as actual wear on the road, and old roads of the locality may be instructive.

Grade stone by screening.

183. Broken stone should be separated into grades according to size, the coarser stone to be placed in the bottom of the road and the finer at the top. This grading of stone is done by means of a rotary screen attached to the crusher. If the stone is placed in the road without being graded in this manner, the smaller stones wear away more rapidly than the larger, and a rough surface results. Large stones at the surface, moreover, are more apt to become loose, to roll under the horses' feet or the wheels.

Layers of stone in road bed.

184. For country roads there should be placed in the roadbed:

(*a*) In the bottom a layer of stones such as will pass through a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch or 3 inch ring.

(*b*) On this a thin coating of stones such as will pass through a 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring.

(*c*) On this a sprinkling of screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing.

Screenings.

185. Between courses (*a*) and (*b*) a light sprinkling of screenings is desirable. Course (*b*) should be only a thin covering not exceeding two inches in depth. The main body of the road should be made of the grade (*a*)

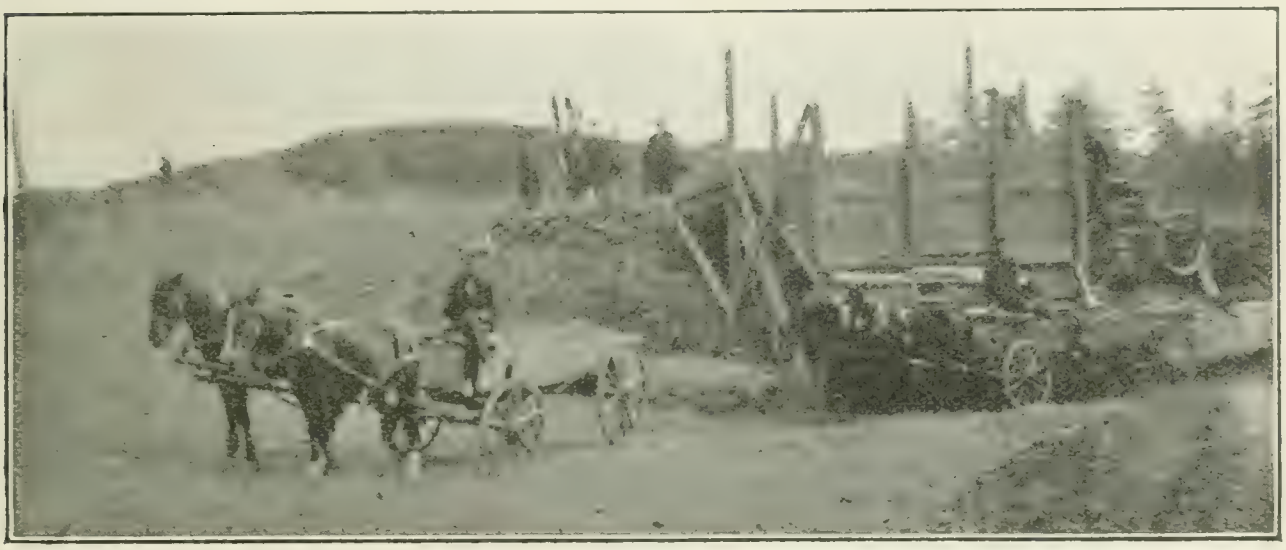
Crushers.

Uses of crusher.

186. Stone crushers are necessary wherever broken stone is to be used, and they have wholly superseded the old method of breaking by hand. They may be used for crushing quarry stone, field boulders, or stone from coarse gravel pits. When used in boulder pits, or in pits of very coarse gravel, by putting all the material, fine and coarse, through the crusher, then through a rotary screen, an excellent road metal is produced, free from dirt, and graded according to size.

Portable and stationary.

187. Crushers may be either portable or stationary. Portable crushers are mounted on wheels, may be moved from place to place, and are generally used for crushing field stone. Stationary crushers are heavier, and are designed for permanent location in quarries.



Stone Quarry in Prince Edward County. A platform is built above the top of the crusher, and stone is dumped on the platform with a one-horse dump-cart. From the crusher the broken stone is screened into a bin. A wagon can be loaded from the bin in three minutes.

Jaw or gyratory.

188. Crushers may be either of the jaw type or the gyratory type. The latter are used only for stationary work.

Capacity.

189. A crusher should have capacity for 100 cubic yards in ten hours. Small sizes are not as a rule satisfactory. Portable crushers, with a capacity of sixty yards in ten hours are commonly used, but the larger size, which will crush one hundred cubic yards in ten hours, is more economical, as the cost of operation is nearly the same in either case.

Selection of type.

190. Where field stone is used, or where quarries are numerous throughout the township, a portable crusher is desirable; but if the crusher is to remain stationary, a portable crusher is at a disadvantage.

Engine required.

191. For a crusher of the capacity suggested, an engine of about fifteen horse power is desirable, and this can usually be rented from the owner of a threshing machine for from $3 to $5 a day.

Output

192. The output of a crusher depends largely on the skill and method with which it is operated, the hardness of the stone, the size to which it is crushed, and the ability of the man in charge.

Feeding the crusher.

193. For economical work, see that there is no interruption in feeding. The maximum amount of stone should be fed; and compel the teams to get it away. The operator should work at night if necessary to keep the crusher and plant in thorough repair, so that the entire outfit of men and teams will not be standing idle while repairs are being made during the day. In setting up the plant, see that it is so arranged that all work will be down-hill; make use of gravity, do not work against it. Build a platform over the crusher for a one-horse dump cart. Gravel can be dumped into a hopper and requires no further handling.

Field stone drawn in winter.

194. Field stone can generally be obtained and piled in winter more cheaply than in summer.

Pile on both sides of crusher.

195. If stone is stored for future crushing it should be put in piles on both sides of where the crusher is to be set up.

Feed from wagons.

196. Much can be saved by setting up a crusher so that it can be fed directly from the wagons instead of wheeling the stones in barrows. To permit of this, the crusher may be permanently set in an excavation on a hill side, wagons driving over the crusher; or a platform may be erected to the level of the crusher.

Use bins for crushed stone.

197. The broken stone should be received into bins from the crusher, and from these a wagon containing a quarter of a cord can be loaded in from two to four minutes. Do not keep teams standing at the crusher while the wagon is being filled, instead of using a bin. If a bin cannot be had, extra wagons should be used. Set the bin on a wagon truck for easy moving.

Screening.

198. By using a rotary screen the crushed stone may be separated into grades according to size. By placing the coarse stone in the bottom of the road, and the finest on top, a smoother and more durable road is obtained.

Rotary screen.

199. The screen is operated by the power used for the crusher. The mesh of the screen varies; but an ordinary screen has one section with 1¼-inch perforations; a second with 3-inch perforations, while all larger stone passes out of the end of the screen. The 1¼-inch mesh makes a good top dressing, the 3-inch mesh provides a good middle course for the road, while the larger grade is put in the bottom of the road. From the screen the broken stone passes to elevated bins, and from these through shutes to the wagons.

Cost of crushers.

200. The cost of crushers varies from time to time, and intending purchasers should communicate with the manufacturers, who can each give their figures. The cost of crusher and screen may be placed at about $1,000 or $1,200, but this is merely an approximation.

Cost of crushing.

201. The cost of crushing varies with many circumstances—often from day to day. The wages of men and cost of teams, the hardness of the stone, the size of the stone laid down at the crusher, the degree of fineness to which it is to be broken, the facilities for setting up and feeding, are among the factors which affect the cost. With stone piled at the crusher, and with an engineer, a foreman, two men feeding the crusher, a team hauling to the crusher, two men loading wagons, a man at the bin, and an extra team, an average cost would be 40 cents a cubic yard at the crusher.

Binding Material.

Use stone screenings.

202. Given a substantial foundation and a suitable surface material, the stability of a road is largely dependent upon the bond; that is, upon the filler or binding material and consolidation by rolling. For a crushed stone road, the standard material is stone screenings, consisting of stone-dust, and chips produced in crushing. These are commonly spread over the surface of the broken stone to give a smoother surface and to aid in "packing." Only a small quantity of the screenings should be used, and these should be well washed down into the coarser stone by a sprinkling cart preceding a heavy roller. This process will bond the material firmly, the stone obtaining a firm mechanical clasp, and the screenings are largely a cementing material to help unite the stones into a water-proof covering.

Sand is inferior, and is harmful when in excess.

203. Sand is by no means as useful a bonding material as are stone screenings. The sand has not the cementing property that the screenings possess. Sand will aid the road to pack quickly in dry weather, but in wet weather the weakness of the bond becomes apparent. The sand tends to hold the stones apart rather than aid them to unite strongly together.

Dirty gravel.

204. Gravel which packs quickly is very often imagined by roadmakers to be superior to gravel which is cleaner but which packs more slowly. This is a mistake, as gravel that packs quickly, as a rule contains an excess of earth and sand, whereas, it is the stony material that is required on the road.

Bonding screened gravel.

205. Where screened gravel is used in the construction of a road, it is frequently good practice to use the fine sand and other screenings taken from the gravel, to put in the bottom of the road. A very slight sprinkling of the screenings may be used over the screened gravel; or a much more satisfactory roadbed will be produced if sufficient stone screenings are obtained from a quarry by rail or otherwise, to sprinkle lightly over the surface of the stone sufficiently to bond the material.

Different stones and the value of their screenings.

206. There is a great difference in the bonding value of stone screenings. The dust of certain limestones will cement and recement readily; while others are of a more crystalline and sandy quality, and the screenings do not unite the stone so firmly, nor do they make the surface so waterproof.

Rolling.

Rolling is essential to good work.

207. The road roller is one of the most important of road-making implements. Its use tends to greater durability, and consequent economy of maintenance. The cost of a road is largely dependent upon the amount of stone and gravel required; and by the use of a roller, the strength of the surface coating can be much increased, the drainage made more prefect, the life of the road lengthened, and in a given period, a much less quantity of stone is required on the road.

The metal must form a crust.

208. It is one of the cardinal principles of roadmaking that the metal must form a distinct crust over the natural earth. This is not possible if the broken stone is dropped on a loose mound of earth, and is left for traffic to consolidate. To this end,—

(*a*) Roll the earth sub-soil before putting on the broken stone or gravel.

(*b*) Roll the broken stone or gravel until it is thoroughly solid.

Municipalities which do not roll the earth sub-grade do not get half the benefit of the roller.

Finish the work.

209. A roller finishes a road. Ratepayers see only the surface of the road, and however well it may have been otherwise built, if the metal is left loosely on the surface for vehicles to consolidate, the public are inclined to be dissatisfied. By means of a roller newly made roads are at once placed in their best condition for use, and vehicles are not compelled to drive in the edge of the ditches for a season to avoid a mound of loose material in the centre of the road.

Further benefits of rolling.

210. In addition to forming the stone into a distinct crust, bonding the stone, and making a more water-proof covering, the sides of a rolled road are not rutted and flattened in such a way as to prevent good surface drainage.

Roll the sub-soil then the metal.

211. A road should first be properly graded, crowned and drained. The roller should then be used to consolidate this earth sub-soil so that the gravel or stone placed on it will not be forced down into loose earth, but will form a distinct coating. When this foundation is prepared, the metal can be placed over it and rolled and consolidated into a distinct crust.

Traffic consolidates metal, but wastes it, mixing with earth.

212. The consolidation of loosely spread stone or gravel by traffic is a slow process, causing much inconvenience to travel, during which the earth or sub-soil becomes mixed with the stone. Earth intermixed with stone prevents the strong mechanical bond which clean metal will assume when the stones are wedged one against the other by a roller. The particles of earth, when wet, have a lubricating influence on the stone, and under the action of wheels, the surface is more readily broken up.

Rolling makes a clean hard crust.

213. By the use of a roller the earth sub-soil can be first thoroughly consolidated. The stone should be placed on this foundation in layers, and each layer well compacted. In this way a smooth, durable, waterproof coating of stone, free from earthy material, can be laid over a firm foundation.

Roll metal wet.

214. The roller should be preceded by a watering cart, and the material kept thoroughly wet. Otherwise, rolling should be done in wet weather.

Work of roller.

215. The amount of rolling which can be done in a day varies according to the quality of the metal used, the kind and amount of binder, the thickness of the layer of stone rolled, the weight and type of roller, the amount of water used in sprinkling the road, the gradient of the road, and the steam pressure. Less rolling is required to solidify the stone, if the earth sub-grade has been well rolled. With broken limestone, rolled by a twelve-ton steam roller, the amount of stone compacted will average between forty and fifty cubic yards in a day of ten hours.

The steepest grade.

216. The steepest grade on which a steam roller can be used is 1 in 6. A grade of 1 in 14 gives little trouble either up or down.

Depth of stone to roll.

217. A depth of 4 or 5 inches of stone is better than either greater or less. But to avoid the expense of rolling in two layers, a depth of 6 or 7 inches may be rolled.

Voids in stone.

218. In loose stones the voids are about 48%. In dry rolled stone, the voids are reduced to about 40%, and in wet rolled stone to about 33%. The screenings should partially fill these voids.

Commence at sides.

219. Rolling should commence at the side of the road approaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose material is crowded out, and the road flattened. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist, without displacement, the heaviest load passing over it.

Horse rollers.

220. A horse roller, weighing six or eight tons will do if a steam roller canont be afforded, but the horse roller is not sufficiently heavy for the best results. It has to be used longer than the steam roller, The feet of the horses, in exerting sufficient strength to move the roller, sink into and disturb the road metal and injure the shape and quality of the roadway, while on hills it is at a disadvantage.

Steam rollers.

221. Steam rollers are of various weights, ranging from eight to twenty tons. Rollers of twelve or fifteen tons weight are those generally used by municipalities of Ontario. The cost of horse rollers is usually about $90 per ton, or from $400 to $600 each. Horse rollers are generally so constructed that the weight may be increased by iron castings, so that a roller of five tons may be made to weigh about eight tons. Steam rollers cost about $3,000. For operation, a horse roller, with two teams, will cost $7 per day. A steam roller will cost $10 a day, including interest and depreciation, but will do several times the amount of work done by a horse roller, so that the saving in operation is considerable.

Location of Roads.

Roads badly located.

222. Road allowances in Ontario too often follow concession and lot lines, without regard to the suitability of these lines for the location of roads. As a result, by unnecessarily crossing swamps, hills and rivers, the expense of making and maintaining the roads is much greater than it otherwise might be.

A change of location reduces cost.

223. To change the location of numerous highways in the Province would do away with many steep hills, expensive cuts and fills, and with a number of bridges. The unsuitability of the soil also, if low-lying, swamp, or composed of vegetable matter, may render advisable a change of location in favor of a course with a firmer and more easily drained sub-soil.

Roads around hills no longer than over hills.

224. It is desirable that a road between two places should be as direct and short as possible. But a road is not necessarily shorter because it follows absolutely one pointing of the compass. The line followed by a vehicle, leading up the hills and down into the valleys may be no shorter, nor, perhaps, as short, as a diverging route going around hills and following comparatively level ground. Cut an apple in two and lay one-half of it flat on a table. The distance from one end of the core to the other measured horizontally around is the same as if measured vertically over.

Good roads more valuable than square fields.

225. Farm owners prefer to have fields of rectangular shape, and there is a disadvantage in having an estate cut into separate sections by diverted highways. It is very much more in the interest of a property owner to have the roads leading to his farm good and easily maintained, than to have the farm in a compact block, but the roads to it impassable during a portion of the year, and even then expensive to build.

Powers of Councils.

226. Councils are authorized to alter the location of roads by the Municipal Act, in a manner fair to all parties; and it is advisable that this power be judiciously used.

Side Slopes.

Stability of slopes depends on drainage.

227. The stability of earth slopes in cuttings and embankments is subject to atmospheric action, especially alternate frost and thaw, and depends largely on drainage. Clay retains water and becomes pasty. Sand, if in a basin of water-holding earth, becomes a quicksand and is completely unstable. A mixture of sand and clay is at times the most difficult case to deal with. Side slopes are generally left too steep.

"Angle of Repose."

228. There is a certain "angle of repose" at which the tendency of earth to slip is overcome. This angle varies with different kinds of earth, under various conditions of moisture. Wet clay is troublesome, and an angle of sixteen degrees is sometimes needed to secure it. Well drained clay, however, will rest at an angle of forty-five degrees, or a slope of one to one. With average gravel and compact earth, a slope of one to one is a safe angle, although first-class gravel will retain an almost vertical face for a considerable time. Sand varies greatly, "water sand" being no better than wet clay. Dry sand needs a slope of one and one-half to one. Rules of this description cannot be laid down with complete accuracy, and it is advisable to learn by observation what slope is needed for a particular piece of earthwork.

Natural form of slope.

229. The natural form of an earth slope when in permanent repose is a concave curve, with the flattest portion near the bottom. There is a tendency to leave the slope rather in the opposite form, with an outward curve. Convex, or straight slopes will invariably slip until the natural form is obtained. In cuttings and embankments approaching ten feet in height, care given to proper construction in this regard is always profitable.

Dry stone wall at foot of slope.

230. A dry stone wall at the foot of an embankment or cutting will protect the drain from slipping earth. A coating of sod is one of the best protectors of the slope, for which there should be a few inches of vegetable mould over the surface, and a liberal sowing of grass seed.

Drain back of hill.

231. If a wet condition causes the earth to silp, a surface or under-drain back of the hill may be necessary.

Hills.

Complete each hill in one operation.

232. Hills require special care for construction and maintenance. They must always be counted upon as a matter of extra expense. It is usually a mistake to do a little grading and scraping on a hill every year. Instead, each hill should be taken up and

finished as one work. This includes the making of a permanent grade for the roadway and bringing the side slopes of cuts and fills to such an angle that they will not slip and wash out every spring.

Reduce steepest hills to average.

233. On very hilly roads, the slope of the steepest hill should be reduced as far as practicable to the grade of the average hill. One steep hill may reduce the size of load that can be drawn over the road by one-half. If possible, hills should not exceed a rise of eight feet in 100, or about one in twelve.

Crown roads sharply on hills.

234. Hill roads should be more sharply crowned than on level ground. The crown should be sharper than the slope of the hill, otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks, instead of being turned to the side ditches.

Do not carry water long distance to hill.

235. Dispose of as much water as possible in natural water courses back of the hills. If practicable, allow no water to pass over the hill, except that which naturally falls on the surface of the slope.

Above practice causes washouts.

236. The practice of carrying water long distances in open drains, and finally pouring it over the hills, on the road allowance, is very objectionable and costly, causing bad washouts during spring freshets especially.

Crown road sharply back of hill.

237. The road should not only be crowned sharply on the hill, but also back of the hill. A flat condition at the top of the hill leads water into the wheel tracks in such a way as to make deep channels in a short time. Crown the roads sharply at the base, and between hills, otherwise water following the wheel tracks will lie in pools on the road.

Crown sharply at foot of hill.

Under-drain wet hills.

238. When hills are very wet in the spring, and the mud very deep, the only cure is under-drainage. Lay tile up the side of the road, with laterals leading into the heart of the springs. If the soil is a stiff clay, cover the tile with gravel, cinders, or other porous material. On hills do not lay the tile under the open drains, as they are liable to be washed out, but place them inside the shoulders.

Under-drain roads on sid hills.

239. Where roads, passing along the sides of hills, are softened and kept wet by soakage from the high lands, lay tile along the upper side of the road to intercept the soakage.

General treatment of hills.

240. Summarizing, give most careful attention to the drainage of hills. Finish the earthwork as one work, bring the road to a permanent grade, giving the sides of cuts and fills a slope that will last. Crown the road sharply, not overlooking the top and bottom. Use tile to underdrain springy places or soakage from high lands. Do not carry any more water over the hill than is absolutely necessary.

Swamp Roads.

Swamp roads bad because wet.

241. Roads through swamps are difficult to make and maintain because of water under the road—a lack of drainage—and because the soil is usually a vegetable mould, which becomes soft and yielding when wet. Water soaking under the road is drawn up into the entire grade, keeping the roads in a constantly soft, damp and yielding condition. It ruts readily, the coating of metal placed on the road is cut through, and a complete breaking up of the road then results.

Drainage the cure.

242. Every opportunity should be taken to carry the water away. If this can be perfectly done, it will cease to be a swampy road, in spite of any difference in the quality of the soil. It is too often expected that by throwing up a sufficiently high grade, and piling on a great quantity of gravel, a permanent road must result. This will succeed only where the soil is of a firm quality.

Corduroy.

243. When sufficient drainage canot be had, lay a corduroy foundation, on this place a covering of earth, and a surface coat of gravel or broken stone. Rather than use the black vegetable mould, which becomes mucky when wet, cover the corduroy with clay loam, a gravelly loam, sand or clay. Sand, when slightly moist, makes a good foundation. If the road passes over extremely boggy ground, a bottom can be made by throwing in a thick matting of shrubs and branches, on which to place the covering of earth, then gravel or stone.

Wagons for Gravel and Stone.

Wagons for gravel or stone.

244. Wagons are now built specially for gravel and broken stone. These have a hopper-shaped opening between the front and rear axles for distributing the metal over the road. The opening of the hopper is controlled by a lever beside the driver. The metal can be distributed to any required depth, after a little experience, by regulating the extent to which the hopper is opened. For screenings especially, in distributing them evenly over the stone, these wagons are particularly useful.

A wagon train.

245. A number of these wagons, coupled together, and drawn by a traction engine, affords one of the cheapest methods of hauling gravel or stone for a considerable distance, under certain conditions. Each wagon holds about 1½ cubic yards of metal.

Snow Roads.

Prevent drifting.

246. Good snow roads should be provided, as far as practicable, by means to prevent drifting.

How drifts are caused.

247. Snow drifts occur in an open country, where the snow is swept from a large area, and deposited at sheltered points, or where the current of the wind is broken. Roads most subject to obstruction are those running in a northerly and southerly direction, this being at an angle with the direction of the prevailing winds, which are often from the west and north-west. While all roads are more or less liable to obstruction, those running east and west are not so frequently blocked by snow drifts.

Two methods of preventing drifts.

248. There are two methods of preventing snow drifts on roads. One is to interpose an obstacle, neither through nor over which the wind can carry snow. This method is commonly adopted by railways at deep cuts where close board fences are built about

(1) A high close fence or a hedge.

eight feet in height. By this means, the snow is deposited, and the drift occurs, on the side of the fence away from the railway. Without such an obstruction the wind-swept snow would subside into the cut, where it would be sheltered from the wind. A similar purpose can be secured by planting a close hedge of cedar, spruce or other suitable evergreen, parallel to the road. This is an effective means of preventing the roads from becoming blocked.

(2) Use wire fences.

249. The other method of preventing drifts is to remove all obstacles, so that there is no hindrance to the sweeping snow. A

rail or open board fence permits the snow to pass through and over it, but the force of the wind being checked by the fence, the snow subsides in the roadway. If instead of open rail and board fences, wire fences are used along the highways there is no obstruction to the wind, and the snow is swept along with little more occasion to drift than in the centre of an open field. Numerous townships pay a bonus for the construction of wire fences.

Snow plows.

250. Snow plows of considerable merit are manufactured, and can be used to advantage. The objection made to them is that the track as cut out, very quickly drifts full of snow—yet the same is true of roads shovelled out by hand. Plows have the advantage that they do the work much more cheaply than can hand labour. Rollers have been used to press down the snow. Some townships use road graders placed on a sleigh, in opening snow roads. A disk harrow is useful in cutting down roads which have become too high through the filling of sleigh tracks.

The Split-Log Drag.

Use only on earth roads.

251. When earth roads have been graded (but not metalled with gravel or stone) keep them in repair with a split-log drag.

How to make a drag.

252. Split-log drags are very easily and cheaply made. A log from five to seven feet long is split or sawn in half. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front. They are firmly braced together in this position with three cross-bars wedged into 2-inch holes bored through the log. A chain-hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the drag at the desired angle, say forty-five degrees, the forward corner being at the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the centre.

Effect of dragging.

253. By dragging this implement up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the log plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, crowning it at the centre of the road. This drag, used eight or ten times during the year on an earth road, while the earth is in a moist condition after a rain, will keep an earth road in the best condition that an earth road can be made to reach.

Systematic dragging.

254. Councils should establish a plan of dragging the earth roads systematically. It will not be done properly when left to statute labour or to individual effort. Sections should be let by tender, one or two miles in length, and the work inspected by the road superintendent. Counties having a system of county roads should follow the same plan on earth roads until their permanent construction has been reached.

Use a light drag.

255. Use a light drag—preferably of cedar, pine or basswood, such as can be readily managed by one team of horses and use it often. Fasten strips of steel along the lower face edges of the drag from 2 inches to 4 inches wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. A straightened wagon wheel, or sleigh runner is ordinarily used.

Make ends of drag parallel with road.

256. Instead of making the drag with square ends, give the rear slab a set-back, so that, when the chain is hitched at the ordinary angle, the ends of the drag will be parallel with the sides of the road.

Use the drag early in Spring.

257. Use the drag as early in the spring as possible, and as frequently thereafter as is needed to keep the road smooth and free from wheel tracks.

When to use after rain,

258. Use the drag when the road is very wet and slushy, either when raining or immediately after; or use the drag when the road has become somewhat dry, and the soil loose and friable. There is an intermediate stage in which the earth is sticky and rolls up in lumps, instead of spreading out smoothly.

Puddled clay.

259. If a clay road is dragged in the wet stage, a tough rubber-like surface is produced; but the road is very apt to be cut up by traffic before it becomes dry.

Drag often.

260. Use the drag so frequently that the road is never really out of repair, and draw only a little earth to the centre at each operation. If the road is dragged only when very rough and flat, so that a great ridge if earth is piled at the centre, the best results are not reached.

Round the road.

261. Give the road a round contour—not two flat planes meeting at a sharp angle in the centre of the road. In doing this a short, light drag is most serviceable.

Attaching chain.

262. Attach the end of the chain at the outer side of the drag to the cross-bar; and the end at the centre, to a ring in front, or pass through a hole in the front of the drag. If both ends of the chain are fastened to the cross-bars, there is a downward bearing on the front of the drag liable to upset it in a manner dangerous to the operator.

Length of chain.

263. Length of chain changes the line of draft in such a way as to regulate the hold taken on the earth. To lengthen the chain is equivalent to putting a weight on the drag. If the drag is too heavy shorten the chain. To move more earth, lengthen the chain.

Cross bars near top.

264. The cross-bars should be nearer the top than the bottom, to allow the earth to pass underneath them.

Reversing of drag.

265. In certain sticky conditions of the road the drag can be reversed, drawing the round face forward.

Stand on the drag.

266. Place a couple of planks over the cross-bars for the operator to stand on. The operator can then regulate the work of the drag by moving from one end to the other.

Trim edges, remove boulders.

267. The operator should have a shovel with him to trim the drains and edges of the road: or a crow-bar to pry out boulders, logs and stones. He can use these when the horses are resting.

Straighten the road.

268. To straighten the road, or deepen the drains, or cut down high shoulders, plow the sides, and cut up the loosened earth with a disk harrow. It can then be drawn in gradually with the drag. Turn over only one or two furrows at a time, and drag in a little at each operation.

Filling holes.

269. If the drag becomes clogged with mud, weeds or sod, stand as far as possible from the ditch end. To fill a low spot or mud hole, step quickly from the ditch-end of the drag to the end at the centre of the road.

Grading.

270. By means of the drag, together with the plow and harrow, much can be done to grade a new road, particularly if the land is moderately level and the soil not a heavy clay. But this work is apt to be extravagant of labour, and should be done with a grading machine.

Handles

271. Handles on the drag are a decided advantage.

Drag before a freeze-up.

272. Watch for the last freeze-up in the fall, and drag the road just before it, so as to get a smooth base for the snow road. Very little snow will then make good sleighing.

Study the soil.

273. The nature of the soil, varying from a stiff clay to a light sand, influences the use of the drag. Study the results produced by the drag under all conditions of soil, season, and material.

Experience is needed.

274. Skill born of careful observation and practice is needed. Do not expect the best results at first.

Maintenance and Repair.

Maintenance important.

275. Maintenance is as important as construction. Roads deteriorate very rapidly if neglected. Rain, frost, freshet, drought, wagon traffic, the steel shod feet of horses, narrow tires, combine powerful forces to flatten, rut and destroy roads.

Repair continuously.

276. Roads should be maintained by not allowing them to get out of repair. Neglect to keep roads in repair, failure to repair them when repair is first needed, adds very much to the cost of roads. A good road which is not kept in repair, very quickly becomes a bad road, and the object of the original expenditure is thus lost. To allow roads to degenerate for want of repair, means an immense waste of labour, material and money, which has to be made up in their reconstruction. Wherever good roads are built, arrangements should be made for a careful attention to their repair.

Railway system of sections applicable.

277. Public highways should be kept in repair by a system similar to that adopted by railways. Where a council, as is commonly the case, provides materials, gravel, tile, etc., for road maintenance, out of the general funds, one section-man with horse and cart, and help when required, can keep in repair ten miles of gravel or stone road, at a cost not exceeding the statute labor along the road, commuted at one dollar a day.

Repair first year after construction.

278. A road as commonly built for country traffic should receive as much attention the first year after construction as it would require in the following two years. This is especially necessary if gravel or stone is placed loosely on the road and left for traffic to consolidate.

Good construction reduces cost of maintenance.

279. A large part of the repair of roads is necessitated by defective construction. A poorly-made road will wear out much more rapidly than one which has been well built. To construct roads properly may be greater in first cost, but this is compensated by the reduction in the outlay for maintenance in addition to the benefits of better roads.

Keep roads smooth.

280. Roads should be kept smooth. Smooth roads shed water more readily than do rough roads. It is not the even roll of a wheel over a smooth road that causes injury. It is the jarring action of wheels dropping from loose stones, from protruding stones, or sinking into holes and ruts.

Make the first wagon track.

281. When a road is newly built, drive a wagon up and down a number of times, and make a track where vehicles are wanted to go. This is especially necessary if the gravel or stone is not rolled or if there is a tendency to drive on the earth shoulders. Teams are very like sheep—they follow the leader.

Ends of culverts and bridges.

282. Hollows and pitch-holes should not be allowed to form at the ends of culverts and bridges projecting above the surface of the road. These pitch-holes form because every vehicle crossing the bridge drops down with a heavy jolt. Shallow at first, the deeper the holes become the more rapidly they increase in size and

depth, because the pounding action of the wheels increases with the depth. Water collects and remains in these holes, and assists the wearing action of the wheels.

Pounding action on rough roads.

283. Wherever there is a roughness of any kind, a projecting or loose stone, a soft or hollow spot in the road, there is the same pounding action of the wheels assisted by the collecting of pools of water, which lie in every depression.

Snow drifts the cause of severe wear.

284. In the spring of the year, on roads which have been drifted, and on which the snow lies unevenly, the shallow places melt first, leaving the gravel or stone road exposed in spots, with mounds of snow on each side. Here the pounding action goes on. Wheels drop into depressions kept soft by the melting snow. Pitch-holes commence, and a few days of traffic break up the road and do a great amount of injury.

Wheel tracks in new metal.

285. Wheel tracks very soon form after a road is first metalled with gravel or broken stone, particularly if not thoroughly consolidated with a roller. In forming these tracks, a certain amount of the metal is forced downward by the wheels, but a greater portion is crowded outward. In this way, when wheel tracks are not filled, they become the weakest part of the road; whereas the portion of the road supporting the wheels should have the greatest strength. These tracks or ruts should not be allowed to remain in the road. But, when they have formed, they should be filled by drawing metal into them again with a grading machine or by the use of a rake. By giving constant attention to these tracks until the road is thoroughly consolidated, keeping the road in proper shape, and the road metal in place, the wheel tracks become what they should be, the strongest part of the road, almost as firm as two lines of solid stone. When once a well-shaped road has been given a proper form, and is thoroughly consolidated in this way, the subsequent cost of maintenance is greatly reduced.

Remove square shoulders at sides of road.

286. Shoulders and edges of turf between the metal and the ditch should be cut off from time to time, taking care not to draw this sod and earth to the centre of the metalled road, as some townships have done when using a grading machine. These shoulders are made up of dust washed from the centre of the road, and they interfere with the ready flow of water from the wheel-tracks to the side drains. This material, if returned to the top of a hard covering of gravel or stone, will destroy the road. It should be either thrown across the drains to the side of the road and levelled off, or gathered up in wagons and used to fill a low grade on an earth road, or wherever it can be used to advantage.

Use same material for repair as for construction.

287. Whatever material is used in the construction of a road should be used in its repair. Holes and depressions on a clay road should be filled with clay; on a gravel road they should be filled with gravel, and on a stone road they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly reappear. If a harder material is used than the road is made of, two holes will be made instead of one.

Effect of hard material on softer roads.

288. If a pitch-hole in a clay road is filled with stones or gravel, holes will be made by traffic on each side of the hard material. If broken stone is used to repair depressions and holes on a gravel road, a hole will be cut through on each side of the patch of broken stone, where wheels of wagons drop on the softer gravel.

289. Do not allow hollows, ruts or puddles to remain on the road, but fill them at once; if an earth road, use earth; if a gravel road, use gravel; if a stone road, use stone. Fill hollows, ruts, etc., at once.

290. Deep holes in gravel and stone roads should have the earth and soft material cleaned out of them before putting in new metal. Clean soft material from deep holes.

291. Ruts and holes should be filled a little higher than the surface of the road so that there will not be a depression when the material is consolidated. Fill above road surface.

292. Keep weeds and sod cut away from the shoulders of gravel and stone roads by the occasional use of the grading machine. Keep weeds and sod off shoulders.

293. Loose stones should be raked into piles, to be taken up by a wagon and hauled away. The stone should be collected in a convenient place to be used afterward for crushing, putting into fills, or in such other manner as occasion may require. Loose stone on road.

294. All ditches and drains should flow freely in the early spring, so that the cold water may be drawn away as quickly as possible, permitting the frost to come out of the ground. Drain outlets in Spring.

295. If the ditches are not in condition to drain the macadam promptly, heavy loads will cut through the macadam into the wet and soft sub-soil, forming holes that are costly to repair. Effect of soft sub-soil.

296. The ends of culverts should be watched to see that they are not obstructed by leaves, grass and other material. Snow and ice should be removed from culverts whenever there is an accumulation likely to cause obstruction in case of a thaw. Special care should be taken in this respect prior to the time of spring freshets. Obstructed culverts.

297. Water should never be allowed to stand or flow in the wheel tracks, especially on steep grades, care being taken to preserve the crown so that the water will flow to the side ditches. Water in wheel tracks.

298. Waste material from adjoining farms should not be allowed on the road. Any person using the roadside as a dumping ground for stone or other rubbish should be prosecuted. Noxious weeds and brush should be cut and removed. Rubbish dumped on roads.

299. For the surface of a stone road never use stones larger than will go through a two-inch gauge; finer is preferable. Size of stone for repair.

300. Use chips or screenings as a binding material on stone roads. Earth, sod, dust and similar soft material will ruin the best road ever built. Use screenings.

301. Do not allow dust and mud to lie on the surface of a gravel or stone road. Dust becomes mud in wet weather, and mud keeps a road in wet condition for weeks, where it would dry in a few hours if the blanket of mud were removed. Blanket of dust and mud.

302. The rake is a most useful tool for making repairs, and should be frequently used on gravel and stone roads to keep wheel tracks filled with the metal forced out of them. This is especially true during the first year after construction. Use a rake freely.

303. On earth roads, establish a system of regular treatment with the "split-log" drag. Split-log drag.

304. Roads should receive constant attention. This is the most economical and satisfactory system of making repairs. Repairs should be made, not once a year, nor twice, but as soon as signs of wear appear. Special attention is needed in early spring and early fall, as at these two periods much can be done to prepare the roads for the ensuing seasons of particularly severe conditions. Continuous, not periodic repair.

What a light load of slabs did in Renfrew.

The above street permanently drained, graded, macadamized and curbed.

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Second Annual Report

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department

1908

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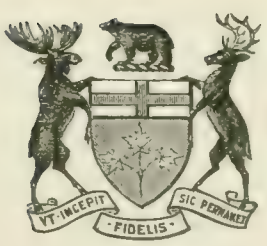

TORONTO:
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To His Honour JOHN MORISON GIBSON,
a Colonel in the Militia of Canada,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Second Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,

Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, 24th March, 1909.

Second Annual Report

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department.

To The Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year ending December 31st, 1908, which I venture to hope will be found even more satisfactory in some respects than those of past years.

The usual statistics, Reports of Inspectors, Wardens and Overseers appear in due order.

Enforcing Laws and Regulations.

Divided jurisdiction has, I regret to say, during the past year, as in former ones, resulted in destructive infractions of the laws of nature and common sense. No matter how expensive or efficient the protection of the fisheries of the Province is during the open season, the desired effect of preserving and perpetuating this valuable asset will be of no avail so long as those controlling the seasons submit to be periodically held up by those determined to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. I know of no conceivable cause, except national and wide spread famine, that would justify any man or men, no matter how exalted their position may be, in issuing orders or instructions having the effect of allowing fishermen to invade the spawning grounds of our most valuable species of fish with impunity during the time alllotted by nature for the propagation of the species. I am charitable enough to believe that those directly responsible for allowing fish to be taken from the spawning grounds when full of spawn and unfit for food have not the least conception of the sin they are committing against nature's laws and future welfare of the Province, unless they do it on the pernicious principle that the end justifies the means. Those responsible for the periodical encroachments on the inadequate close seasons may attempt to justify their unwise and questionable policy by referring to what they are doing with the hatcheries. The hatcheries may be useful in assisting nature, but will certainly be a miserable failure to those attempting to reverse and supersede the perfect plan of nature's reproduction. The time is not far distant, unless close seasons are extended and strictly enforced, when the miserable work of extermination will have reached that stage when spawn will not be procurable for the hatcheries. This is not an exaggerated view of future possibilities; it is a state of affairs that will occur as sure as fate unless a halt is called in time, and wiser councils prevail to prevent such an undesirable consummation. It is utterly impossible to compute with any degree of accuracy the percentage of fry from hatcheries that mature after being placed in public waters. The result of encroaching on the close seasons is demoralizing and destroying the fisheries of the Province to the

detriment of the general public, and from which the dominant fish companies reap a rich and illegal harvest. I hope the combined wisdom of the two able representatives of our respective countries, who are so eminently qualified, from their vast experience, to solve the problem of an equitable system of fish protection in international waters, will succeed in so doing to the satisfaction of all concerned. This important matter has been in abeyance, and going from bad to worse during the last eighteen years, when General R. U. Sherman and Dr. G. A. MacCallum, assisted by leading fishery authorities and economists from both sides of the border, unsuccessfully endeavored to reach a mutual understanding on this very important question. To prove the disastrous effect the ignoring of nature's laws and close seasons has had on the fisheries of the Great Lakes, I quote from Report of joint Commission appointed to confer on the subject of fish protection in the International waters between the Canadian Provinces and the State of New York. This meeting, at which I was present, was held at Hamilton, Ontario, on December 8th, 1891. The Committee of that Commission reported: "That the food fish supply of the Great Lakes has been for the past thirty years suffering rapid diminution is too apparent to need statistical proof. On the New York side of Lake Ontario, where salmon trout, whitefish, and even the lordly salt water salmon were so abundant as to furnish all the near markets with an abundant supply at prices within reach of the means of the day labourer, the product now scarcely recompenses the netter, and these fish, once so abundant and cheap, are no longer available for food to the multitude, but have become table luxuries to be enjoyed only by people of ample means. On the Ohio side of Lake Erie there has been a nearly equal falling off of the higher grades of fish. On the Canada side of these waters, the supply, though showing each year an additional falling off, yet holds good for profitable netting, and it is from the fisheries of Canadian waters that the principal market supply for the State of New York comes."

The remedy. Given then that the food fish supply needed for the consumption of the border States is approaching practical exhaustion, what is the remedy? Two leading measures are obviously necessary. They are protection and multiplication, and to make these effective, concert and harmony of action is necessary between all the Government authorities interested. If this was the unfortunate state of affairs eighteen years ago, what must it be now, with comparative absence of close seasons in many of these States, and the frequency with which on any flimsy pretence permission has been given our fishermen to continue their destructive work, in some cases during the entire close season, and in others during a considerable part of them. It is unfortunate that by design or otherwise instructions have been sent to the fishermen to continue fishing during a portion of the close season, without those responsible for those instructions having considered it necessary to notify you or this Department. I regret during the past tourist season having had to put the law in force against a number of non-resident visitors, some of them occupying prominent positions in judicial and financial affairs, who no doubt claim to be gentlemen. They are not the genuine article who ignore the laws and regulations when temporarily sojourning in a neighbouring country, and when caught try to condone their wrongdoing by traducing the officers they cannot corrupt. Money does not make men gentlemen—that is nature's prerogative. I am glad to know that a considerable majority of tourists who spend their vacations in our northern country are gentlemen in all the term implies, who not only obey our laws, but value the facilities for health and enjoyment our lakes and rivers accord them. Those of our summer visitors who are not gentlemen have compelled

the Department to abolish family angling permits, in consequence of their miserable system of subterfuge and evasion.

Since referring as above to the International Commissioners, a draft of the proposed treaty, result of the Commission's work, has been loaned me by a party to whom it was sent, and endorsed by the United States member of the Commission. To say that I read it with surprise and indignation, is to put it mildly. Of course, it would be very nice, and eminently satisfactory to our American friends, to be allowed to come when and where they choose into the waters of the Province, and without let or hindrance, or restrictions as to numbers, take our bass and other fish for the alleged purpose of re-stocking their own depleted waters. This would result in depleting ours. It is also proposed to allow Americans holding licenses or permits issued by United States authorities to angle in certain waters of the Province irrespective of provincial authority. These gentlemen also propose to improve the fisheries by abolishing close seasons. If the Commissioners responsible for these one-sided measures expect them to be tamely submitted to by the people of Ontario, they, the Commissioners, must have an abiding faith in the Barnum theory, that people like to be humbugged.

Referring to the proposed Treaty, in which it is proposed to have the North Channel of Georgian Bay included as being International waters, I take the liberty of copying from the forty-first Annual Report of Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1907-8, issued in 1909, page 182, as follows:

"General Description of Georgian Bay and Contiguous Waters."

"The fisheries of Georgian Bay and the North Channel are in many respects the most valuable fresh water fishing grounds in the world. They are so for two main reasons: The physical and biological conditions which they provide are precisely those most favourable to fish life, especially certain species of prime value for commercial and food purposes, while they possess the advantage of being exclusively within the Canadian territory, and not liable to injury and contrariety in regulations resulting from divided international jurisdiction and control. With the exception of Lake Superior, the vast area thus opened to the operations of Canadian fishermen exclusively, and restricted by law to exploitation by British subjects under the fishery regulations of Canada, is larger than any other inland fishing area in the Dominion, being more than twice the area of the Canadian portion of Lake Ontario, almost exactly twice the extent of the Lake Erie fishing grounds, and more than one thousand square miles vaster than the part of Lake Huron which lies within British territorial boundaries.

The area of the Canadian waters in the Great Lakes may be estimated as follows: Lake Ontario less than 4,000 square miles; Lake Erie about 5,000 square miles; Lake Huron 11,000 square miles; whereas Georgian Bay and the North Channel exceed 12,000 square miles in extent. From Collingwood, at the northern end of the bay, to the outlet of St. Mary's River, the distance is 225 miles, and the greatest width is 54 miles. The fact that in the Great Lakes and other contiguous waters Canada shares the fisheries with the United States, and that fully one half of the area of these waters is within the bounds of the Republic to the south.

It is entirely different with the Georgian Bay fisheries, for they are wholly within Canadian limits, and under Dominion laws and regulations, and no such disadvatage affects them as affects the Great Lake fisheries."

It is inconceivable, in view of the above statements published by authority of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General, that any man, no matter how exalted his position may be, should be allowed to decide that the North Channel, which to all intents and purposes is a Canadian inland water, should be international. International boundary lines between the United States and Canada have for some years past been fairly well defined, and while it is no doubt the duty of the Federal authorities respectively to guard and protect those boundaries for the purpose of preventing international complications, the provinces should have the power untrammelled to transact and administer provincial affairs. It having been decided that the fish in provincial waters are the property of the Provinces, it naturally follows that the provincial authorities have the right or power, and they alone, to say what aliens or others should pay for the privilege of catching them. Provincial authorities should not be compelled to acknowledge licenses or permits issued by alien authorities to aliens empowering them to take provincial property from provincial territory.

The only way the fisheries can be perpetuated in the international waters of the Great Lakes is to have identical and adequate close seasons on both sides of the boundary, and preventing the use of nets of any description with small mesh that destroy immense numbers of immature fish.

Each section of our waters should produce revenue at least equal to the cost of protecting them. It cannot be reasonably expected that the Government should continue to spend upwards of $5,000 a year to protect the fisheries of the River St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott for the almost exclusive benefit of residents of the State of New York. To protect the fish effectively in those beautiful waters, it is imperative that fees for angling should be collected, and the non-sale of bass and maskinonge enforced on both sides of the river. Residents on the Ontario side bitterly complain, and not without cause, that the waters on the Canadian side of the river are being depleted for the purpose of supplying the State of New York with bass and maskinonge, where these game fish are allowed to be sold.

I regret that, with the construction of railroads in the sparsely settled parts of the Province, professional and business men, for speculative purposes, apply for licenses for net fishing in many of the small lakes in the vicinity of the new roads. Many of these lakes are shallow, and others small areas, and would soon be depleted, for the purpose of enabling these gentlemen to add to their professional incomes, and supplying the American market with fish. These lakes, if kept free from the speculative fishermen, will be a prominent factor in opening up and settling these new districts.

Nepigon.

The Nepigon River was not visited by as many tourists this year as formerly, owing for one reason in particular to the unhappy state of the financial situation in the United States, and also the pending election. The fishing, however, was good, and to those who were able to take advantage of it, it afforded excellent sport, and many a visitor was heard to remark that it would not be his last visit.

Re-Stocking.

The re-stocking with parent bass in the inland waters was unfortunately begun later than usual, and was not carried on to the extent that the Depart-

ment would have liked. Those lakes, however, which were re-stocked were done so most successfully, and the results will doubtless in a few years' time be a source of much gratification to those tourists who make their summer home in the vicinity of these lakes. One inland lake which lies in close proximity to an important inland city was stocked with fingerlings, and should in the near future afford to the inhabitants of that city good fishing. I am glad that you have given your consent to the establishing of a breeding pond for bass at Brantford, which place is excellently situated for handling them on account of the facilities offered by the different railways, and it is the intention of the Department to use every means in its power to make this venture a success, which in my opinion is the best means of carrying on the important work of re-stocking. Should this prove successful, many thousands of fingerlings will be available for re-stocking next autumn, and this would encourage the Department to use other ponds for this purpose. The experience of some of the adjoining States with bass ponds has been exceedingly successful. Sometimes the first year's experience was not very encouraging, but after that, apparently there was no trouble, and from a small beginning they have now in many instances very extensive hatcheries.

Angling Permits.

Tourists who visited us this past summer expressed themselves as being much pleased with the fishing, which must have been good, if the reports of our officers can be relied upon. The sale of angling permits was in excess of last year to a considerable extent, in spite of the falling off of the revenue from Nepigon. The only regret the Department has is that the family permits that were issued, in many instances were abused. Many officers were satisfied in their own minds that in some instances they were transferred several times, but the officers were unable to procure sufficient proof to lay an information; and from the numerous requests received from them that they should be abolished, I felt it my duty to ask for your consent to have this class of permit discontinued, and accordingly an Order-in-Council was passed abolishing them. The revenue from these permits should increase year to year, as the tourist traffic is bound to increase owing to the many excellent summer resorts the Province can offer to all sorts and conditions of men.

Patrol Service.

I am glad to say that last year's patrol service was most satisfactory, as far as it went. I venture to say that never in the history of the Province have the fisheries received that protection they did last year. The "Edna Ivan" was chartered and put in commission about the first of May, and kept in commission until the end of November. She patrolled the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, as well as the Georgian Bay and North Channel of Lake Huron, and the result was most satisfactory. Many a dispute was by this means settled that otherwise would have been impossible, and arrangements of a similar nature for next year would be what the Department would like. Several excellent launches were supplied to different officers, particularly on the Georgian Bay, enabling them to better discharge their duties. The yacht "Vega," which was procured for the officer in charge of the North Channel and part of the Georgian Bay, was a happy find, and is not only a credit to the Department, but should render excellent service in the protection of those important fisheries, where such open violations have been carried on in the past.

The "I'll See" and the "Eva Bell," which had outlived their usefulness, were disposed of, and the "Naiad," a much more suitable boat, was secured. She was kept on the Rideau waters, from Kingston to Smith's Falls in particular, and sometimes as far as Ottawa, until the 15th October, when the crew was changed, and she then patrolled the waters between Kingston and Belleville. Her presence on the Bay of Quinte during the spawning season broke up the illegal fishing which had been regularly carried on for years. This boat during the summer patrolled the Rideau waters under direct instructions each week from the Department, and no services in past years could be compared with those which she rendered last year.

The overseers at Kingston and Gananoque were provided with launches which gave satisfactory service. The overseer at Inner Long Point Bay was also provided with a launch, which was very needful. The usefulness of these launches to offiecrs is plainly shown by the one furnished to our overseer at Hamilton. The results obtained from this boat proved conclusively how handicapped an overseer is if he has not the means at his disposal to go upon the water when necessity requires.

There is one locality in particular that I feel it my duty to point out to you that needs a patrol service similar to that of the Rideau waters, viz., Lake Simcoe, Couchiching, and the Kawartha Lakes, which now, owing to the Trent Canal, can be patrolled by one boat. I feel satisfied that should you authorize this, the results would be most gratifying to you and the Department. Overseers on these waters in the main give good service, but are unable to cope with the situation when the summer season with its thousands of tourists is in full swing. This boat would be the means also of preventing to a considerable extent the early duck shooting in the autumn, and also the illegal setting of nets in Lake Simcoe during the spawning season in October.

Special Overseers.

Several of these were appointed for a number of months during last summer to inspect every shipment of fish, and to see that none, excepting those legally caught, were being shipped. They were supplied with tags to attach to each box inspected, which authorized them to be sent through to their destination without any further examination. This experiment was one of the most successful that has ever been tried by the Department, and prevented to an enormous extent the exporting of undersized whitefish and salmon trout. These special overseeers were also required to keep an account of all the fish which were shipped from these different fishing stations, and forms were provided them to send in at the end of each week to the Department statistics of the fish that were shippped, and which gave the Department more reliable reports regarding the catch of fish than they ever obtained before.

As in the past, the Department received all possible assistance from the press, railroad and express companies during the year. Railroad and express companies now realize the value of the tourist and hunters' traffic. As a rule inspectors, wardens in charge of districts, overseers and deputy game wardens, have performed their respective duties with credit to the Department and themselves. Fish and game have a value far in excess of amount realized from the sale thereof. Anything that has a tendency to improve the people morally and physically has a value beyond computation. The attraction of game and fish induces residents of cities and towns to spend their vacations in the enjoyable and health giving districts with which the Province is so

liberally endowed. I have had the pleasure of meeting numbers of deer hunters on their return from their annual hunting trips, many of them farmers from the older settled parts of the Province, and many of whom have enjoyed these annual outings for forty or fifty years. One grand old man in particular, in his eightieth year, said it was only the anticipation of going the next season that kept him alive from year to year. As a rule, by the first of November farmers have completed their fall work, enabling thousands of them to enjoy their annual deer hunt, and looking forward to it with each recurring year as one of the most enjoyable events of their lives.

Ruffed Grouse—Partridge.

The close season of 1908 for ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, had the expected beneficial effect. This, in conjunction with a favourable nesting season, resulted, except in the older settled districts, in a large and satisfactory increase in number of these grand and valued game birds, to the extent of justifying an open season for 1909. To what extent open seasons may prevail in the future depends upon the self-denial practised by sportsmen and hunters in general. It may be necessary in the near future, as in the case of quail, to reduce the open season to one month.

Quail.

The wisdom of having close seasons and re-stocking was apparent last season, when these grand little game birds were fairly numerous in the south western counties. As I have stated in former reports, it rests to some extent with the sportsmen whether the quail in the Province are perpetuated or exterminated, as in some of the States. It may be necessary to even further reduce the present open season to make the protection of quail more effective.

Ducks.

Ducks were abundant all over the Province, but in consequence of the prevailing fine weather, with few exceptions, they were enabled to stay out in the open waters, by so doing affording only moderate sport. Ducks were more numerous during the present winter in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton Beach than ever before during the winter months.

Woodcock.

Some very fine bags of these beautiful game birds were made in the Province during the past open season, much to the surprise and pleasure of those who delight to hunt these beautiful and elusive birds.

Snipe and Plover.

These birds were found as usual fairly numerous, and afforded in many localities sport equal to that of past years.

Capercailzie.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Superintendent of Algonquin Park, reports that several broods of these magnificent birds were seen by the rangers in the Park during the past summer. That more adult birds have not been seen is in a large measure due to their shyness and retired habits, the old birds retiring to the dense and most inaccessible woods.

Caribou.

Few have as yet been killed in the Province by sportsmen, but with the extension of railroads into and through the caribou haunts, making them more accessible to sportsmen, many will take advantage of the improved facilities to hunt these wary denizens of the far north.

Deer.

The number of carcases of deer carried by express companies during the open season of 1908 was 4,387 as against 3,886 in 1907—increase 501. This number, large as it is, is not one-third of the total actually killed, when taken into consideration that 11,353 deer hunters' licenses and settlers' permits were issued, holders of each being entitled to kill two deer. In addition to the above, Indians and settlers in unorganized territory were allowed to kill two each without licenses or permits, for their own use, but not for sale or barter. In view of the large increase of hunters and the number of deer killed, it may be necessary in the near future to limit the number to one that may be legally kill on each license. It seems incredible that our northern districts should continue to supply these immense numbers year after year with no apparent diminution, except in older settled portions of the Province, where the deer are disappearing with the woods.

Moose.

Fifty-nine moose, or heads of such, were carried by express and railroad companies during the open season. A number were taken out of the woods by teams, of which we have no record. To state the number killed at one hundred is a low estimate. Many very fine heads were procured, one in particular killed near the Montreal River in the Temiskaming district by a Toronto sportsman having the unusual spread of horns of 71½ inches, and for which it is reported he refused the sum of $300.

Fur Bearing Animals.

Beaver and otter are reported as being found fairly numerous in some portions of the Province, but in waters adjacent to lumber camps and other works in which large numbers of men are employed, it is a difficult matter to protect these valuable animals. Although a number of the employees of these camps have been convicted, many still consider the venture equal to the risk. Muskrats are still found in large numbers in all portions of the Province, and should have most effective protection. The skins of these animals will be utilized in the near future in the manufacture of sealskin coats, when the seals have become things of the past. It may be necessary to have a close season for mink, for the purpose of preventing them being killed when the fur is of little value, although they kill large numbers of muskrats in localities where both species are found. The coarser species of furbearing animals appear to be holding their own, judging from the condition of the atmosphere in the vicinity of shipping points and express offices. It is considered advisable to license trappers to enable the Department to have the espionage over them their wrong doing necessitates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,
E. Tinsley.

GAME AND FISHERIES INSPECTORS.

TORONTO, March 1st., 1909.

E. TINSLEY,
Superintendent Game and Fisheries,

SIR,—I beg to submit report for the season of 1908.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The catch of the past season was, with a few exceptions, as good as in former years, in some cases much better, notably that of herring in Lake Erie, where the lifts of fish were so heavy that the market was glutted, and for a time it was impossible for the fishermen to dispose of them at a remunerative price.

Lake Ontario produced during the season of 1908, at least double the number of whitefish that were caught during 1907, most of this increase being in the Bay of Quinte, and adjoining waters. The catch of herring was also far above the average. Lake trout were also a good catch, and would have been better if the weather about the 1st of November had been more favourable: it was very stormy about that time and interfered with the work of the fishermen, but this was in some ways a blessing, as the extension of open season for seven days in November was not as harmful as it otherwise would have been.

Yellow pickerel were not as plentiful as formerly, and sturgeon are almost a thing of the past, and if a close season of a few years for the latter is not soon made, they will be entirely depleted.

The patrol boat "Edna Ivan" visited nearly all commercial fishing ports from the Niagara River to Port Arthur, and no doubt was the means of preventing a great deal of illegal fishing; although she did not succeed in finding a great number of illegal nets (20 trap nets and 3 seines being seized and destroyed) her presence would prevent these nets being used to the extent they were formerly. If this boat, or a similar one, is again in commission, as well as the gasoline launches and the auxiliary yacht provided for the overseers on the Georgian Bay, where most of these nets were used, I believe in another season it will be practically stamped out. Another great help, both in preventing the destruction of immature fish and illegal fishing, was the placing of inspectors at several of the more important fishing stations: these men being on the ground all of the time did more to destroy the market for these fish than could have been done by any other means, and if the market is destroyed the temptation to catch fish illegally is considerably lessened. I would recommend that this system be increased, as there are several stations where they could be placed advantageously.

I congratulate you on the success of this new plan, and also on the class of men secured to fill the rather difficult position, they all having done splendid work, and I can say the same of your whole staff of overseers with very few exceptions.

Before leaving the commercial fishing, I wish to say a word in favour of the fish hatcheries. The fishermen in Lake Ontario give the Sandwich and Cape Vincent hatcheries credit for the increase of whitefish in those waters; those at Point Edward give the same credit, and I must acknowledge that I believe they are right in doing so, along with the better enforcement of the close season.

Angling.

Nearly all of the anglers with whom I came in contact were well satisfied with the results; they have no fault to find with angling permits, only ask to have this regulation more strictly enforced.

The time will come when it will be necessary to consider every person outside his home township a tourist and compel him to have a permit. This cannot be done too soon. It would make it easier for your officers to enforce the law, as no one could escape by saying he was a resident of Ontario, as is done now in some cases, but I am satisfied not to any great extent; but why should not our own anglers help to pay for the protection of the game fish?

Licensed Guides and Trappers.

I wish again to call your attention to the licensing of fishing and hunting guides. This should be done for the protection of the fish and game, also for the protection of the anglers and hunters. If these licenses were only granted on the recommendation of the overseers, it would be a guarantee to the parties engaging them that they were procuring the services of a capable man, and would place these guides in a position to enforce the Game and Fisheries Act. Why should not trappers be compelled to take out a license as well as fishermen? They need regulation as well as the others, and if licensed and provided with blanks for making returns would give you in a few years an idea of the value of the fur industry of the Province. It would also give your officers a chance to have a certain amount of control over them, and would also prevent foreigners from coming into the Province and doing pretty much as they like during the winter months. This is done in the northern parts of Ontario at present.

I am pleased to know that you have succeeded in procuring a suitable pond for bass propagation. This no doubt will be more satisfactory for restocking purposes, as the young fry will stand the transportation much better than the parent fish, and will not suffer as much from the change of water, being taken from water of nearly the same temperature. I was on board the patrol boat during the month of November, and believe that the close season for whitfish and trout was well observed, not a single case of fishing during that time coming to my knowledge. Of course, the close season commencing on the eighth instead of the first of the month may have made it easier for the fishermen to quit, as the run of trout is nearly over by that time, in some places quite over. There is no doubt a growing feeling among fisherman generally that it is necessary to keep within the regulations.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. W. Holden,
Inspector.

Toronto, 15th March, 1909,

Sir,—During the past season I made further investigation respecting the inland waters of Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and found that they are all well stocked with fish, and of easy access by rail.

In many cases the lands surrounding these waters are fit for agriculture, and will no doubt soon be taken up by settlers, while the surroundings of

the other lakes are fit only for hunting and mining. I would not, however, recommend the granting of licenses for commercial fishing in any of these waters, as the present supply of fish will be required as food for the incoming settlers.

So far, these waters have not required much supervision, but, as they are within easy access to the International boundary line, there will be great danger should the contemplated arrangement with the United States citizens be carried out. It is a very large and sparsely settled territory, and it will be found difficult to give it the required supervision.

Moose are very plentiful throughout, and can be seen daily. I have already reported the necessity of appointing an officer for the mouth of Rainy River, owing to the raids made by residents of the State of Minnesota, after the moose.

The inland waters of the Province are showing the result of the protection given them during the two seasons past.

It gives me pleasure to report the active interest taken by the wardens and overseers in the performance of their duties. This interest is not occasioned by the remuneration received, which is in many cases a mere pittance, but from the sportsmanlike interest in protecting the game and fish.

I feel that with the advent of a boat patrol service in the inland waters of the Province, and with a more liberal remuneration to the most active officers, the angling would improve to such an extent that the revenue derived from the sale of permits would be more than ample to pay the cost of protection, and at the same time cause a considerable outlay among the settlers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. Webster,
Inspector.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Superintendent Game and Fisheries,
Toronto.

GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Game and Fishery Warden Wm. Burt, of Simcoe, reports as follows:—

Speckled Trout.

These are still very scarce in his district, but from all reports, do not seem to have materially decreased in numbers during the year.

Bass.

The bass in Long Point Bay are reported more plentiful than for some years past. The anglers, however, have not taken as many bass as in former years, the decrease being attributed to the fact that the bay was full of minnows, so that the fishermen supposed the bass were so well fed that they did not take the bait as well as usual. The bass that were caught, however, were much larger than have been caught for a number of years past. This is attributed to the prohibition of the sale of the bass, and the enforcement of the law against illegal fishing.

Commercial Fish.

The fishermen report that herring and carp are increasing, and that larger catches have been made than for several years past. The other commercial fish seem to be in about the same quantity as in previous years. There is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the fishermen owing to the fact that there is no close season for white fish opposite certain counties in Lake Erie. In the counties where there is a close season, the fishermen feel that they are not fairly treated, as they report that large numbers of white fish are taken when full of spawn in the counties where fishing is allowed during the close season. He would, therefore, recommend that a close season be instituted for all parts of Lake Erie.

Quail.

As he reported last year, this bird is not very numerous in his district. This year they are reported even fewer than in the previous year.

Ruffed Grouse and Partridge.

These birds are still very scarce, although, owing to the prohibition of shooting, more were reported this fall than a year ago. He would recommend that neither quail nor partridge be allowed to be shot in his district during the season of 1909.

Black Squirrels.

Owing to the clearing up of land, these are now becoming scarce. They are reported, however, to have been as numerous this year as last year.

Wild Geese.

The wild geese seem to have changed their flight as it is seldom that one is killed in his district.

Wild Ducks.

Along the Niagara River and the Grand River ducks are reported to have been as numerous as the last year, while at Long Point Bay they are reported to have been more numerous. The bags were not as numerous, as in past years, as the weather during the shooting season was too fine for good shooting. It was also thought that the enactment of the law prohibiting shooting more than two hundred yards from the shore, by allowing the ducks a chance to rest, has been to some extent, responsible for the decrease in the bags, and also for the increase of the ducks in the vicinity. Since the amendment of the last season, allowing persons to put out decoys, and shoot within two hundred yards of the line of any private property, there has been less dissatisfaction with this law, and this law has been well lived up to. After making one seizure of ducks, shipped illegally to the United States, he has been unable to find any illegal shipping. There is no evidence of coupons being used again as appeared to be the case last year, and he is satisfied that the law in this respect has been well observed.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Large quantities of muskrats were taken last spring, and it is reported that many rat houses have been built in the different marshes in the district for the present winter, so that the prospects of a good catch next spring is good. He still finds that there is considerable illegal killing of rats in his district. It is very difficult to get evidence of the illegal killing as so many of the residents along the shore are in sympathy with the persons who break the game laws. He has already secured two convictions for having rat skins in possession out of season, and one for spearing rats, and have other complaints, but without sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution. He would again suggest that the carrying of rat spears in or near any place where rats frequent should be prohibited. He would also suggest that the killing of muskrats by dogs or by any other means than trapping, except on a person's own lands, be prohibited. The legitimate trapper only uses traps. It is only the law breaker who desires to use dogs, spears or guns, which depreciate the value of the furs. He does not think the public at large realize what an important animal the muskrat is. The furs have doubled in value in a very few years, and if the wholesale destruction of these animals is continued, they will soon cease to be a source of supply of furs. Although these animals are very prolific, their natural enemies kill a great many, so that men should only catch them in conformity with the game laws if it is desired to keep their numbers. The numbers of mink, fox and skunk skins taken in the district seem to be about the same as in the previous year.

He is of opinion that the game laws in his district, owing to the efficient manner in which the deputy wardens and overseers have discharged their duties, have been better observed than in the previous year.

Game and Fishery Warden Victor Chauvin, of Windsor, reports that the fishermen claim that the catch of fish was much smaller than last year, especially whitefish, but perch has been a fairly good catch, only the most of them were very small, and he thinks there should be a regulation as to size. He saw some of them shipped from three to five inches long. The blue pickerel also was a large catch, and they were also small. He has seen a box full no more than from six to eight inches in length. There was an immense catch of herring this fall in Lake Erie, but the majority were small, and the prices very low—about one-half cent per pound at times. He thinks the regulation for mesh nets should be enlarged so that so many small ones could not be taken. It has been a good year for angling for bass and other game fish, and all the sportsmen he has seen in his district have been satisfied with their catch. He has had very few convictions in regard to the fishermen breaking the law.

Quail were very plentiful, but it was a poor season for shooting, as the fall was so dry, and such a covering for the birds, that it was impossible for the dogs to locate them.

Partridges are still very scarce, also black squirrels. Gray and black ducks around Detroit River are very fair shooting. The river ducks were very small around St. Clair Flats, but the Mitchell Bay ducks were more numerous, especially the redhead and canvas back.

Muskrats are very numerous this year, and he thinks they should be looked after, as the skins are worth about 35 cents apiece. He thinks there should be a small license put on the trappers, so that it would do away with all the young boys who chase around the marsh skating with a spear and

destroying the cabins and spearing a rat whenever they can. By having a trapper's license, he could make a report once a year to the Department of how many rats he caught and the price he got for them.

The law was fairly well observed, except by the Americans fishing and trapping without a permit or license.

Game and Fishery Warden A. Hunter, of Belleville, reports during the past year fishing on the whole has wonderfully improved, especially commercial fishing in the Bay of Quinte district. There has been a slight falling off of the tourist trade in the Rideau waters, caused possibly by the American Presidental election last year. He has been informed that angling in the Rideau waters has never been as poor as last year, and the cause is claimed to be the increased number of ling found in the different lakes. Tourists claim that ling destroy the game fish, and he is glad to know that the Department is taking steps to eradicate this noxious fish from the Rideau waters.

He would recommend that more hoop net licenses be granted in waters frequented by ling, as, in the Bay of Quinte, where so many hoop net licenses are granted, no ling are found.

He thinks that if there were a few fish hatcheries erected at different points; say, at or near the Bay of Quinte, and on the Rideau waters, the results would be more than noticeable.

He is told that ducks are on the increase. He knows for a fact that partridges have became very plentiful, but would suggest that the closed season be extended still another year, or until September, 1910. He has been over his district several times during the past year, and has found that both the fish and game laws were fairly well observed. Several cases of infractions have been brought to his notice, and the different parties punished. He is told that deer are becoming scarcer each year, as not nearly so many were killed in 1908 as in former years. He knows of several parties returning without even having seen a deer. An old deer hunter lately informed him that in ten years deer would be as scarce as wild pigeons if something was not done to prevent their destruction. He suggested that no permits be issued for at least two years to shoot deer, and by that time they would have become tamer and more plentiful. He found that the wolves destroyed a great number of deer during the past spring and winter, and in many cases the poor settler is credited with having killed deer that the wolves killed.

Game and Fishery Warden G. M. Parks, of North Bay, reports the fishing to have been good this season in nearly all of the lakes and rivers, more especially Lake Nipissing, as almost every angling party camping in various places around the lake and in the French River were well pleased with the fishing. No doubt this is due to the stopping of net fishing, and there is no doubt that Lake Nipissing will be one of the best fishing grounds in the district, if well protected and no nets allowed.

There have been very few infractions of the law during the year. No doubt a great many reports are circulated by parties who do not make any effort to ascertain if such reports warrant investigation.

He regrets to say that in nearly every township a large number of settlers' permits are being issued to parties who are not *bona fide* farmers or householders, and in many cases men living in towns and villages obtain permits from the issuers.

Judging from the success met with by the various hunting clubs during the past open season, it would appear that the deer were holding their own. This certainly is the case in many sections, and there is even a marked increase in some of the old hunting grounds, and in many places further

north the red deer are abundant, whereas some years ago the species was unknown. Moose are quite plentiful in some sections along the southern part of the district, but hunting parties wishing to have success must go into northern parts of the district, where the moose are to be found in large numbers.

Beaver and otter are becoming very plentiful again, and the protection of these animals is a very difficult matter to contend with, owing to the high prices realized from the pelts, which many of the trappers are unable to resist.

Mink, muskrats, and other small fur animals are quite plentiful, but he would suggest that mink and muskrat be grouped together, having the same close season.

He is pleased to say that there has been a great increase in the number of partridge this season. The close season has been well observed by the hunters, and he thinks that the close season for partridge should be enforced for another season.

He would like to see a general gun license established in the Province at a moderate license fee.

Game and Fishery Warden C. N. Sterling, of Kenora, reports that up till fifteen months ago there was no game warden in that district, which meant to go as you please, and which has made it very difficult for him to get it in any kind of order. But he found a great improvement during the past year. A large portion of his district is unorganized, and extremely difficult for him to travel over, which makes it hard to secure evidence sufficient for conviction.

He says that fishing has been, if anything, a little better than last year, and he has had little or no trouble in this connection, most of his trouble being along the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but as this is nearly completed in his district, he hopes to have things a great deal better next year.

With regard to game. Moose and caribou are very plentiful, and there have been more red deer this fall than he has seen in the last twenty-five years. He thinks the reason of this is the numerous fires in Minnesota.

The wolves are very numerous, and he would suggest that a larger bounty be given for the female.

Partridge are very plentiful a few miles back from the railways.

Ducks and geese are also plentiful in the western portion of his district.

There have been more mink and muskrat caught this year than for any single year for some time.

The protection of beaver and otter has been the most difficult to contend with. Although it is well known that there is a large traffic in illegal fur, yet the protection has had a most beneficial effect.

He has been over a large portion of his district, which is very extensive, being about six hundred by four hundred miles. He would strongly suggest that more deputy wardens be appointed, in fact in two or three places he would like to see salaried officers, as they are bounded on the north by Keewatin Territory, on the west by the Province of Manitoba, and on the south by Minnesota, U.S.

Game and Fishery Warden J. H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, reports that anglers during the past season have met with better success than for several seasons. This has not only come under his own observation, but has been corroborated by others in various sections. There is a difficulty in collecting the fee from non-residents, as many only remain for a day or two. He would recommend that in lake districts where summer resorts are num-

erous, gasoline launches should be provided, and should visit hotels and boarding houses, say twice a week, and should also be on the lookout for nets and other illegal contrivances for procuring fish, etc.

He would again point out the mistake in the close season for lake trout. On the Georgian Bay, and in our inland lakes, these fish go on the spawning beds about the 8th or 10th October, and by the time the close season sets in, viz .,the 1st November, they are through spawning and off the beds again.

The laws have been fully as well observed as could be expected. Of course there have been violations, and always will be, especially in illegal netting, but this is not carried on to nearly so great an extent as formerly. During the past season he has forwarded to the Department eleven confiscated nets.

Deer. Judging from the number of these animals which were taken out by the hunters during the late open season, the natural conclusion would be that they are numerically holding their own. The reason of this, however, is that the best hunting ground on the continent has been opened up by the construction of the new lines of railway, which has made the heretofore inaccessible hunting grounds easy of access, and are constantly crowded with hunters along those lines. He thinks the time is not far distant when hunters will have to be satisfied with one deer as the limit allowed, instead of two as at present. He noticed numbers of does and fawns being taken out at the close of the past hunting season.

Moose hunters have been fairly successful, but many complain that it is much more difficult to procure good specimens than it was a few years ago. This of course, he says, could be remedied by putting a close season of say three years on these animals when found necessary.

Partridge. It is most gratifying to notice the increase in these birds. The favorable breeding season, coupled with the protection for the past season should leave a nice number for breeding for the ensuing spring, which, if favorable, will produce a good crop for the fall shooting. He would, however, recommend a further close season for another year.

Beaver and otter. These animals have undoubtedly increased to a large extent, but the law in regard to their protection is most difficult to enforce, it being so easy for law-breakers to get their pelts out in various ways.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in various sections. He still thinks it would be advisable to increase the bounty on females, so as to give hunters an impetus to seek these animals, on the chance of procuring some of this sex.

SPECIAL GAME AND FISHERY OVERSEER.

Overseer Henry Watson, of Toronto, reports that the net fishing during the past season was about the same as last. The season on the whole was very stormy, the latter part of it being the best, when some very good catches of herring were taken. Those engaged in the business who attended to their duties properly were fairly successful. The law was well observed by the licensed fishermen. A very little illegal netting was attempted by poachers in prohibited waters.

The rod fishing does not improve any around Toronto. The large amount of deleterious matter poured into both Ashbridge's and Toronto Bay has driven nearly all the fish away; even the carp are not nearly as numerous as they were a year or two ago.

With reference to angling permits. He found the tourist, when a sportsman, not only willing but anxious to contribute his two dollars towards

the cost of protecting the fish for his enjoyment. The summer resort keeper and tradespeople, who supply tourists and campers, and some of our people who have become American citizens and "struck ile," are the only persons who consider the small fee charged a hardship, included in the latter class are some of the worst "game hogs" and fish butchers we have to contend with. Illegal shipments were fewer than in former years. The falling off in the number of seizures made may be attributed to the new regulation requiring the fish to be inspected at point of shipment. With a waterproof tag and a better method of cancellation it can be made more efficient still.

Concerning game. In Toronto and vicinity all kinds are about holding their own. The snipe shooting was the best for years. The game laws were well respected, only an odd snap shot being attempted, and that generally on the coldest days in the winter. It will no doubt be news to many to learn that we have remaining with us during the whole winter a large number of blue-bills, red-heads and canvass backs, besides thousands of coween. Illegal shipments of game and furs have greatly decreased in the last two years.

The express companies give all the assistance possible and do their best to help put down all illegal work.

Returning deer hunters all report a remarkable increase in the partridge in the northern country. In parts where none were seen last year, quite a number were seen this, and in other places where only an odd bird was in evidence last year they were quite numerous this season.

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.

Overseer Fred Blanchard, of Fort Frances, reports that the fishing for the past season has been up to the average both in catch and size. The fishermen have observed the close season, and are well satisfied with the season's catch. He has had one case of gill net poaching by a Canadian, and is waiting for a conviction.

There is a terminal at that point for two American railroads, and there is considerable rod and line poaching in the summer, but he thinks it is through ignorance of the fishery laws.

Ninety per cent. of the fish caught is shipped to American markets from Rainy Lake.

The big game poaching is carried on by tourists with American guides. The tourist seldom knows which side of the boundary he is on, but the guide is well informed as to his whereabouts, and can mislead the tourists and jump the boundary if occasion calls for him to do so.

There are nearly two hundred miles of frontier to protect, and, unless a man is constantly on patrol, by the time he is informed of the offence the offender is across the boundary.

The timber wolves are greatly on the increase on both sides of the boundary line.

River Nepigon.

Overseer P. A. Leitch of Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon during the past season was much smaller than for some years, owing principally to the general depression throughout Canada and the United States, and also owing to the elections in both countries. Those visiting the Nepigon during the past season invariably reported good

sport and fair catches. The regulations were well observed, and no prosecutions were necessary.

The construction of the Transcontinental Railway along the north end of Lake Nepigon, which was started during the past season, made it necessary to place a steamer on the Nepigon River betwen Nepigon Station and Camp Alexander—a point 12 miles up the river, as far as it is navigable. From that point to South Bay on Lake Nepigon, a distance of 18 miles, a steam tramway was constructed, making a system of transportation for supplies, etc., for the contractors constructing the Transcontinental Railway. This tramway does not interfere with the river, as it keeps about three miles west of the river, after it leaves Camp Alexander. He says that should the Department desire to open Lake Nepigon for commercial fishing, this system of transportation would furnish an outlet for the catch packed in boxes.

Lake Superior.

Overseer W. L. Gordon of Port Arthur, reports that the fishing business throughout the district has been fair this year, the fishermen at different stations reporting the catches about the average. In the fall the herring catches in Thunder Bay were particularly large and the market for this class of fish was found to be good, large shipments being sent east to Toronto and other points.

This year licenses were issued for fishing on White Fish Lake and Lac de Mille de Lac. On both these lakes catches were fair, the licensees not overdoing the fishing. During the year he visited Savanne and inspected the fishing being done by Messrs. Bowman, Little and Laurie, and they were meeting with the requirements of the law. He also went up to White Fish Lake and there discovered that there had been several Finlanders evading the law and were fishing. He lifted all the nets and destroyed them and learned afterwards that they had stopped the illegal fishing.

He also visited Rossport, Jackfish, Port Caldwell, Wolf River and Heron Bay on different occasions during the season, and found the fishermen living up to the requirements of the law.

He thinks that the fishing industry has been quite as good this year as in former years, and all the fishermen report having had a good season.

Lake Huron (North Channel).

Overseer Joseph Hembruff, of Manitowaning, reports that the angling for bass was as good as last year, but there were not so many tourists.

The laws were well observed all through the season. The Manitou Lake Fish Co. fished all summer, but their catch was small.

Game has been more plentiful this season. There are more partridge and ducks, but deer were scarce. He has not heard of any partridge being shot in his neighbourhood.

Overseer William Hunter, of Tehkummah, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in that part of the country, and there have been no complaints of any illegal fishing. There are not as many trout in Manitou River as some years ago, and the only reason he can give is the need of a fishway at Michaels Bay. Different parties have been complaining about the matter.

As for game, it is a difficult matter to get proof sufficient for a conviction, as the parties complaining are not able to prove their statements about illegal shooting, and the only way to stop it, he thinks, is for the

Department to give overseers fair wages and let them put in the whole of their time in the woods in hunting season. He thinks a few heavy fines will stop the practice. He would also recommend two more years of close season for partridge, though owls and foxes kill a great many.

Overseer David Irwin, of Killarney, reports that the fishing at Killarney during the past season has been very good, quite up to the average, but, owing to the dense smoke which prevailed and the rough weather during the latter part of the season, it was not quite as good as it otherwise would have been.

The close season was well observed, there being no law-breakers in his division. The angling was good, the tourists being well pleased.

Regarding game. The deer and moose back of Killarney were very plentiful, quite a number of these having been shot during the season.

Some moose were killed without a license, the parties having secured a license afterwards, but he seized the moose.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that the fishing in his division for the past year has been a fair catch, considering the amount of nets used by each licensee. Whitefish, trout and pickerel have brought a good price, averaging about six cents per pound. Although the catch has been a great deal less than last year, fishermen have done fairly well owing to the prices being good. There has not been much herring fishing in his division during the year. Prices for herring averaged about 2½ cents per pound. He finds that the catch of whitefish, trout and pickerel, especially whitefish, is decreasing very fast, and he has come to the conclusion that there are too many nets being used in his division. In his opinion, if there are not some of the heavy rigs shut off, or some other means taken to keep up the supply, the fish will soon be so scarce that fishermen will not be able to make it pay. They have been gathering whitefish spawn and trout spawn this fall, and he believes they are taking it out of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay to hatch. If these young fish are not returned to the lakes they were taken from, he thinks it is an injustice to these fisheries.

No violations of the fishery laws have come under his notice, but he has not been able to patrol his division as well as he hopes to next year, with the yacht with which the Department has furnished him. It is well equipped and suitable for the business, except that it should be supplied with a small boat, which is very much needed for grappling and lifting nets. The "Vega" went into commission on the 26th October, and was laid up on the 25th November. During that time he was able to do some very good service with her, although the weather was very rough.

The angling in his division for the past year for black bass and pickerel has been good. There were not quite as many tourists as the year previous. Only one serious violation of the Game Act came under his notice, and that was a party from Collingwood shooting two moose in McGregor Bay. He notified Overseer Irwin, and had it attended to. He is afraid the Game Act has not been as well enforced as it should have been, as he has had several reports of violations, but he hopes to be able to give a better report of its enforcement in future.

Georgian Bay.

Overseer John Beatty, of Old Fort, Midland, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed, no illegal fishing having come to his notice. The principal fish caught in his division were pike and maskinonge, there being more maskinonge caught in 1908 in the Wye River and Mud Lake

than for a number of years past, and angling fishing for bass was good. There has also been a good number of tourists around there this summer.

The muskrats are numerous as ever. Quite a number of wild geese stop with them for two weeks on their way south. The black and gray duck were in abundance, and the sportsmen enjoyed hunting them. The fall duck was not so plentiful as blue bills, redheads and whistlers. The deer hunting has been the best for a number of years, and the hunters were well pleased.

Overseer B. A. Dusang, of Fesserton, reports that carp has been plentiful, but very few were caught. Trout and whitefish have been plentiful, and angling has been as good as last year. Pickerel have increased. There were quite a number of tourists, but not as many as the year before. The close season has been well observed. He fined one fisherman $20 and costs, also seized over a mile of night line, and 425 hooks, which he destroyed. About half of the fish this year were consumed in Canada, the other half going to the United States, as the Canadians are paying better prices. He has travelled 2,500 miles in 1908 by gasoline launch and train and other conveyances. He has sixteen licensed fishermen in his division, besides about seven or eight others who get their licenses from other overseers.

Overseer James Hewitt, of Honey Harbor, reports that rod fishing has been good in Honey Harbour. He has had guests at his house who caught their limit for three days; and as for small black bass below the limit, the guests remarked upon their catching so many little ones that had to be put back again, and thought that it went to show that the bass is increasing. As for pickerel, he says they had more caught at their house than for the last four years, so he believes that the pickerel is catching up a little, but yet there are some trap nets found inside of the boundary line. Trolling for maskinonge was better, and pike trolling was good. Bass was plentiful on the shores in spawning time, and he also saw quite a few schools of little bass swimming around the shore this year. There were bass around all the shoals and rocks and in places where he never knew bass to be before.

Deer was pretty plentiful in his district. There are a number staying in the little swamps near by, and if let alone will be free from the wolves. There are quite a few partridge, and he believes they have increased over last year. Duck hunting was not very good in the early part of the season, but from November till it froze up they were plentiful, in fact there are some around yet, as he saw some on the 5th January. Snipe and woodcock were rather plentiful.

The laws have been fairly well observed around Honey Harbor as regards game.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, of Wiarton, reports that the fishing in the early spring and summer was very light, small catches being general. In the fall the fish were late in coming on the shoals, and the latter part of the season the weather was rough and high winds prevailed, so that the fishermen could not either set or lift nets for several days at a time. Another cause was the dense clouds of smoke from bush fires, which made it impossible to see any distance on the waters. While there were not as many fish caught this year as last, he cannot attribute this cause to the scarcity of fish, as they were plentiful when the weather permitted the fishermen to take them. He is pleased to be able to state that the game and fishery laws were well observed in his division during the past season.

In respect to the game on the Bruce Peninsula. He regrets to state that it suffered severely from the terrible bush fires. During the hunting season

they found several dead carcasses of deer that perished in the fires. He also saw two more that were shot by hunters, but were not fit for use. The front feet were off, and other parts of the bodies were badly burned, and they considered it a humane act to destroy them. Rabbits and partridge also were destroyed by the same cause.

Overseer John Kennedy, of Meaford, reports that the summer fishing in his division was fairly good. The trout fishing came on earlier than usual. The fishermen say the fishing was better this fall than it has been for a number of years. They had some very heavy catches in October. He has seized a number of herring nets of undersized mesh, which had been used for catching bait for night lines. He also tried to find out who owned them, but failed. Angling has not been as good this year as in 1907.

Partridge are increasing, as the people have observed the law. The number of red deer landed at Meaford station was 25, which all had coupons, and which had been killed in different parts of Muskoka.

Overseer C. H. Knight, of Byng Inlet, reports that the fishing has been up to the average, and no complaints have been received from the fishermen. Out of fourteen licensed fishermen in his division, there were no prosecutions or convictions, as against two fined in 1907. There was some seining for whitefish in the early spring carried on by Indians and others, who take advantage of this opportunity, the whitefish coming in shore as soon as the ice goes out. The gasoline boat furnished by the Department will, he trusts put an end to the seining in his division, as it will enable him to get on the fishing grounds more easily.

The angling was fully as good as in 1907, bass and pickerel being as plentiful. The pickerel in the Magnetawan River were more plentiful, and of a larger size than the two years previous. The French River was reported to be not so good as in previous years, the bass and pickerel being scarcer, which he believes is due to fishing the river with nets. He had an opportunity of visiting this river on the line of the C.P.R., where he located and destroyed a large trap net used for catching pickerel.

The deer were very plentiful in the summer months, but the bush fires that raged through there destroyed their feeding grounds, so when the open season came very few deer were to be found in that vicinity, and a number of hunters failed to get their deer. He thinks that hunting deer with dogs should be prohibited.

The partridge were more plentiful than for a long time, and very tame. He thinks it would do no harm to have another year of close season for them.

Overseer Henry Laughington, of Parry Sound, reports that the fishing for 1908 was on an average about the same as in 1907, only a slight increase in the month of October for trout. He thinks the fishermen should not be allowed an extension of time in November, but that the last ten days in October should be added to the close season.

As to the angling for game fish, it was good, and a larger number of the anglers are non-residents of Ontario, which means a large revenue to this country. He thinks there should be a small patrol boat which could go through among the islands and the shallow waters, and it should be on from the opening of navigation till the close of same. The steamer "Pearl" was on at short intervals last season, and proved a success looking after non-residents' licenses and also illegal fishing.

The close season for partridge was a good move, and if we have a fair average spring they will be quite numerous. He says it would be a good

idea to make 1909 a close season also, and then the flocks would get a chance to spread out. The close season has been well observed here.

Deer were not so plentiful as last year, although there was a large number taken out of the district, but that was owing to the greater number of hunters in the woods. He would suggest to make the limit next year one deer to one man.

Overseer T. W. Robinson, of Collingwood, reports that there was a slight decrease in the catch of whitefish and sturgeon, and a very large increase in carp, of which very little is caught in that district, owing to poor markets and the general dislike to this class of fish. All other kinds remain about normal. The reasons for decrease in whitefish and sturgeon are that the fishermen did not prosecute their work as briskly as usual, and continual foggy weather.

The percentage of fish shipped to the United States was about one tenth of total catch.

No abuses exist, to his knowledge.

Close seasons have been strictly observed.

No violations of the law came to his knowledge.

There are no fishways in his district, nor any dumping of mill refuse.

Lake Huron (Proper) and River St. Clair.

Overseer H. A. Blunden, of Sarnia, reports that the season opened with a period of very uncertain winds, making it very difficult for the fishermen to get their stakes and nets in place. During the latter part of the month of May, and part of June there was a spell of strong south wind, which the fishermen claim caused very uncertain hauls of pickerel. But taking the season as a whole, the fishermen received very fair returns, more particularly on whitefish grounds north-east of Kettle Point. He thinks that the reason the pickerel and whitefish are not decreasing in Lake Huron the way it is claimed they are in other waters is because there are few large towns or cities to empty their sewage into these waters.

There were no prosecutions in his division during the year, although he seized two American gill nets in Sarnia Bay and destroyed them, but he could not find the guilty parties.

Overseer Dan Kehoe, of Millarton, reports that the fishermen in his division have observed the law, both as regards fish and game. No violations have come to his notice.

Game is not plentiful in that locality.

Overseer Robert McMurray, of Bayfield, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has not been as good as the previous season. Perch were not as plentiful, but whitefish are becoming more plentiful. The close seasons were well observed. He made special trips more frequently during the close season, often going out to the nets with the fishermen, and found no cause for complaint. Of course once in a while a few fish out of season will get into the nets, but this cannot be entirely stopped, although the men are careful not to make a point of catching fish which they know to be out of season. He had no complaints about illegal fishing. There have been no violations that he has heard of.

Game is scarce in that section of the country.

Overseer D. Robertson, of Southampton, reports that the fishermen in his division have not had quite as good a season as in 1907. The tugs have had a fairly good season, but the sailboats not as good as in 1907. The fishing

season opened late, and in the first part of the season the tugs did well. In July and August the catch was light, in September very good but the fishermen could not make regular trips on account of rough weather. In October the weather was very stormy, and the fishermen did not do much on that account. On the 9th and 10th November there were landed at that port fully 30 tons of fine large trout, principally female trout, undoubtedly on their way to the spawning beds. In his opinion there could not be a better way of depleting the waters than by extending open season. Otherwise the close season was fairly well observed.

In his division there were four convictions, one for shooting fish, two for spearing pike in Chesley Lake, and all fined $5 and costs, one for retaining undersized bass taken from Saugeen River, fined $10 and costs.

Partridges are more plentiful this year than for some years. The past spring was dry and favourable to the young birds, and the close season was better observed.

Hares are very numerous this season, and close season was well observed.

Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.

Overseer John Crotty, of Bothwell, reports an increase in catch as per statement of last year, but that is accounted for by returns being received from all the fishermen this season.

Probably 75 per cent. of the catch was exported, the balance being for home consumption.

No abuses came to his notice.

The close seasons, as far as he knew, were strictly adhered to.

No violations of the Act were brought to his knowledge, and consequently there were no fines or confiscations.

There are no mills in use in his division, and no dams or fishways.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, of Canard River, reports that the carp fishing has been very light, having fallen off about 40 per cent. from last year. He thinks from what he can learn from the fishermen that the high water was the cause, as the carp had the chance to get into the big marshes where the fishermen could not get at them. Pike has also fallen off, while the pickerel, bass and perch have increased. Whitefish have also been scarce in the Detroit River, I presume on account of the constant northwest and west winds, and the river being nearly half its width west of Bois Blanc Island, and the heavy blasting going on at that point would naturally keep them back during the year. He seized one hoop net, one minnow net, night lines, and also prosecuted three different parties for illegal fishing. Two were fined, and one let off on suspended sentence. He has been over his territory on different occasions, and is satisfied that our licensed fishermen have fairly well observed the laws.

Re Game. There was any amount of ducks in the Detroit River in the spring of the year, but very few in the fall. Quails are quite numerous, but on account of the dry fall there were not many killed. Muskrats are very plentiful. He has found some of their houses broken, and he is informed that some people are hunting them with guns and dogs, and it is the dogs that are destroying the houses. He thinks that any person hunting muskrats in the marshes should be prohibited from having a dog with him.

Overseer Richard Little, of Wallaceburg, reports that the fishing for both large and small mouth bass has been the best since he has been acting as game and fishery overseer, and old anglers tell him that it has not been equalled in ten years.

Partridge are becoming more scarce each year, no doubt on account of less cover. Quail, in the districts where re-stocking was done, showed good results, but in the other districts there were not many reported.

Woodcock seemed to be plentiful on St. Ann's and Walpole Island Indian Reserve. There was the usual supply of snipe and plover. The marsh variety of ducks, such as Mallard, etc., show no improvement, and have for the last few years been growing less. The canvas back, blue bill and red head were abundant, but, owing to the feed growing so far out, and the 200 yard limit, with rough weather, there were very few shot.

Muskrats seem to be plentiful, judging from the number of houses they have in the marshes and along the streams. Fox, mink and racoon about the usual number.

The laws were well observed, excepting in one instance by Americans placing decoys outside the 200 yard limit. They had their license taken from them.

Overseer Henry Osborne, of Dante, reports that the catch of the past season exceeded that of the previous season. The fishery laws were fairly well observed, apparently from a desire to protect the fish. He discovered two violations of the law and seized two nets, but found no person operating them. However, owing to the nature of the evidence, he was afraid to prosecute for fear of not being able to secure a conviction. He says that there are very few except those living on the river who fish, and when any violation exists it is by some one coming from a distance.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, Dover South, reports that the catch of fish has been very good, considering the short season on account of wind, it having been a remarkably windy spring and fall. There is no indication of a decrease. The close seasons have been well observed, and no violations of the law came to his notice.

Lake Erie and Grand River.

Overseer T. J. Briggs, of Bridgeburg, reports that there are whitefish in the Niagara River, and the Americans are running back and forth with seines all times of the night. Two seines were seized from parties who were supposed to be Americans, who dropped their nets and rowed away. The nets were burnt.

The angling was poor last year, caused, it was supposed, by so much dynamiting. Every month, or sometimes once a week, this was used to kill fish.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, of Pelee Island, reports that the season has been a very prosperous one, that the catch of fish largely exceeds that of previous years, and might even have been greater had not the market become glutted and dealers unable to handle the supply. This bears out his former reports that the fish are in the lake, and a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing will give greater returns. Of course he does not mean that fishing should be overdone, but he believes that Lake Erie is not so nearly depleted of fish as some reports would make people believe. He is also of opinion that the stocking of the waters with young fry is having a good effect. The season, too, has been very favourable—the best in years, as formerly all fish caught were exported to the United States except a small quantity sold for home consumption.

No abuses existed in his district, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Henry Johnson, of Brantford, reports that the fishing in his division has been good. Coarse fish was never better, bass was good, pickerel

not so good as last year, trout fishing good. There has been some illegal fishing. There were five fines for fishing out of season, and four for Sunday fishing. Most of those fined were foreigners. The fish are all used for home consumption. The fishways at Caledonia, Brantford and Paris should be put in repair, as they are in very bad condition.

Muskrats were plentiful. He had some complaints about rabbits, which were very plentiful. There were two fines for shooting rabbits out of season. A Game Protective Society has been formed there, which he thinks will help the law, as the members are all good sportsmen.

Overseer Samuel Kraft, of Ridgeway, reports, that fishing was very good the fore part of the season, but during the latter part it was not so good. Some of his fishermen did not fish at all on account of sickness and death.

The fish they caught were mostly sold at the home market, and the remainder shipped to Buffalo sold for a good price.

The game and fishery laws were well observed by our own citizens, but once in a while some Americans would steal over, but when they found out they were closely watched, they stopped fishing and hunting. The law was well observed during the year 1908.

Overseer Edward Lee, of Low Banks, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a successful year. The catch of whitefish by the tug fishermen during the spring season and up to the end of May was one of the heaviest they have had in years. This is one of the most profitable fish the lake produces, and every means should be used for their protection during the spawning season. The catch of herring in his division has been good, but above there it was unusually heavy during the month of June, although the fish taken were small. The catch of pickerel (blues) was as heavy as last year, but on account of bad weather the fishermen could not get out when run was heaviest, consequently the returns may not exceed those of last year. Pickerel (doré) was about the same as last season, perch also about the same. The pound net fishermen have had an increased catch over last season. There was a decrease in sturgeon and caviare, carp, suckers, mullett and sheepshead. Although carp are very numerous in lake, very few are taken, fishermen giving as a reason they do not lead well into a pound net.

About 95 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, balance used for home consumption.

No abuses exist.

The close seasons have been well observed by licensed fishermen, and nothing irregular except minor matters already reported.

The game laws have been very well observed.

Overseer K. McClennan, of Grovesend, reports that the catch of fish during 1908 shows a vast increase over that of 1907. The catch of herring has been exceptionally large all through the year, and especially in the fall season, such large hauls were never known in that district. The quality also compared favourably with the quantity, evidencing very plainly that the waters are not being depleted. But the prices were so remarkably low that notwithstanding the large catch, the fishermen came out in debt, owing to the extra amount of help required to take care of the fish. The close season having been taken off blues from April 15th, to May 15th, the fishermen have been considerably benefited. One fishermen informed him that his catch of blues during last season amounted to about $3,000, but had the close season been left on it would not have exceeded $700. The close seasons were all well observed, as were all other regulations.

The close season on game was also well observed, no violations of the Game Law having come to his notice. This is largely due to the notices being posted up in conspicuous places, so that the public were well acquainted with the rules and regulations.

Overseer A. McEwen, of Aldboro, reports that the catch of fish in West Elgin during the year 1908 by pound net men was below the average, and prices were not all satisfactory, being much below the level of 1907.

The laws and regulations were well observed.

Gill net fishing proved somewhat of a surprise, owing to the immense catch of herring made by tugs late in the fall, but prices were very low.

Overseer James McVittie, of Blenheim, reports that personal observation and authentic reports both agree that the year 1908 has been the banner year, as far as quantity of fish taken from Lake Erie is concerned. This was decidedly noticeable during the last half of the year. The catch being principally herring, the fishermen complain that there has been little money made, but this is only the result of over production. This difficulty could be easily overcome, if the regulation demanded a larger mesh for gill nets, and also for cribs in pound nets, when only the larger or full grown fish would be marketed. This year has demonstrated beyond doubt that Lake Erie has not been depleted.

The fishermen in his district have obeyed the regulations to the letter, as far as he could see, giving no trouble at all. The carp catch has been small this year, on account of the water being very high, letting the fish get over the marsh. The prospects for next year look better, as the water is some two feet lower.

Overseer J. P. Pierce, of Port Rowan, begs to report that the fishing season of 1908 in that district was one of the most successful that they have ever had there. No violations of the law in any way came to his attention.

The bass fishing was very successful from the date of the opening of the season until about the last day of July. The number of tourists here was greatly in excess of any other year and the amount received for non-resident licenses consequently considerably in excess of other years. For some reason, the bass, while still numerous in Long Point Bay, ceased to bite at any usual bait about the end of July, although some were caught by using small crabs for bait.

The seine and gill net fishing was about average. If anything, the catch was slightly larger than last year.

With regard to the game he would report that the number of ducks shot during the year was much less than any previous year of which he has any knowledge. The limit of 200 yards for setting decoys was generally lived up to, he having neither seen nor received any information as to any breach of the law in this respect. Personally he considers that this limit is not great enough, and instead of this provision increasing the number of ducks in the Bay it has had a totally opposite effect. Sportsmen, not being allowed to place decoys outside of this limit, have taken to running the ducks in boats, at times twenty or more boats chasing about the bay, practically clearing the water of ducks and totally ruining the shooting of other persons. A great many complaints have been made to him of this practice and he has been requested to call the attention of the department to it.

One very flagrant violation of the law respecting the shipping of ducks came to his attention during the season by the holder of a game dealer's license. The license was cancelled by the Department. He would strongly recommend that all officers of the Department be strictly enjoined not to

hand over any licenses with coupons to any person but the one for whom the license is taken. If every person wanting a shooting license was compelled personally to apply for and receive his license it would almost certainly do away with shipping coupons coming into the hands of other persons who could make use of them to avoid the law against shipping ducks out of Canada. He should also recommend that no game dealer's licenses be granted without the endorsement of the Local Overseer.

There were three violations of the law with respect to muskrats reported, in all of which cases action was taken and fines imposed.

Overseer James Vokes, of Nanticoke, reports that the season has been very good, as far as fish are concerned, and large catches of whitefish and herring are reported. Pickerel and perch were plentiful at times. Unfortunately prices were somewhat low during the late summer, and some of the tugs were laid up for a few weeks, preferring to leave the fish in the lake rather than dispose of them at such a low figure.

The catch of sturgeon was somewhat less than usual. Coarse fish were very plentiful, carp steadily increasing in numbers.

The fishery laws were well observed by his fishermen, and, excepting some few minor complaints, he has had no trouble with them, although there are always some men who require constant watching.

In May he reported an important seizure of seine nets and boats, implicating some 10 or 12 men for illegal fishing in the Grand River. The matter was turned over to the police magistrate at Dunnville for settlement.

The game laws in his district, and the close seasons were fairly well observed.

Muskrats appear to be very plentiful.

The duck shooting in the Grand River was well up to the average.

Overseer Lewis Wigle, of Leamington, reports that there was good spring fishing on the east side of Point Pelee, but not so good in the fall, while the fishermen on the west side did scarcely anything in the spring, but made nearly their whole catch during the latter part of November and fore part of December. About ten or twelve pound nets are frozen in the lake. Herring, whitefish, blue pickerel or pike, and pickerel or doré, are well up to the mark in quantity. The prevailing winds during the fall were from the south and south-west, which appeared to have driven the bulk of herring towards the north shore of Lake Erie, and which made that kind of fishing extra good, in fact almost too good. In several instances herring perished in the gill nets and became almost valueless before they could be taken care of. He is informed upon good authority that on account of the prevailing wind blowing from south and southwest to this shore the fall fishing was much better, more particularly herring, than along the south shore in the State of Ohio.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.

Overseer Irvine Glass, of Trenton, reports that he has had only one licensed fishermen in his district. There were quite a large number of domestic licenses issued, and there were not any violations of the laws. They all report very good catches of whitefish. Gill net fishing, except for domestic purposes, is strictly prohibited in his district. Angling has been excellent. Pickerel, maskinonge and bass have been very plentiful. There have been more anglers there than ever before, and all have been successful and no violations on their part. There is good accommodation for anglers at hotels, and plenty of boats and guides can be had at Trenton.

Overseer Thos. Gault, of Deseronto, reports that the fishing season was on the whole considerable better than last year. The laws and regulations were well observed by the fishermen. The home market was well supplied with good fish, the result being generally satisfactory. Angling was good, there being quantities of bass. The whitefish and herring have not been so plentiful in years.

Overseer Henry Holliday, of Wolfe Island, reports that the angling in his district never was better through June, July, and August for bass fishing, and pike fishing was good all season. Pike are very plentiful, and the net fishermen have had good catches, and are willing to observe the law, there having been few fines. Hoop net fishing was also good, bullheads were larger than for years, and the fishermen report good catches. The dogfish are very plentiful, and seem to be increasing. He saw over 25 taken out of one hoop net at one time.

Re game. The wild ducks were very scarce through September and October, but the rest of the season very plentiful. He thinks that trolling for pike with those gasoline boats cause the ducks to stay away, for they troll where the ducks feed, and the ducks do not have a chance to light or rest.

Muskrat were not very plentiful, and not many were caught. The trappers think the cause was the water being so high last spring.

Overseer H. W. Hayes, of Murray, reports that during the year 1908 the fishermen observed the law, with the exception of one, who kept his hoop nets in one week longer than the law allowed. He captured one hoop net and about 10 rods of gill net belonging to parties unknown. The fishermen report good catches. Very few carp were caught in the Bay of Quinte in his district. American anglers were reported to have caught bass and let them spoil, and that great quantities are found lying dead on the shores. It has also been reported that a great many ducks were caught in nets in Weller's Bay.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, of Hay Bay, reports that the past season has not been as good as last for the net fishermen, but the angling was very successful, especially for bass. The close seasons were observed, but there were some fishermen fined for fishing more net than their license called for, and their licenses were cancelled. He made one seizure of about 4,000 yards of gill net, which was confiscated and sent to the game warden at Belleville. He approves of the raise in gill net fees, as the returns from them were much greater than the hoop net, and the fish of more value. He would also recommend that anglers be located and take out permits for whatever division they fish in. The local fishermen complain that they are located to one division, or else pay a license in another if they wish to fish there, whereas anglers for the one permit, be it two or five dollars, fish wherever they like for three months.

Overseer John Johnson, of Port Hope, reports that he has taken every precaution in regard to the game and fishery law in his division during the past year.

He has not found any person violating the law, therefore has collected no fines.

Speckled trout are very scarce, also partridge and grouse.

Overseer C. J. Kerr, of Hamilton, reports that there has been an increase in the catch of whitefish, trout, pickerel, perch and herring, over the catch of last year. The whitefish were of a uniform and fair size, and commanded good prices. The trout caught were also good. In handling the herring during the busy fall when the bulk of them were caught in a short time, with the exception of one case no fish were lost, and all reached the market in good

shape. The fishermen in his district fish no herring nets less than 2½ inch extension measure, with the exception of one man, and he has orders to destroy it before his application can be received for a license for 1909. The herring caught were of a good size, and he heard of no complaints of small and useless herring caught at any time during the season by the fishermen, while complaints were continually heard of the Bronte, Grimsby, Jordan, Port Dalhousie and Niagara fishermen, who are reported to use exclusively a 2⅜ inch mesh, glutting the markets with small herring, to the injury of his fair fishing licensees.

He would recommend that the size of the herring gill nets in the waters of Lake Ontario be confined to the two sizes—2¾ and 2½, all nets under 2½ to be destroyed before next fishing season, and the 2½ inch mesh be allowed one year to be fished out, and then 2¾ can become the lawful size under Order-in-Council, or otherwise the blue back herring of Lake Ontario may be classed with the ciscoes, which are almost extinct. He would strongly recommend that no herring fishing be permitted during the months of June, July, and August. This will stop the catching of small and immature whitefish, which congregate on the herring grounds at this particular season, and during these months.

The spearing in Burlington Bay during the winter was a part failure, owing to the continued dirty water and bad ice.

The usual good trolling for pike in the bay was enjoyed by the fishing public. Angling for black bass was good, and one sportsman made some good catches, being forced to stop fishing on four different days, owing to his having caught his lawful number. This party and his son brought to the overseer's house 16 black bass for his inspection, a lawful day's catch, weighing 40 lbs.

The angling for sun fish, cat fish, perch and eels continued good throughout the season, and taking into consideration the number of anglers who line the shores of Burlington Bay from spring to fall, it is a wonder there are any fish left.

The usual number of whitefish fry and pickerel fry were received by me and planted in their proper grounds –1,000,000 and 500,000 respectively.

The taking of carp in Burlington Bay was tried again, but owing to high water not many could be taken out.

The ducks on Burlington Bay have greatly increased in numbers this fall, being 25 to 1 last year, and he has no complaints of a shortage of ducks of any kind. In September the ponds were full of rail, having witnessed dozens at one time in Big Creek Pond, and everywhere else it was the same. There was also good duck shooting early in the season, and altogether 1908 has been the best season in a great number of years.

The protection service of Burlington Bay has always been a difficult question, but he is pleased to say that this year it is in a perfect condition.

The gasoline patrol boat "Ranger" was placed in his hands on the 5th September, and after it was repaired he caught three men shooting from a launch at the Beach. He fined them $5 each, and seized 400 yards of net cut in Lake Ontario, and did a great deal of patrolling on the bay. No other attempts of shooting from launches on the bay were made. The launch will be of great service next year, as he will have his protection complete then.

Several contraventions took place, and all were more or less severely punished.

There are some quail east of the city, and he suggests that an open season for meadow larks during the month of November might be made.

He also suggests that the King Fisher be placed on the free list, and a license fee be placed on muskrat trappers, as 4,920 skins were taken this season at 30c. per skin, amounting to $1,476.

Overseer Thomas Mansfield, of Pickering, reports that he visited up and down the lake on several occasions, got a report that some one was fishing at the extreme west end, and went up to investigate, but found that they had left. He got some track of the parties, and will be on the lookout for them in the future. Outside of this he did not hear of any illegal fishing.

There are no fishways in his division. There was very good fishing in the lake, especially of salmon trout and whitefish, which are without a doubt on the increase, but the fishermen did not do quite so well with herring on account of the winds off the lake, which were quite frequent. They are at the present time complaining of the Department making the size of mesh 3 inches for herring, which they say is too large, and that they cannot make a living with that sized mesh. He also thinks it is too large, from his personal experience. There is the same complaint from the anglers about the carp as in previous years doing considerable damage to the line fishing.

As for game, he does not think that the law has ever been better observed. Everyone seemed to observe the law, the consequence being that the ducks stayed around quite late.

Overseer J. C. May, of St. Catharines, reports that there has been a marked increase in whitefish and herring, but the fishermen had to stop on account of the very poor prices.

The law in his division has been well observed, except in a few cases of illegal dip net fishing. He confiscated several dip nets at the Twenty Mile Creek, and also one at Port Dalhousie.

As far as the game laws are concerned, there have been no violations that he knows of.

Overseer J. H. Murdoch, of Bath, reports that there has been an unusually good catch during the past year, all kinds of fish having been plentiful, especially whitefish, which are the most profitable to gill net fishermen. To his knowledge there have been no violations among the fishermen.

Angling was good. Bass were abundant. A good number of tourists visited there in the summer.

The close seasons were well observed, and all felt pleased with the season's catch.

Overseer W. Sargant, of Bronte, reports a large increase in the catch of fish during the past year, and had the fishermen obtained the same price as in the former year they would have almost doubled the money as compared with last year, but owing to such a large catch on Lake Erie the result was herring was very cheap.

The fishermen smoke about three-quarters of their fish, and in that way realize a great deal more than if they were sold fresh. In fact there are more fish smoked in Bronte than any place he knows of. All the fish have been sold in home markets, Toronto being the chief place. He has seen Toronto take 2,000 baskets a week and realize a fair price.

Trout fishing is increasing each year, and he has seen some very fine ones caught. One catch of 400 lbs, averaged 13 lbs. per trout.

Angling was very fine in the Twelve Mile Creek.

The laws have been well observed by the fishermen. He has been over his division a number of times during the year, and has always found them living well up to the law.

Overseer R. J. Walker, of Port Credit, reports that there has been an increase in the herring and trout fishing over last year, while whitefish was about the same. The increase was not on account of more vigorous fishing, but the fish seemed more plentiful in the locality of the fishing grounds. As to the amount caught by angling, he would judge it to be about the same. While he has urged in the past that some measures be taken to get rid of the carp, they do not seem to destroy the fishing as much as at first thought.

The laws have been very well lived up to.

In reference to game. The laws have been well observed, except by the Italians and young boys coming out from Toronto and shooting the small birds, but the Italians were informed they could not shoot the birds, and since that he has had no further trouble.

Overseer W. R. Wood, of Toronto, reports that conditions remain about the same as last year in this part of the lake. The catch is poor, but it would be difficult to form an opinion as to the real condition of these waters from the figures submitted. The fishermen as a rule do not devote their whole time to the business, and some who were the best equipped with plant did not fish at all. The whole catch was sold in the local market at good prices.

Line fishing for pike seems to be improving, but this is not the case regarding other species.

He has every reason to believe that the law regarding the close seasons was thoroughly observed. A few nets were set in Ashbridge's Bay, but there was no evidence as to the identity of the offenders.

Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.

Overseer J. H. Boyd, of Merrickville, reports that during the year 1908 he kept close watch in his division, and found less infringements of the Game and Fisheries Act than in previous years.

Five licenses were issued for fishing for coarse fish. A very small quantity of fish was taken by those to whom licenses were issued, as they were fishing merely for their own use.

In the reach from Merrickville to Kilmarnock he finds that fish are increasing rapidly. From Burritts Rapids to Wellington there appears to be no increase, if anything, a decrease is taking place. This is probably due to the fact that summer campers are numerous along this reach, and a great many fish are caught by them.

He has had very little trouble with sawdust being allowed to run into streams during the past year.

The game laws are well observed, only one case of deer killing being reported, and that case too late to prosecute.

Overseer George Barr, of Harrowsmith, reports that Napanee and Pond Lily Lakes have an increase this year (said lakes contain pike and catfish only). The reason of increase is that no hoop nets are allowed to be put in, and formerly hoop nets were used continuously.

Rock and Long Lakes, near Verona, are about the same as last year. Those persons who went angling said the sport was a little better than last year, as no fish has been caught, except by hook and line, and entirely for home consumption. These lakes contain pike, pickerel, bass and suckers.

Silver Lake contains pike, bass and suckers. All fish caught therein are caught by hook and line, and the reports are the same as last year, as near as he could gather from those engaged in fishing there.

Thirteen and Fourteen Island Lakes contain pike and suckers. Not much fishing done there, except by the settlers or residents of the place.

Knowlton Lake contains herring, salmon and a few small perch. An increase reported this year, being more closely watched against netting. In this lake he found there were more licenses granted than these waters could supply without being depleted. He sent five there to fish, and the Overseer at Sydenham sent four, as he was not aware that it was not in his division, so to remedy this the fishermen were told to fish three or four nights each and then leave, and they agreed to this.

Mud Lake on stream from Knowlton to Desert Lake, contains abundance of catfish. He had none engaged in fishing in this lake. The residents catch them with "bobs" for their own use. The lake is very backward and out of the way.

Desert Lake contains herring, salmon and suckers. This is a very popular resort for fishermen. He found it very difficult to watch, as other overseers had granted licenses, and he was not aware of this and found difficulty in locating them. The catch was not as great this year, owing to the waters being so rough, and the men were unable to put out their nets, except one night. In this water the fish run at a later date than in the other lakes.

He does not think there are any fish to spare in the waters in his district, if the residents get justice. He does not approve of overseers granting permits or licenses to non-residents over-crowding the fisheries so that residents cannot be allowed to fish, as cases like this have come to his notice, of residents seeking a license, and though living on the banks of the waters there was no room for them to fish.

There are no fishways in his district.

There is but one mill, and he has watched closely to see that no rubbish is being dumped in the water.

He has a few violations to report on Napanee waters, the marshes of Long and Rock Lakes, viz., the cutting open of muskrat houses, which destroys more than are caught. He could not find proof as to who did it. He ventures this suggestion, to prohibit trapping muskrat until 1st March, as they are very plentiful and have become very valuable. It was estimated that the catch in that township alone last year totalled $1,500.

Overseer W. J. Birch, of Delta, reports that the chief fish in the waters in his division that need protection are small and large mouthed bass, which were very plentiful there about twenty years ago, but kept gradually decreasing until about five years ago, and since that time they seem to be on the gain, and this last season they have been very plentiful, sportsmen having very little trouble in getting their limit at any time.

Lower Beverley Lake has twelve fine cottages on its islands and shores owned by residents of Leeds County, and they are interested in the welfare of the fishing, occupying the cottages for a lengthy time every year. They prove a great help to him in stopping illegal fishing. He patrolled the waters quite regularly, and seized two gill nets, but although finding the owners, was unable to prosecute. The law was quite well observed in his division. The fishermen of Upper Beverley Lake report much better catches this past year than previous years.

There is no summer hotel or boarding house in his division, therefore very few non-residents visit that locality. He considers the angling permits very good.

There are no fishways in his division, but he thinks there should be one at Lyndhurst, the outlet of Lower Beverley Lake, which would be a great benefit to those waters.

Muskrats were very plentiful last spring, over 2,000 being taken out of Upper Beverley, and prospects good for another year, unless the water being so low they freeze out this winter.

Ducks were more numerous last fall in that section than for years past, also black squirrels which are quite plentiful round there.

Partridge were very scarce, very seldom one being seen in a day's travel.

Overseer J. B. Bourgon, of Rockland, reports that there was a slight increase in the catch of coarse fish in 1908 over 1907 and previous years, but the same number of fishermen. Fish in the Ottawa River is as plentiful as in former years. He thinks means should be taken to keep the river as free from sawdust as possible, so as to preserve the fish.

No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice during the past season. He has not received any complaints to that effect.

No hunting has been done in his territory, as very little game can be found on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River. He has not received any complaints in regard to game during the past year.

Overseer George Burke, of Perth, reports that in his district the fish and game laws have been observed better than in previous years, partly owing to the increased vigilance of the Department, and partly to the educational and other efforts of the local branch of The Ontario Forest Fish and Game Protective Association.

Infractions of the law have not however ceased, as nineteen convictions were obtained last year making in fines $160, and $55 worth of nets seized. No cases were brought which did not result in convictions, but in some cases of strong suspicion, warnings, which had a good effect, were given. Up to the date of this report four more cases are pending in which the evidence will justify convictions.

Bass are decreasing in the Rideau lakes, and the legal limit as to numbers is not strictly observed. There are no fishing licenses in his district.

Hoop and gill nets in these inland waters he thinks should be abolished. Non-residents paying a license strongly object to them, and would willingly pay a license fee of $5 if this were done. An increase of revenue would thereby be secured. Most of these non-residents observe the law, but many do not. The netting of the destructive ling, under the direction of the Department, has been a success, and should be extended to the Rideau lakes, which are of paramount importance as revenue producers.

Partridges are still scarce, but increasing under the wise protection now afforded them, which should be continued for a couple of years more.

Deer are not noticeably decreasing, but this may be accounted for by the fires to the north driving them down here.

The lumber camps outside his district still continue to illegally kill deer in large numbers. The still hunters in the northern parts of the county continue to kill more deer illegally than are killed by any one else in the open season. Now that his district is extended he hopes to be able to change this.

Ducks are decreasing in numbers, but infringements of the law as to them are also decreasing. At Mississippi Lake near Carleton Place the

poachers did as they pleased, until one conviction having been obtained, much good resulted.

The system of deer hunting permits is not giving satisfaction either to the settler or the sportsmen. A settler in one township gets a permit for twenty-five cents, and hunts in the neighboring townships, where the residents have to pay the regular fee of $2. Result—the settlers in the surrounding townships are angry and jealous.

Overseer H. N. Covell, of Lombardy, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed. There are no saw mills in his division, as the former one was destroyed by fire. There has been no non-resident angling, and the angling has not been as satisfactory as past seasons, on account, he presumes of the steady increase of ling. The ling, he says, is very destructive to the lakes, and he is very much pleased with the steps the Department has taken to rid Otter Lake of those destructive fish. There have been up to the present date over four thousand ling taken, and although it no doubt will take a few years to touch the standard of past seasons, if those steps are continued it will do much to improve the angling.

Overseer Erwin Christink, of Pembroke, reports that the game and fishery laws were pretty well observed. He destroyed two gill nets which were illegally set, took four beaver traps and seized one beaver skin. There are different so-called trapper camps near the Algonquin Park, and he was until now unable to look particularly after these, as the distance is very great, and it is all wild bush.

Beavers are increasing, also deer and partridges, and sportsmen are fairly satisfied with the result of deer hunting this year.

Overseer J. W. Davis, of Sydenham, reports that the numerous lakes in his district abound with large and small mouthed bass, which makes it an ideal spot for rod fishing.

There is a decided increase in the number of partridges, and the law has been strictly observed.

Ducks are every year decreasing in number and variety.

There are a few deer in that district, and he thinks that if hunting were prevented in the Townships of Storrington, Loughboro' and Bedford, in the County of Frontenac, and the Townships of North and South Crosby, in the County of Leeds, for two or three years, there would be a good many deer in the territory named.

Overseer Henry Drew, of Long Lake, reports that there is no fishing in his district, except by farmers living near the lakes. He would recommend that there be some way provided to catch catfish and pike in Sharbot and Eagle Lakes, as those fish are getting so numerous as to destroy a large quantity of game fish, and he asks if it would be possible to let some responsible man have a hoop net license for a time and watch results.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, of Donaldson, reports that there has been only one license issued in his district, and this was for domestic use only. There have been a greater number of tourists than in past years, and all report satisfactory results by angling. All appear to have observed the law, with a few exceptions. In the month of October last, a party of six men camped on the shore of Trout Lake and were reported to him as having nets set, taking salmon trout, and also shooting partridge in that vicinity. He at once went to investigate, and found that they had left for home previous to his visit. He also found considerable evidence of illegal work. He reported the fact to the Warden of that District, who, he understands, had the parties summoned before him and dealt with according to law. A

number of other cases of illegal fishing have been complained of, and summonses have been issued for them to appear before the Warden. He has at present quite a number of cases of illegal fishing under investigation, and the parties will in due course be called on to answer to the charge against them. He says that, although considerable illegal fishing has been going on during the past three months, nearly all of the offenders were people living in his district, and that they are very hard to watch, but as a number of prosecutions will take place at an early date, he hopes to have the law better observed in future in this respect.

Re game birds and animals. He was notified about the 5th October last that two men were trapping muskrats on the waters of Gull Lake, Township of Clarendon. He immediately went to investigate, and found their camp abandoned. He was advised by residents living in that vicinity that they had taken over two hundred skins. He followed them to Snow Road station, and found that they had shipped their camping outfit to Cache Bay. He immediately wrote the Game and Fishery Warden at North Bay, advising him of the matter, and he has since advised him that he has located the men referred to. About the 8th October he was notified that a party of Indians were killing deer on Crutch Lake, Township of Palmerston, and on investigation he found them camped on the shore of the lake with sufficient evidence to prove their guilt. He had them summoned before the Warden and after proving their guilt they were let go on suspended sentence. The law in other respects appears to have been fairly well observed.

Overseer Ephraim Deacon, of Bolingbroke, reports that the close seasons were well observed, and no informations were laid against anyone.

The season for angling was a good one, but there is no appreciable decrease in the number of fish.

Deer and partridge are increasing in his district. Several deer have been seen where some years ago there were none.

Overseer Henry Esford, of Barriefield, reports that the net fishing in his district has not been as good as last year, but angling has been better, and has been good up to a late date, on account of such a fine fall. His fishermen report that dogfish are very numerous. He has not seen any carp since last spring, and the fishermen have not reported any. Plenty of black bass are reported in his section of Rideau Canal, where there never were any before. There were always plenty of large-mouthed bass, but now there are plenty of small-mouthed as well.

Ducks are scarce this fall, but last spring there were thousands. Muskrats are plentiful, the catch being larger last spring than other years. Mink was a little scarcer than other years.

The law was strictly kept.

Overseer James Fisher, of Sunbury, reports that he cannot say whether there was an increase or decrease in the catch of different kinds of fish, as compared with that of previous years, as this is his first year, only that the Americans claimed this to be one of the best years for bass fishing.

There were no abuses to his knowledge.

Five men were fined for illegal fishing, and one net confiscated.

There was no injury done to the fish by mill owners.

The fishways in his district are in good repair.

Overseer Adam Greene, of Diamond, reports that the fishing in the Mississippi, Snye, Ottawa, and mouth of the Carp River was better the past season than in 1907. Pickerel and bass were plentiful, but pike were scarce, owing, he thinks, to being too well fed. Small fish were very plentiful. He

seized two gill nets, and confiscated them. There were no fish caught for sale.

Overseer Hugh Gallagher, of Eganville, reports that during the first half of the year he heard of no illegal fishing or violations of the Game and Fisheries Act.

He was appointed on the 1st August to look after the Townships of Jones, Raglan, Radcliffe and Sherwood, and on that date he went to Combermere in the Township of Radcliffe and spent some time in the territory assigned to him posting notices received from the Department, etc. Later on he visited Lake Clear on request of Department on two different occasions. On his first visit he secured five nets which were in the water, but the owners having been put on the alert by a former visit from another game warden, he found it impossible to obtain evidence against any of them. After his first visit netting on the lake was abandoned.

In November, he visited hunting camps throughout the country, as per instructions from the Department, but found nothing illegal.

Overseer E. T. Loveday, of Ottawa, reports that from his own experience, and from what he has heard from others, fishing in his district has been better than for past years, in fact he has on several occasions been reminded of from 20 to 25 years ago. Bass, that noble fish, has been plentiful, good catches having been made with both fly and bait. The largest he got weighed $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Quite a number larger than that have been taken, he understands, but a two pounder is considered a good one. These catches have been made in Ottawa River from city limits upwards above falls. Below the city there are no bass, or at least he has not seen or heard of any being caught—too much sawdust, the river is full of it. However, there are pike, perch, etc., to be had. He only seized 3 nets during the summer, and these were small ones.

Game. He claims that deer are on the increase, within say 50 miles of the city, all things taken into consideration; also there are more partridge. Ducks were not plentiful, but plover were for a short time. He saw only one woodcock during the summer; they are very rare. He believes beaver are on the increase. He knows of about fifty places where beaver were at work last fall, within 50 miles of city limits. If they were let alone they would close in on the settlements. The price of otter skins is too high for them to be plentiful—$50 to $75 is a snap. He thinks it is time a close season was put on mink, as their fur is very valuable.

The laws have been well observed all along the line. He has covered more territory and met more trains, but he says "things" were not coming his way, and he has not made anything like the number of seizures he has made in other years, and concludes that perhaps law breakers have come to the conclusion that it is better to observe the law than to lose their fur, game or fish, and run up against a good stiff fine.

Overseer John McGuire, of Jones Falls, reports that on the whole the past season has been a very successful one, although the spring was very cold and late, which made the tourists later in coming over by about two weeks, but all this drawback was more than made up later on in the season. He says, he knows this to be so, as he sold more non-resident angling permits than any previous year, and returned more money to the Department. The hotels at Jones Falls and Chaffey's Locks, which are both in his district, also private boarding houses, all report 1908 to be the best season in their business. The men who furnish the bait say they have made more money. Although the two men who furnish the bait at Jones Falls were both fined during the season, nevertheless, they report favourably and are well satisfied. They have made

more money than any other season, and it is the same at Chaffey's Locks. The guides, too, say it has been their best season. Some of them had work as late as the 15th October, and some of them are living on the money they made last summer. The tourists also were well satisfied. He did not hear a complaint from one of them, and he was amongst them every day the whole season through.

The fishing was good on that part of the Rideau Canal up to the close of the season, fully up to other past seasons, both in numbers and size. He never saw finer specimens of both large and small mouth bass than he saw brought in by the anglers this past season, large-mouthed variety weighing from four to seven pounds were frequently brought in to the hotel by the very much delighted tourist. He thinks the fee, $2, for non-resident anglers permits quite right as it is, and that if it was raised to $5, as some of the overseers suggest, it would tend to lessen the number of tourists considerably, and that would badly affect all the Canadian people concerned in the tourist business. Even the farmers who produce a good deal of the stuff consumed at the summer hotels and boarding houses would be affected by this change; but if the limit of the daily catch by each angler could be reduced from 8 bass to five or six, he believes it would save the fish and please the tourist just well after he found it was law and affected all alike. They in nearly every case try to catch the full limit and bring them in at night, for fear some one might say they did not catch them. If five was the limit, it would fill the bill just as well and save a lot of fish for another day. Where there are 40 or 50 tourists or anglers stopping in one hotel, as there often are , all bringing 8 bass and some pike besides, it is too many fish, and some of them are certainly lost. If the limit were reduced to five, it would prevent part of the above waste.

After the tourist season was over he was not in his own district very much of the time. He was first assisting Overseer Phillips on Devil Lake in Frontenac County to protect the salmon trout during their spawning season, which is the last half of October in this lake. They seized a number of gill nets and secured two convictions, and had some lively times with the inhabitants. During the month of November, he was on Big Rideau Lake in Mr. Phillips' stead, who was assigned other work. He was there the whole month for the purpose of protecting the salmon trout and whitefish, the month of November being the spawning season in this lake for those species of fish, He kept up a steady patrol whenever the weather would permit. The lake is a large one, and pretty rough weather prevailed the greater part of the time, but when the rough weather affected him, it affected the fish pirates as well. He is furnished with a first-class rowboat and a good assistant, and could go out with any of the poachers. He seized two gill nets and secured one conviction while there in November.

He says he spent almost his whole time in patrolling and looking after the fisheries this past season, and is quite sure there has been little or no illegal fishing done in these waters of the Rideau. In June, he received 8 cans of salmon fry, for which he had applied, and which he distributed in Indian and Dog Lakes in his district.

Overseer William Major, of Woodlawn, reports that during the year 1908, the law was fairly well observed in his district. There was very little angling done. The fish generally caught are pike, bullheads and suckers, which are all plentiful. Bass and pickerel are scarce. He seized one old net in the spring, and destroyed it, not finding the guilty parties.

Game is scarce. The law is well observed. No Sunday shooting in his district.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, reports that he started out with the "Eva Bell" on her usual patrol the first week of May, and continued until the last of June, when the Department put in commission a more efficient boat —the "Naiad," with which he was enabled to run over his division more quickly, and also to stand a rougher sea, and on the whole was much more comfortable, which he highly appreciated.

They lost the first ten days in July in painting the boat and overhauling pumps, but finally got started and kept up a constant patrol according to orders until the 14th October, when she was taken off the Rideau and sent to finish the season on the Bay of Quinte.

On Rideau Lake there were fewer tourists this season. The salmon fishing, he believes, was very satisfactory, but the bass fishing was not so good as in former years, owing it is said to the immense quantity of ling, which are rapidly depleting our lakes.

The fishery laws were fairly well observed.

During the entire season they seized one gill net in June off Stonehouse Point, one minnow seine in July in Rideau Lake, six gill nets in October in Devil Lake, and one gill net in December in Otter Creek, all of which were delivered over to the Department or destroyed.

No violations of the game laws came to his notice.

There are no licenses for commercial fishing in his division. A number of minnow licenses to guides who supply the summer tourists with bait, and a few domestic licenses for dip nets are all he has.

He was taken from his division the latter part of October and sent to Christy's Lake, where the Department were doing a grand work in having the ling fished out. They took out about 300 ling in three weeks. He then got orders to go to Otter Lake for the same purpose, and there is where they got them, the farmers drawing them away in sleighloads for hog feed. At one lifting of the nets they took out 507 ling, 5 small pike, and 13 very small bullheads. They are very destructive on other fish, and he has found as many as seventeen small pickerel in one ling, besides several other fish of different kinds. In six weeks the aggregate taken out was 2,348, and the last lift alone brought out 775. He thinks if the Department continues this excellent work for a few seasons in different lakes, that a much better class of fish will be supplied, both in quality and quantity.

Overseer John C. Raphael, of Mallorytown, reports that the bass fishing was very good this season, and the maskinonge fishing was also good in his district, but pike were very scarce, and he has found no illegal fishing.

The wild ducks were very plentiful in the spring, and the law was well observed by our people, but while the ice was shoving out the Americans would come across and shoot in Canadian waters. But as soon as the river was clear of ice he had no trouble with them. There was a great flight of wild ducks in the fall, and good shooting in the first part of the season, but the latter part of the season the put-puts would hardly give them time to light, and you cannot catch them with a rowboat, as they are Americans, and when they see him coming they are not long in getting into American waters.

Overseer Nathaniel Shillington, of Burridge, reports that during the past season the fishing in general was good. The tourists report a good catch of pickerel, and also of black bass. There were some fine salmon caught this season, some of them tipping the scales at 25 pounds. He thinks the close season for salmon in his district should start about the 15th October, as the salmon in those waters spawn in October.

No violations of the law came under his notice.

Partridge and ducks are scarce there, and also the fur bearing animals. There have been some deer seen around this season.

The laws in regard to game were strictly observed.

Overseer William Spence, of Athens, reports that there was an increase in the catch of salmon over previous years. Black bass were better, but were very small. The large-mouthed bass were very plentiful.

The fishery laws were well observed. There were a few cases of illegal fishing with nets. He got one gill net and two night lines. He kept up almost a constant patrol of the waters of his district during the summer, the effect being that there was very little illegal fishing done.

Partridge and ducks were more plentiful than previous years.

Overseer James S. Stewart, of Lanark, reports that the past year has not been marked by any special feature.

The Game and Fishery laws have been fairly well observed, and the catch of fish about normal.

The open season for fur bearing animals was up to the average, about 1,800 muskrats having been taken.

Overseer J. W. Taudvin, of Kingston, reports that during the months of June, July and part of August the angling was better in his district than it had been for twenty years. All kinds of fish were plentiful, especially bass. The fishing was not so good during the latter part of August and the month of September, and very little was done, owing chiefly to rough weather, fogs and smoke.

He would recommend the doing away with family licenses, and charging $2 per rod for non-residents who are domiciled in the Province in the summer, and $5 per rod or more for those who return to their own homes or hotels, etc., outside of the Province.

He would also recommend charging non-residents for fishing in the St. Lawrence River between Galoups Rapids (4 miles below Prescott) and Kingston the same fee as elsewhere. There is excellent bass fishing at the head of Galoups Rapids.

Overseer James Townsend, of Long Point, reports the past season to have been a very satisfactory one. More tourists are visiting those waters every year. He sold three times the number of permits that he sold the year previous, and the prospects for the coming season are still better. Bass fishing was never better in Gananoque Lake. He would approve of keeping in hoop nets to rid the waters of coarse fish, and would refer for an example to the above mentioned lake, which has been fished continuously for years, and is the best bass fishing ground in his division. He does not approve of gill nets, as they are destructive of game fish. He thinks the $2 angling permits are all right.

He says that as his district is about twenty-five miles in length, besides its tributaries, it is almost impossible to watch it with a row-boat. Quite a few tourists got away from him last season, as a number of them come for only two or three days' fishing.

Overseer H. E. Wartman, of Portsmouth, reports that the catch of bass in his division was up to the average, there being some very large ones caught this year. The Americans who got permits for angling were well satisfied. Fishermen in Ward's Bay, a portion of Cataraqui Creek bordering on Lake Ontario, report a large increase of carp and dogfish—900 dogfish and 4,522 lbs. of carp. The carp have just appeared in the last two or three years.

Ducks and plover are on the increase, especially black and the late kinds. The law was well observed this season. Muskrats are plentiful. He has examined a great many muskrat houses, and found quite a few broken and damaged by some unprincipled parties who do not care how many rats they destroy as long as they can catch one. He thinks the remedy would be to allow no rats to be taken, only in March and April, when the skins are the best.

Overseer J. E. Whaley, of Westport, reports that he has in every way tried to fill his office in the true sense of the law, and can certainly vouch that very little, if any, illegal fishing was done in his jurisdiction, as he made the impression on the minds of the fishermen that great harm would be done in destroying fish in the close seasons, as we derived quite a revenue from summer tourists throughout Ontario, and by their acting in conjunction with him, they could make the Rideau waters one of the most attractive summer resorts in Canada, and every one living near the respective lakes he had to inspect would reap a certain amount for such supplies as they could deliver to each visitor who might be a guest in their neighbourhood.

They had not many tourists there this season, as the lakes in that locality are not very well advertised, but they are certainly the best bass and salmon fishing lakes in Ontario, and he will be pleased at any time to give any information regarding these lakes to intending visitors for the coming season.

Overseer J. R. Wight, of Newboro, reports that, with the assistance of tourists, guides and hotelmen, and others interested in the preservation of game and fish, he has been able to give the lakes in his district proper protection without any cause for inflicting a single fine. The lakes adjoining Newboro contain some of the finest bass in Ontario, and the lakes directly west of there are reached by crossing Newboro Lake, and contain some very fine salmon. One specimen caught in Buck Lake in August weighed 34 lbs. and other catches in Devil Lake weighed from 10 to 15 lbs. These fish are the original species, the lakes never having been re-stocked with fry by artificial means. He thinks that the fee of $2 for non-residents should be left as it is, for if it was raised to $5 it would close the lakes to a number of good people who have only a few days to spend. If some provision could be made for charging tourists who bring their own help and yachts or house boats a fee of at least $10, it would be a good thing, as this class leaves little or no money in the country, and are the hardest to watch, as they have every facility for taking their full catch away when they go home. He thinks more licenses for hoop nets should be granted than heretofore, for the reason that bull heads, ling and other coarse fish are a nuisance to the game fish, and the sooner the lake is rid of them the better. He uses discretion, of course, in recommending licenses, and recommends only those who do not have to be watched too closely. The granting of licenses to catch herring in lakes where they are is also a good move, as the herring cannot be taken in any other way, and they are relished very much by settlers as a rare article of food. There was no bass or other game fish caught in any of the nets licensed in his district, and he would strongly recommend the planting of a large quantity of small-mouthed bass fry in Newboro Lake, as that species is getting scarce. The large-mouthed are plentiful as ever through the natural increase and respect for our laws and close seasons by the guides and tourists. Newboro is fast becoming a tourists paradise. There are two good hotels, and a number of good boarding houses, a bank, long distance telephone and telegraph, the mails every day, steamer and

railway connection, a good boat livery, and an extra good lot of guides, who by the way are good cooks, and best of all plenty of fish, which is natural, as Newboro is the higest point between Kingston and Ottawa, and in the centre of Rideau Lakes.

Overseer Hugh Wilson of Elphin, reports the game and fishery laws to have been well observed in that section.

Six years ago some 60,000 whitefish and 30,000 salmon were put in Dalhousie Lake, and no one has ever seen them since. This year 70,000 pickerel were put in the same lake, and they seem to be doing well. There were no fishery licenses sold in his division in 1908.

Partridges were plentiful. He thinks they should not be killed for a few years yet.

Overseer F. L. Wownnoorth, of Arden, reports that there are two summer hotels in Arden. With the exception of two fines for net fishing, the law has been well kept in that district. In each case the parties were fined $5 and costs. He sold only two settlers' permits for fishing, and they only caught a little over a 100 lbs. each of herring. There are quite a number of tourists coming there every summer. He has sold a good number of non-resident permits, but only a couple of deer licenses.

The fishing in that locality is very good, the principal fish caught being pickerel and bass, and the ling and catfish are destroying the spawn of those fish. He thinks the $2 angling permit is a good thing, and very few non-residents object to paying this amount. He had quite a time last summer with sawdust by parties allowing it to go into the river and lake, but he thinks there will be none of that this summer.

He says the lakes there are in need of some bass, and that they do well in those waters.

There are no fishways in this district. The non-residents enjoy the fishing, and were well satisfied with what they caught. They did not violate the law with refrence to the size caught.

Deer are very scarce. Most of the residents are pleased with the close season for partridges. In other years there were a great many partridges killed, but he does not know of one case where there were any birds killed this season. There are a lot of mink caught around there. He thinks they should be protected, as they are the most valuable fur bearing animal in that part of Ontario.

Overseer D. E. Younghusband, of South March, reports that there has been no fishing of any account in his division. Angling was very poor. The only fish obtained there are pike, sturgeon, suckers, bullheads, perch, sunfish, and an occasional bass and pickerel.

He would suggest that the Government consider the advisability of stocking Lake Constance and the Ottawa River with trout such as are found in the Rideau Lakes and other waters of the Province.

Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and Other Inland Counties.

Overseer William Boler, of Byron, reports that the fish and game laws have been very well observed. No violations have come to his immediate notice. He saw only one partridge during 1908. Quail are also becoming scarcer. He saw one flock of wild geese numbering fifty about the middle of October. Black squirrels are not any more numerous than they were a year ago. He would ask the Department to put them on the prohibited list for 1909.

Overseer A. O. Boynton, of Kirkfield, reports that the waters of the Trent Valley Canal afford plenty of sport to the local fishermen. The bass are becoming more plentiful every year, and there are a few maskinonge. Carp are to be had in thousands west of the "Lift Lock."

His division includes one of the best duck shooting grounds in the Province. The marshy lands lying along the Trent Valley Canal were sown a few years ago with wild rice, which now makes an ideal hatching and feeding ground. The ducks were more plentiful this year than for some years previous, and although hosts of sportsmen took advantage of the open season, no violations of the law were brought to his notice.

Muskrats are increasing rapidly, although a large number are taken every spring, nearly 500 being taken by trappers in April, an increase of nearly 200 over the same month of the previous year.

A few deer have been seen, but none were to be had during the open season, and no violations have been known. It is to be hoped that they may become more plentiful. All the citizens are quite anxious to see the law enforced, so that each year may see both game and fish more plentiful.

Overseer A. Bradshaw, of Lindsay, reports that the number of bass and maskinonge caught in that section during the trolling season was about the same as last year, although fishing when the season opened was better than last year, larger sized fish having been taken, but the dry, hot month of September was not as good for fishing as that month had been last year.

The close season was an ideal one for the protection of the fish while spawning; rough and windy weather for the most part of that season prevailed, and this protection given by nature herself while the fish were depositing their ova on the spawning beds, and the vigilant watch which he kept up, prevented destruction, which under less favourable conditions might have been attempted by unscrupulous poachers.

He cannot too strongly reiterate his opinion that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st and not the 15th of that month, and he also believes that one-half the number which is now allowed to be caught in one day by one person would be enough. Owing to the number of people who come there to fish from other parts of the Province of Ontario, and live in camps or cottages along the waters during the summer, two maskinonge and four bass each in one day should be sufficient for them.

Frogs, which are protected during May and June in each year in Victoria County should in his opinion have general protection, if not over the whole Province, at least in all the northern counties along the waters of the Trent Valley Canal.

The law was well observed in that section, as far as he could ascertain. Millmen and others lived up to the law, and gave no trouble during the year. The water is low at this time of writing in the river and lakes, but is expected to reach its normal condition when the fall rains are over. Surveys for the new lock and dam at Lindsay are about completed, and work is supposed to begin on them in the near future, and the old fishway in the dam is not likely to be of any more use. Next spring a new one will be required, if it is to be maintained there.

Partridge. It is to be sincerely hoped that the measure of protection given these splendid game birds may increase their numbers, which have sadly diminished during the last few years.

Ducks were plentiful when the shooting season opened, and some good bags were gotten by local sportsmen. The protection given these fine game birds during their breeding season is naturally being felt in their yearly

increase in numbers, and is being thoroughly appreciated by all good citizens.

Muskrats are a great boon to local trappers, and many thousands of these valuable little furbearing animals are required to give up their life and skin yearly in that section. He has been told by Indians and old trappers that the chain of waters in that locality is the best breeding ground in Ontario for muskrats, and as long as their destruction in fall and winter can be prevented, they will increase and multiply in abundance.

Mink, which are the most valuable of all the small fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer every year, owing to the wanton destruction at all times. They should receive protection of some sort.

Overseer C. Burtcheall, of Coboconk, reports the fishing on Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes to be good at the first part of the season, but the catches were not so good towards the end.

Regarding the close season. He finds it quite hard to watch certain parties during the close season for both fish and game, and also finds it hard to protect the partridge. He has to make a great many trips through the woods and around where there are likely to be deer and partridge. Deer seem to be scarce this fall. Some of the hunters who went a distance were more lucky in getting their number. Ducks and geese are not very plentiful around in that vicinity, although there seemed to be quite a number of ducks in the spring. He thinks there should be a clause in the Act to prevent boys from doing so much unnecessary shooting.

Overseer J. D. Campbell, of Sylvan, reports that the general catch of fish for the past season has been about the average, both in quality and size, there being but few game fish.

The law was well observed.

There is one dam in his division, and it has a good fishway.

Ducks have been plentiful, especially along Lake Huron. Rabbits were numerous. All other game was very scarce. The law was well observed.

Overseer T. C. Caskey, of Blairton, reports that he made several trips and visited different lakes in his district, and found the law fairly well observed.

A number of tourists visited Belmont and Crow Lakes during the past season, having secured their permits in Toronto.

The fish are quite plentiful in all the different lakes—Round Lake, Belmont, Crow, Sandy and Twin.

He found one man who had violated the law in regard to trapping muskrat out of season, and find him for same.

Overseer C. H. Cassan, of Campbellford, reports that the fishing in his division has not been as good this year as last, that is in some parts of it. And he thinks the cause of it is that there were Government works going on and the waters was held back, and that made the water high above where the works were going on, and low below. The fishing was better where the water was low. But he would recommend that the water be stocked with bass, as the Americans would much rather catch bass than any other fish on account of their being so gamey.

He would also recommend the licensing of guides at a small fee, and if they did not abide by the law, have their license taken away for that year. This he thinks would be a great help towards keeping the laws. He would also recommend that fish hatcheries be built, as the supply of fish must be kept up or our revenue will drop off.

He thinks that close season should be put on frogs, as they are getting very scarce. He would also recommend that pickerel fishing and bass fishing come in at the same time for the better protection of the fish laws.

He thinks there should be something done to destroy the bill fish, as, in the spring of the year when the bill fish are running, they come up the rapids in hundreds, and there should be some means taken to kill them, as they are hard on the game fish.

Overseer William Clarkson, of Lakehurst, reports that the bass and maskinonge caught in his division was over the average; also the catch of salmon trout.

The game and fishery laws were well observed. The regular patrol in the close season is a good preventive of any violations.

The tourist trade is also increasing. The $2 angling permit is giving satisfaction.

The mill owners observe the law well.

There is no fishway in his district.

Overseer Alex. Clunis, of Claude, reports that he has gone over his brook trout territory a great deal this season, and found no room to complain regarding the way the law was observed. He thinks that if the overseer is not too severe, the people try to keep the law much better. He came across quite a few very fine spawning beds this fall, which means brook trout fishing for 1909, if all goes well.

The closing of this year against shooting of partridge was a good act, only it would have been better if it had been two or three years instead of one. There has not been nearly the amount of shooting nor the running of dogs this fall to frighten everything out of the woods. He came across a very nice covey of quail a short time ago, the like of which he has not seen for a great number of years. Now, he thinks if there was a close season for partridge for a couple of years longer, there would be abundance of both quail and partridge, and it would be like old times again.

Overseer Arthur Corsant, of Masonville, reports that the principal fish caught in his district were suckers, with a fair number of black bass. He thinks the supply of fish is on the increase since the nets have been removed from the River Thames. The close season has been very well observed. There was just one violation of the fisheries law, and that was catching black bass under size. As the fish were all alive—eight in number—he returned them to the water, and let the party go with a warning.

There are five mill dams in his district, and only one properly constructed fishway. He thinks there should be some way of compelling mill owners to construct proper fishways, as the fish get as far as the dams at the city, and are slaughtered by a few fishermen.

Overseer Frank Coultous, of St. George, reports that there is no fishing in his district, and the only game in that division are rabbits, grey and black squirrels and some partridge and muskrats. He has looked after these.

Overseer, J. A. Cunningham, of Maynooth, reports that he notices a decided decrease in speckled trout in Lake St. Peter this season, and would recommend that fishing therein be prohibited for a period of one year, as the lake has been overfished.

From all he can learn from different sources, the total catch in his district would not exceed 1,200 lbs.

No abuses exist to his knowledge.

The close seasons have been well observed.

There has been no proof of any illegal fishing.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Edward Fleming, of Hastings, reports that there have not been any violations of the law in his division. The fish were in the marshes very early spawning, and there was little or no spearing done. There were not many big catches this summer, on account of the river being so low, although he thinks the maskinonge and bass were plentiful in the River Trent.

While deer hunting in the north of Hastings Co., he found the deer plentiful, and is satisfied that the settlers are living strictly up to the law. They told him that the wolves were very destructive among the deer last winter, in fact, one settler told him that he had to knock eight deer on the head that had been torn and were on the ice and could not live.

Overseer William Gainforth, of Haliburton, reports that there are no fishery licenses issued in his district, and no fishing done except by settlers for their own use.

There are no fish exported.

No abuses exist.

The close seasons were well observed. He visited the different lakes several times during close season.

No violations of the Act came to his notice, and there were no fines imposed.

The Act respecting mill refuse was observed.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer J. W. Gibson, of Strathroy, reports that there are no licenses issued in his district. There are two sawmills, but they do not put their sawdust into the stream. He has had some trouble with different parties putting rubbish on the banks of the stream when inside of the town limits. He told them he would fine them unless they removed the nuisance at once.

The anglers there have had fairly good sport with pike and many different kinds of bass. There is abundance of rock bass, and chub as large as a medium sized lake herring. Black bass are scarce, but carp is very abundant, and he cannot see that they do much damage.

The quail have had a good fall, as the season was as dry as summer, and the dogs could not find the birds, so there are lots of them left. There are a few partridge left, but not many. He has got the pot hunters afraid of the law.

Taking it all together, everything is in good shape in his district.

Overseer James Gillespie, of Berkeley, reports that his duties are more particularly confined to looking after inland streams and small lakes, and preventing the netting of speckled trout in those; also to see that the close season for those fish is observed. He has every reason to believe that the law is being fairly well observed. People in the vicinity of lakes and streams where brook trout are, tell him that they have very little reason to suspect anyone of netting now, although it was much indulged in a few years ago, and claim that it is due to the fact that they know there is an overseer and believe they are being watched. The same may be said of the close season, which he believes is being observed, no violation of the Act having come to his knowledge.

He is not aware of any fishway in his district, nor has the pollution of any stream by sawdust or mill rubbish been brought to his notice.

He has reason to believe that the close season for game has been fairly well observed in that part. There was some uncertainty about the shooting of grouse and partridge. He had the notices sent from the Department dis-

tributed through the district, and they may yet be seen in many places. He is of the opinion that dogs do a great deal of harm to hares in the close season, particularly in the spring of the year. It is a common thing in spring, where parties own dogs and live near a swamp, to hear those dogs day after day running rabbits until dark, and he thinks many are killed. He is of the opinion that owners of dogs should keep them for at least three months in spring-time.

Overseer John Green, of Marmora, reports that last year he found the fishing fairly good, and he saw only one light out.

He has a summer hotel on the shore, where he can see everything that is going on. He got one net, and fined one party for shooting partridge and one for catching bass under size. He also fined two men, one for selling maskinonge, and one for buying. One party caught one maskinonge that weighed 21 lbs. on a rod, and landed it alone on Crow Lake.

Overseer R. H. Gunter, of McRae, reports that during the latter part of the year he visited Mud Turtle Lake and waters in other townships in his division, where he had heard rumours of the law being violated, but after making an investigation he found nothing.

Overseer F. H. Hencilley, of Warkworth, reports that there are not any licenses for net fishing issued in his district, but from the anglers he finds that fishing is improving since nets have been banished from these waters.

All fish caught in his district are used by the parties who catch them.

No abuses exist, so far as he knows.

The close seasons have been well observed.

One case of using a net was brought before the Warden, and was settled by him, the net being confiscated.

No refuse is put in the river.

No fishways in his division.

Overseer J. H. Hess, of Hastings, reports that during the fore part of the season bass fishing was very poor, and he is not prepared to state the reason, unless it was owing to the high water, as later, when the water had fallen, there were some good catches of bass, and maskinonge seemed quite plentiful and of a nice large size. The quality of both bass and maskinonge was better than last year, which he attributed to the better observance of the fish law by anglers.

The law was well observed in his territory, with the exception of one or two cases just before the season opened of parties gaffing some maskinonge at Hastings dam, but it seemed impossible to get evidence to convict the guilty ones.

Regarding game. He thinks the law is being well observed, as he has not heard of any infractions.

Overseer J. E. Irish, of Vennachar, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed, as he has not heard of any illegal fishing going on.

Regarding Game. He has had a great many complaints about hunters, and he has spent considerable time trying to bring the parties to justice, but could find nothing positive. He says it would require all his spare time to cope with the complaints about hunting going on.

Overseer Charles Jickling, of St. Paul's Station, reports that the black bass have been fairly plentiful in some streams, where they have been stocked, but being a dry fall and water being low, they have been fished out pretty close. He would like if the Department would grant the overseers permission, in case of a late spring, to post up notices to protect the spawning season

on those small streams. He has repeatedly seen parties in 1907 taking the bass right on the spawning beds, but it being the open season he did not dare interfere with them.

There is one mill pond near his own house, which is half a mile long, and touches on two hundred acres. The parties whose farms touch on this pond have asked him to see if there is no way to have it protected. It appears to be a natural spawning bed at the head of this pond. He has visited this pond on several occasions, and in spawning season could count as many as 17 to 20 black bass spawning in a distance of five or six rods, and he says that in this mill dam there is no fishway, and there was never known to be a bass in this pond till after the river had been stocked at St. Mary's, so they must make their way up in high water. They seem to thrive and do well.

The law with regard to fishing has been fairly well observed. He has had some little difficulty in regard to muskrat and rabbits, but he went right after the parties to a finsh.

As regards Game. In districts where last year the partridge were quite plentiful, this year he has not seen a single bird. He thinks it would be wise to have the close season extended for another year to see if these birds cannot be increased in numbers. There are a few quail to be heard, but not many. He has interviewed the various gun clubs in his district, and all seem to take a great interest in protecting the birds and want them to live over. The black and grey squirrel seem to be plentiful in some localities. Wild ducks seem to be very scarce in his district, and woodcock are nearly a thing of the past. Occasionally there are a few plover, but they are not very plentiful. The wood hare or cotton tail are quite numerous. They have in the vicinity two or three deer running at large, and the farmers are taking great interest in protecting them. The muskrat are rather on the increase, and are quite plentiful.

Overseer W. H. Johnson, of Harwood, reports that this year has been a very good one for the protection of spawn and little fish, although not quite as good as last year, as the water was higher than for some years previous.

Quite a number of Americans visited Rice Lake this season and were quite satisfied with their catch.

The law was fairly well observed. No violations came to his notice.

Duck shooting was not as good this year, on account of blinds not being allowed in rice beds. He destroyed a number of blinds that were built in the rice beds for duck shooting, but found no one occupying them at the time. Partridge are very scarce in that vicinity, also black squirrels.

He would recommend that the close season for mink and muskrats be the same, as he lifted a number of traps that had been set for muskrats before the muskrat season came in.

He would also suggest a close season of from 3 to 5 years for frogs, as they are becoming scarce, and at the end of that time any persons wanting to catch, sell, or export frogs, to pay a license for same.

Overseer D. Johnston, of Peterboro, reports that the fishing on the Otonabee River has been very good, considering the remarkable number of fishermen there in close touch with the city all the time. Last spring the water was very high and cold, and remained high until the spawn should have had plenty of time to come out.

There was very little illegal fishing done. He got only three gill nets, and none of these had any fish in them.

He suggests that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st, as some seasons he has noticed them coming in to spawn very early.

He thinks that Americans and all foreigners should pay $5 instead of $2 for permits to fish in Ontario. If there is good fishing they will pay the price, and if there is not they will not come.

As to Game. Ducks were very plentiful on the river, in fact he saw more ducks last fall than at any time during the past twenty years. He thinks the close season for muskrats should begin on May 1st, and last until March 1st. On account of the scarcity of mink, muskrats have been in great demand, and bring good prices.

Overseer Thomas H. Johnston, of Royston, reports that in the beginning of the close season he put up notices about the size and the close seasons for the various fish. At the same time he examined the several saw mills in the vicinity of where he has to make a trip during the season, and found two mills putting sawdust into enclosures of pretended wharfs, which would be destroyed by a storm. He threatened them with the law, and at the same time advised them to change their stop chains, which they did.

In the tourist season he visited Rainy Lake, Doe Lake, Ornick and Horn Lakes. The latter has some fine trout, but nothing else in the line of fish. It is a long spring lake on the boundary between Ryerson and Chapman townships.

During the fishing season he found some four or five fishing without permits, who owned houses and claimed to be residents. One man who lived in Georgia thought he could do so because he was a Canadian, but when it was explained to him that he could not vote here he bought a permit.

He would suggest the Department providing a small gasoline launch, which could be procured for about $200, and on which a man could watch these lakes and rivers forty miles long, and it would also come in well in hunting season, in fact it is very necessary, as these lakes are just fine in summer and are becoming prominent.

He would further suggest that dogs be stopped hunting deer. To see a big buck come out of the lake, and before he can shake the water off to be surrounded by several hounds and torn to pieces while alive is a sight he says he does not wish to see, any more than a Spanish bull fight. He saw a deer chased past his farm by hounds with his tongue out the length of his hand, and thinks that if there is a humane society in Ontario, or a Member of Parliament who does not care to see the deer extinct, let him stop dogs during the hunting season.

Overseer David Jones, of Welland, reports that the catch of coarse fish was very fair according to the statement of the anglers, but there was considerable poaching before an overseer was appointed. Since his appointment he has had very little trouble with any one, but there is liable to be trouble next spring.

Overseer John Jones, of Fenelon Falls, reports that fish are more plentiful now than they have been for some years previous, owing, he believes, to the law being observed, and the water in the lakes and rivers being kept at a uniform height. He only found one infringement of the law, and that was in the month of June last while patrolling Cameron Lake. He came across 60 ft. of gill net, which he immediately took possession of, but has been unable to find out who placed it in the water.

Frogs in Victoria County had a close season last year, and those engaged in catching them observed the law to the letter. They were plentiful last season, and the close season will no doubt make them much more numerous during next year.

Muskrat and mink are plentiful, some 2,000 rats having been caught within a radius of three miles from here on Cameron Lake and Burnt River

during three weeks of the season of 1908. The law in this respect is well observed. Beaver are not in evidence in his territory, but in the northern portion of that county the number are increasing, and he thinks that district should be carefully watched.

Overseer J. F. Kern, of Burford, reports that the fishing for the past year has been very good, the chief fish caught being pike, bass and trout. Although he kept a strict watch for infringements of the law, he has found no evidence of illegal fishing.

As far as game is concerned, it is far less plentiful than usual. Muskrats are in abundance, and doing much damage to mill dams. Rabbits are especially plentiful, but all other game is scarce.

Overseer Wellington Lean, of Apsley, reports that the close season for fishing has been well observed, and he is not aware that a single abuse exists. The fishing was better than last year. Quite a number of American tourists visited Loon and Long Lakes this summer. They report good fishing, and are all willing to pay for angling permits. He thinks it would be well to have the guides pay a small fee for license.

Mill owners observe the law. There are no fishways in his division.

He would like to call the attention of the Department to the stocking of Wolf and Crab Lakes with bass, as it would be giving new grounds for tourists, and would also help the settlers. These lakes are both of a reasonable size, and suitable for fish.

Deer were very scarce this fall. They are growing less numerous every fall, owing to the large number killed by wolves every winter. No case of illegal hunting came under his notice. Wolves were very numerous this winter. There is quite a number of beaver in his division, but none have been caught, so far as he knows. He found one trap net set for beaver near where they had been working, but although he watched and made enquiry and did everything he could he was unable to find who had set the trap.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, of Gore's Landing, reports that there has been more maskinonge taken out of Rice Lake by angling than he has known for a great many years. Black bass for some reason unknown to him has been very scarce, but those that have been taken were very fine fish.

Muskrats are plentiful, and are well protected. There was a very large catch in April, one man catching over 700.

Ducks have been more plentiful than usual, but very few killed. Since the duck hunters have been stopped from putting out decoys by the rice bed, duck shooting has not been any good.

He thinks they had more non-residents at Gore's Landing this past summer than ever before.

The law was well observed on his part of the lake, both as to fish and game.

Overseer A. W. McIntyre, of Keene, reports that the fishing for bass and maskinonge last season was very good.

The close season was well observed.

There is no mill refuse dumped into the water.

There are no fishways in his division, and none required, as the fishing is as good above the dams as below.

Overseer Enoch Merriam, of Harwood, reports that last spring was a very suitable one for fish. The water was very high, and as soon as it began to recede the heavy rains came on and held it up till long after all the fish were out and the spawn was hatched and gone. The fishing was good last summer, and they had more Americans than ever before, who were all

well pleased. The law was well observed, with the exception of two cases, and they were fined and reported to the Department.

The muskrats were very plentiful last spring, and the ducks were in larger flocks this last fall than he has seen them for years. There was no shooting last spring, and very little in the fall, as you could not shoot in the rice beds with blind or decoys. The ducks would go out in the lake in large numbers and feed on water celery in day time, and then come to the rice beds at night, then back again to the celery beds at daybreak.

Overseer George Moffatt, of Glen Cross, reports that the fish in his division are mostly trout and suckers, which seem to be about as numerous as last year. He has not discovered any violations of the fishery laws, nor has any been brought to his notice. The law was well observed by mill owners and others.

The game in his division are partridges, and they are scarce. Foxes are plentiful, and there have been quite a number shot.

Overseer F. J. Moore, of Lakefield, reports that the fishery regulations and close seasons have been well observed, except by a few of the miners and tourists, there being complaints of them using dynamite and gill nets. He seized a couple of the gill nets and spent several days trying to find out the parties that were suspected of using dynamite, but could not get sufficient evidence in either case to convict.

Tourists have had fairly good luck fishing with rod and spoon this year. He issued about two hundred fishing permits. The fishery laws have been well observed by the settlers.

He would recommend that something be done to compel the guides to comply with the fishery laws. He would suggest that guides be required to have a license at a small fee. These guides could be a great help to the overseers if they wished.

He would again strongly recommend that Stony Lake be restocked with parent bass, as it is of great importance that the fish supply be kept up. Even if the Americans had to pay more for their permits, he does not think they would mind as long as the supply of fish was kept up.

He thinks the close season also for maskinonge and bass should be from the 1st of April instead of the 15th, as these fish run immediately after the ice disappears.

Hunters and trappers have had a fairly good year, about sixty deer hunting licenses being issued by him at Lakefield.

Ducks and partridge are very scarce in his district. Muskrats have been very plentiful.

Minks are becoming very scarce in this locality, and if they are not protected in some way before long they will be a thing of the past around here. He would suggest that a close season be put on them, as their fur is becoming very valuable, and when trappers are trapping mink they are apt to kill rats as well.

Overseer J. W. Morton, of St. Ola, reports that there was no increase in the catch of fish over that of the previous year. The water in the lakes has been pretty high for the last couple of years for good fishing.

As far as he knows, the fish have all been used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses existing. No illegal fishing came to his notice, and consequently no fines were imposed, and no confiscations made.

The close seasons for game and fish have been strictly observed, as far as he could ascertain.

There are no fishways in his division.

He sold more licenses to foreigners in 1908 than in any previous year, angling principally for sport.

Overseer James Myers, of Orchard, reports that as far as he can learn there was no difference in the catch of fish between last year and this, but fairly good catches were made.

The chief fish in his district are speckled trout and black bass. None are sold, but all used at home.

No abuses exist that he is aware of.

The several close seasons were well observed.

There were no violations, except some boys fishing bass, and no fines were made.

The Act is well observed by mill owners, and no sawdust or rubbish is allowed to go into the water.

There were three fishways in his division, but they are out of order. The high water in the spring wrecks them. But he says it seems to him there are more fish above in some of the ponds than below, for the reason that they winter better in the deep water in the pond, and in the dry time in the summer they do better in the deep water.

The general wish of the people in his district is that the trout season should end on August 1st.

Overseer Garner Nicholls, of Bobcaygeon, reports that the maskinonge fishing was even better than 1907. Bass was not as good, but much larger lunge were caught during 1908. He says that the law was well kept last spring during spawning season, both for lunge and bass. There is no fishing through the ice this winter for bass at all. Giving a rough estimate of the boats fishing every day, would say there would be about twenty-five. There must have been about 4,000 lunge caught, all told, and about 3,000 bass.

Overseer C. W. Parkin, of Valentia, reports that fishing was fairly good during the past season. Green bass were quite plentiful, and some very fine black bass were captured, and he saw quite a number of maskinonge weighing from 5 to 16 lbs. caught around Bald Point. He thinks fishing through the ice should be prohibited, as when a man cuts a hole through the ice over a bass bed, he can fish away until he has taken every bass feeding near. He is of the opinion that if the close season was from December 15th to June 15th, and the laws strictly enforced, in a few years fish would again be really plentiful there.

The laws have been fairly well observed in his division. No reports of illegal fishing were brought to his notice.

He sold only one family permit, as the Americans who came preferred not to fish rather than pay the fee.

Ducks were very plentiful, but owing to fine calm weather there were not as many killed as last year. He thinks the law forbidding the hides being built not more than 200 yards from shore is a good one for Scugog lake, as it gives the ducks a chance to feed. He is very glad the use of automatic guns was prohibited, as they are regular slaughtering machines. He has heard a lot of fault-finding with regard to them, and he hopes they will never be allowed in use again. Muskrats are becoming numerous since their houses have been closely watched and protected. He thinks the mink should be protected, as they are the most valuable fur-bearing animal we have, and they are nearly extinct around that lake. He would advise an open season from December 1st to March 1st. He had one conviction for spearing muskrat houses. He had some difficulty in keeping hunters from building their duck hides too far from shore.

On the whole, the game and fishery laws are being better observed than ever before, owing, he thinks, to there being more inspectors on the lake during the past year, and through the people getting to understand the laws better. He has not lost an opportunity of explaining the reasonableness of our laws to the people and that it is to their benefit to observe them. The result is, that a much more friendly feeling exists towards the laws and the inspectors than he has ever known to exist before.

Overseer H. R. Purcell, of Colebrook, reports that the angling has been very good, and that there were not so many Americans as in former years visiting in his district. There have been no net licenses taken out. He suggests that every trapper should take out a license at a fixed price, and all dealers in fur should take out a license, and only one deer should be allowed to each hunter. There were not so many deer taken in his district as some years on account of fires on the best hunting grounds, as the deer were scattered and had no particular runways.

There were some violations in his district the first part of the year, and he took proceedings against the guilty parties. He thinks fall trapping for muskrats should be stopped.

Overseer Chas. St. Charles, of Madoc, reports that there is only one small lake in his district where any fishing is done, and that is Moira Lake.

There have been no violations of the game and fishery laws. What fishing is done is principally by residents for their own private use, and the law has been well observed.

Overseer Neil Sinclair, of Glenarm, reports that the fishing was fairly good the first of the season, but towards the end of the season the fish did not take the bait, although there seemed to be lots of them in the water. The lake was very low in the fall.

Muskrats were plentiful last spring, and trappers made a good catch. Mink were scarce. Very few wild geese light on the lake this fall. Ducks seem to be getting fewer every year in his district. He would like to see decoys prohibited. One man will shoot from thirty to fifty ducks with decoys, when he could not shoot six in the same time without them.

No violations of the Act were brought to his notice.

The laws were well observed.

Overseer Small, of Grand Valley, reports that the fishery laws in his division in 1908 were well observed, he not having had one complaint during the year.

With regard to game. There are a few deer and partridge in his division, but they have not much swamp or bush to harbour in on account of the heavy fires this fall. There have been some complaints about dogs hunting deer last spring, but he could not prove the owners of the dogs.

Overseer William Smith, of Gravenhurst, reports that it is the opinion of anglers that the fishing in this section compares very favourably with other years' fishing.

He has had little or no trouble with tourists in regard to size and quantity of fish taken, as they seem to realize the importance of the enforcement of the laws to protect their own interests.

No violation of the fishery or game laws have come to his notice. Several complaints have been made, but upon investigation proved to have been made on little or no foundation. A complaint was made that mill refuse was being put into the lakes, but upon investigation it was found that this was not the case, and indeed, the mill owners are very careful to dispose of their mill refuse otherwise, so that it is impossible for it to get into the waters.

The close seasons have been well observed.

Overseer D. C. Stuart, of Codrington, reports that the law has been fairly well observed in the waters over which he has control. He has taken every precaution against allowing sawdust to run into any of the waters. There appears to be quite an increase of fish, and he is satisfied the increase would be much greater if the Government would take some action in the destruction of cranes, as he has seen as many as 25 or 30 at one time on the drowned lands walking around in the water, and picking up the young fish, as they live entirely on the young fish instead of the dead fish, as supposed.

He had a little trouble at first preventing the shooting of partridge, but has succeeded very nicely.

Overseer W. H. Switzer, of Gooderham, reports that the close season for fish was well observed, no instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice. He is sorry to say that some settlers do not stop fishing when they catch the number of fish the law allows them, but catch all they can, large or small, and take them away. The salmon trout catch was more than up to the average, some fine specimens having been caught; but the black bass fishing was not up to the average, as the settlers fished so much they fished out all the large ones.

There are no fishways in his district. The mill owners have observed the law fairly well. There were no tourists visiting that neighbourhood, but he believes that in a very short time they will have them there, as some of the lakes are getting fairly well stocked and fish more plentiful. There was one salmon trout caught in Litte Bear Lake, which weighed 7½ lbs.

The game laws were well observed, so far as he knows. He was talking to some sportsmen concerning deer, and they said they did not seem to be as numerous as formerly. He thinks the bush fires had something to do with it, as it seemed to drive them further back.

Overseer Fred Taylor, of Huntsville, reports that, as far as he could learn, bass was more plentiful than other years, but lake or salmon trout not so plentiful.

There were no fish exported from his division.

An abuse exists—a lock in Brunel, and he would recommend that a proper burner be built and lower part of mill be repaired to prevent sawdust from falling in river.

The close seasons were fairly well observed.

There were violations reported to him, but not sufficient evidence to warant him to proceed, hence no fines were imposed.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Ira Toole, of Omemee, reports that the maskinonge seem to be on the increase in Pigeon Lake and River, as the fishing was good all through the open season. Bass fishing was not so good as in 1907, although the fish seemed to be just as plentiful as other years.

Frogs appear to be on the increase, the close season having certainly helped them, but he thinks it should extend further than Victoria County.

Wild duck were very plentiful when the season opened, and the shooting was good in the early part of the season, but not so good later on. Muskrat were also plentiful, last spring there having been the largest catch of rats that he has ever known in these waters.

Partridge are about the same as they have been for the last three years —pretty scarce.

The game and fishery laws have been fairly well observed during the past year. There were only two cases where fines were imposed, one for snaring maskinonge, and the other for illegal trapping of muskrat, fines being collected in both cases.

Overseer John Traves, Sr., of Fraserburg, reports that the fishing in his division is chiefly angling. He has watched the lakes carefully during the fishing season and found no one violating the laws. The laws have been well observed.

Deer has been increasing for the last three years as reported by the different hunters that he visited during the open season. Partridge are scarcer. Fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, otter and muskrat, are increasing very fast. He travels the woods considerably all the year round, and finds the settlers in his division trying to preserve our game in the close season for three or four years past.

Overseer C. Twamley, of Cavan, reports that there has been no illegal fishing in his division. He watched Cavan Creek during the bass spawning season a little more carefully than usual, and found nothing wrong. The trout are becoming very scarce, and he would recommend that fishing in the creek be prohibited for two or three years.

Ducks and partridges were scarce this year.

Overseer John Watson, of Caesarea, reports that he is pleased to say that the fishing in Scugog Lake the past season has been very good, a lot of fine maskinonge being caught, none less than 4¼ lbs. As for bass, there appear to be lots of them, but very few caught in his division. At port Perry they caught plenty of bass, but no maskinonge, and he thinks that by good protection—that is each overseer doing his duty, they will soon have plenty of fish. There were just 8 Americans there this season.

He would recommend that permits be issued to all residents of the Province at 50c. each for fishing with rod and line and angling for any kind of fish, and 25c. should go to the overseer and 25c. to the Department. It would help the overseers to do more work, and it would help them to discover any non-residents better, and also be a help to the Department.

The water in Lake Scugog is lower than it has ever been since the dam was put in at Lindsay, and if there is not plenty of rain now, or an open winter, the fish will be gone again. He says that unless some means can be devised whereby the water can be kept up to a fair level, it is no use expecting to have any fish for all time to come. He would suggest that the Government buy out the Flavelle water tower at Lindsay, and then the water can be kept up to high water mark, and there would be good boating, fishing, trapping and shooting, and it would be much better for the health of the inhabitants at large. As it is at present they have not been able to run their private launches, and had to pull them out of the water.

With regard to game. He notes a marked change in the number of ducks at the opening of the season. Owing to little or no shooting having been done last spring, they stayed and hatched in the marshes, and the hunters are pleased with the protection the game has had in his division. He thinks the sale of ducks should be prohibited.

Muskrats are very plentiful in his division, as there has been no fall trapping to speak of for the last two seasons, and there will be a good spring catch if he can keep them from being taken out of the houses in the winter time. But he says this is a hard thing to prevent, as they are taken out on very stormy days, and after night, and the only way this can be overcome is by taking a trip around the marsh every morning, let the weather be what it will. This means a lot of hard, laborious work for very little money for him, and still expensive to the Department, but he intends to do his best for the protection of the game and fish.

Mink is nearly a thing of the past in his division, and unless they get protection, these valuable little animals are done for. He thinks that they

should be protected with an open season from November 1st to December 15th, as they are not prime until November, and when the snow comes is the time the trappers skin them out; and besides, he finds that if traps are set in September or October, the excuse is that they are trapping mink, and at the same time it is muskrats they are after.

Partridge are very scarce of late years, owing chiefly to the destructive bird called the owl, which he understands is protected. He thinks there should be a bounty paid for the killing of them.

He is pleased to say that there are some deer in his division, and he is very anxious to protect them so that they may increase. A doe and two fawns have been around near his home since May, and last month he could have shot three deer, and it has been reported to him that eight deer have been seen around Pigeon Creek.

Overseer John Watt, of Peterboro, reports that he has had a very busy season trying to see that the laws were observed, and the result is that there has never been such good fishing in his district. He picked up four nets, also captured several spears, and a number of snares which he destroyed. He has not had many convictions, as the offenders in most cases were minors, whom he let go with a warning, as it was a first offence in each instance.

He has had difficulty in apprehending those parties who operate on the ice under a blanket, as by the time he would get to them they would have whatever instruments of destruction they might be operating with shoved under the ice out of sight and almost impossible to find. They go in pairs, usually one keeping on the lookout.

Overseer G. W. West, Holland Landing, reports that the fishing and shooting were about the same as in 1907, excepting partridge, which is very scarce in that neighbourhood. The game and fish laws have been well observed, and he had no occasion to fine any one.

Overseer Chas. West, of Holland Landing, reports he made several trips during the close season over his district, and found the law being still observed, and there was no occasion to fine any one.

The catch was about the same average as last year, with a slight increase in the catch of black bass.

River St. Lawrence.

Overseer Nassau Acton, of Gananoque, reports that, as far as our own people are concerned, the season has been very agreeable, no serious complaints having been received. The fishery and game laws have been well observed. The catch of fish has been good, fully up to the average. Customs receipts there show 40,948 lbs., valued at $2,770, exported to Clayton, N.Y., during the year, and about a like amount shipped by express to Kingston, Ont., and thence to Cape Vincent, N.Y.. The above is what is termed coarse fish, and legally taken. For home consumption 7,200 lbs. would be a fair estimate. A small percentage used for home consumption would consist of game fish. A large percentage of citizens have decided objections to allowing foreigners from the American side of the river coming into our waters in their own launches, bringing their own guides and supplies and returning again with probably excessive catches of our fish, and not even reporting at our custom houses. He considers this a serious abuse, as no benefit whatever is received from this source, and he would suggest that a suitable rod license fee be imposed in this connection. In the event of these parties above mentioned becoming domiciled in our hotels or boarding houses for a

week or ten days and employing our guides, no license might be required. He considers that non-residents or foreigners owning and occupying cottages should have the same fishing privileges as residents on the St. Lawrence.

There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust or mill rubbish.

Overseer Isaac Blondin, of Cornwall, reports that the fishing this year has been as good as in previous years. Anglers in that vicinity report a good catch of maskinonge—about 40. Perch and pickerel are very plentiful and a good size, and a few bass are also reported caught. He had a number of applications for set lines early in the season, which however, were not granted, so all the fishing was by angling Most of the fish caught are for home consumption. He disposed of five angling permits to tourists passing through the town, all of which were cheerfully paid. It is difficult, however, to watch Americans who come across the line for a day's fishing. There seems a decrease in the number of tourists. No violations of the law or illegal fishing came to his notice, and to his knowledge there are no fishways in his division.

With regard to game. There were plenty ducks, but less shooting than in previous years on account of the very foggy and smoky weather in the fall. He destroyed a number of ilegal blinds, and found a rather general ignorance of the law concerning them. No Sunday shooting came to his notice, and no fines were imposed.

Overseer Matthew Cox, of Howe Island, reports that fishing of all kinds in his district is much the same as in former years, except bullheads, which are much more plentiful than last year.

Overseer J. A. Fraser, of Prescott, reports that the "Laura" was fitted out on the 3rd April, but could not be got out until the 15th May, on account of high water under iron bridge. Having a good many complaints up the river, she was filled up with bags of sand until she was clean down near the water's edge, and got her under bridge, when the sand was dumped into the river. On the same day he seized two nets and boat. Before this he had occasion to go to Morrisburg, where there had been some illegal work, and not being able to obtain a conviction, he settled with some of the friends of the party paying the costs.

Nothing of any note happened again, except patrolling up and down the river, until June 25th, when orders from the Department came to go to Cornwall. The canal bank gave way at Cornwall at that time, therefore he took train to Cornwall, and got Mr. Senecal, Game Warden, with his gasoline boat, and went to Stanley Island and across the lake to Lancaster, where he interviewed some people and found the fishermen had quit work altogether. Next morning went up the river and viewed the great break in the canal, and on up and down south side of Cornwall Island, interviewing American Emigration Agent, South end New York & Ottawa R. R. bridge, who gave much information, then back to Cornwall and home.

July 2nd went up to Gananoque, taking boat up from Cornwall for Mr. Taudvin, Game and Fishery Overseer, Kingston. Patrolled up and down until the 14th, when he started a cruise down the river to Cornwall, Stanley Island, Hamilton Island, then patrolling home again. Only got one jack and one spear, which he threw into the Long Sault. On July 20th went down to Iroquois, got Mr. McNairn, Game and Fishery Overseer, to go up the river to Shavers Island, where they searched two houses and barns for net, but got only two spears. Nothing more of note occurred until Aug. 7th, when, by a pre-arranged plan, one of the American overseers and he went up the river, and when opposite Jones Creek they met two American poachers, who at once put up a fight. They did not succeed in capturing

them until they got into American waters, when they ran into them for the fifth time, nearly swamping them and jamming his boat pretty badly. Being now in American waters, the American overseer examined their tags, took their names, and let them go. One man proved to be the same from whom I took a boat and net once before, and probably having a gasoline boat this time made them more desperate for fear of losing it. They proved to have a very large minnow net and a barrel with minnows, and a big stone about 20 lbs. weight, which he raised and threatened to throw into his engine, (Mr. Fraser's). They then proceeded up the river again to Rockport, patrolled down south side of Grenadier Island, at the foot of which there are a few very small islands. On one of these he got a couple of spears and jack last year, and thought it well to look over the place again. On landing he found hanging up to dry a large gill net and another in a box, also another jack, which he seized and brought away under great protestations from a woman who was there.

To sum up, he says that from all sources and information the fishing in the St. Lawrence has been better than in previous years for most kinds of fish, except black bass, which are getting scarcer all the time, rarely a man catching the limit, and he would recommend that they be replenished in some way.

Ducks were plentiful where there was any open water on April 1st and many a hunter spoke to him very wishful.

Overseer James McNairn, of Iroquois, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of small-mouthed bass, caused by the shortness of the close season.

No fish are exported from there. They are all used for home consumption.

The only abuses that exist are catching bass while on nests after the season opens. He would suggest that the close season be from 1st July instead of the 16th June.

The several close seasons have been strictly observed, so far as he knows.

There were no violations except that some parties were fishing with gill nets. No fines were imposed, as the parties were not caught. The net was seized and destroyed.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer George M. Slate, of Rockport, reports that the last season for bass and pickerel fishing was the best for some seasons past. The river in places were swarming with minnows, and he considers the allowing of minnow fishing to be a great benefit.

During the latter part of the season, maskinonge was quite plentiful, and a goodly number was caught weighing from 10 to 40 lbs.

Good duck shooting was limited to a couple of weeks, although there were plenty flying.

He has pleasure in reporting that there were no violations of the law.

Overseer George Toner, of Gananoque, reports that for many years previous to the season of 1908 net-fishing was very prevalent in the St. Lawrence River, with the result that fish of almost any kind became very scarce. This militated against the interests of those who wanted to fish for profit and who desired to keep within the law, as well as against those who, for various reasons, wanted to promote the reputation and increase the attractions of Gananoque and the Canadian Thousand Islands as a tourist's resort.

On assuming the duties of overseer there was much opposition offered to his work, on the part of those who had heretofore used these waters much

as they pleased, whether legally or not he does not say. He is pleased to be able to state, however, that the great majority of the people, who are anxious to promote the best interests and welfare of their town and the St. Lawrence supported and encouraged him in his work. The results have been very encouraging indeed.

During the season of 1908 there was, perhaps, more trolling and rod-and line fishing done than for many years, and it was the unanimously expressed opinion that not only did the fishing improve as the season advanced but that the fish were more plentiful at all times during the season than in former seasons. This improvement can only be accounted for by the fact that net-fishing was practically done away with.

He has also discussed the question with as many of the river guides as possible, and they all agree with the general opinion expressed above, that is, that there was a decided improvement in the number of fish over former years. That net-fishing was practised extensively until the past season also accounts for the fact that many of the fish taken in a legitimate way were small in size, but he is firmly convinced that if net-fishing can be continuously prevented, it will not be long until the St. Lawrence shall have recovered its reputation as a sportsman's paradise.

He calls the attention of the Department to the fact that much net-fishing is carried on in the winter months, and in the opinion of a great many of the best and most responsible citizens your overseer should be appointed for the full year, so that a few, who have the facilities, may not reap illegally the benefits for which your overseer works during the summer months.

Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow.

Overseer Samuel Coulter, of Gilford, reports that with but one exception he has had very little trouble with either illegal fishing or game.

In the early part of last winter there were about 80 huts on the bay for the most part of the day fishing for herring with hook and line. The herring, though small, seemed for a time to be quite plentiful, some parties being so successful as to catch as many as eighty a day. But maskinonge and whitefish seem to be on the decrease, owing to the large number of carp in the bay eating the small fish.

For the past two seasons game in that locality was quite scarce, the long cold and wet springs of 1907 and 1908 proving too severe for the hatching of the wild fowl.

The law was well observed, with but one exception. In April of the past year five parties appeared before the magistrate in Lefroy to answer to the charge of illegal duck shooting. Two of the parties were innocent, and the remaining three convicted. They were fined the smallest possible fine, owing to it being their first offence.

Overseer George G. Green, of Bradford, reports that the run of fish in Holland River was very late this season, and also very light, in fact very few fish were seen, and each year they are becoming scarcer.

Regarding illegal fishing, there was practically none done. He had one report of a net, but on going up and investigating no trace could be found, and dragging failed to discover anything. He had occasion to put out only one light in his territory. The Deputy Warden in the village, caught a couple of parties who were fined for having maskinonge. This was the only case that was heard of, and these fish came from King Township.

He says the waters this past spring were simply alive with carp, hundreds being killed and shipped by express to Toronto, the men killing them

with clubs out on the flooded lands, and he thinks this is the primal reason for the depletion in both fish and game. A few years ago this river was a natural breeding ground for ducks of the following varieties: Black, Wood, a few Blue Bill and the Teal, and thousands bred there. This season hardly a bird was to be seen, and as a matter of fact not a dozen duck have been killed. There were simply no snipe, and not a single bird has been killed. All this is owing to the carp. This river and Cook's Bay were formerly a mass of rice, but is now an open sheet of water—not an acre of rice in the whole stretch.

Partridge and Woodcock are very scarce, in fact, he says, only one woodcock is reported to have been seen on grounds where formerly there were dozens. He would earnestly recommend that something be done to exterminate the carp plague, and so restore what was once one of the finest nesting grounds for our game birds.

Overseer Robert Leadley, of Barrie, reports that bass are small but plentiful. There have not been as many whitefish caught as in other years, on account of bait being scarce. Trout are plentiful in Lake Simcoe, but seldom ever caught in Kempenfeldt Bay. He thinks it is on account of the refuse from the tannery running into the bay.

Partridge are increasing, and ducks have been more plentiful than in 1907.

Overseer Hector McDonald, of Beaverton, reports that the bass fishing in his district was very fair, and the campers seemed well pleased. He thinks the quantity of fish is increasing in Lake Simcoe. He would like to see licenses granted for spearing through the ice.

The law has been well observed, no reports of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Partridges are very scarce in that district.

Overseer William McGinn, of Orillia, reports that the fishing in Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching has been exceptionally good, especially bass and lunge. The trout in Lake Simcoe are also plentiful, and good catches in all have been reported. The law has been fairly well observed, only an occasional disregard of same having been reported. In one case he found a net had been placed in Lake Simcoe, which he seized and sent to the Department, although he never found the owner. In the Longford district the law has been broken in a number of cases, a lot of illegal fishing having been carried on in the Narrows between Mud Lake and Lake St. John, where the settlers took large numbers in other ways than by rod and line. These lakes are fine breeding grounds for bass, pickerel and lunge. He thinks there should really be more protection on these lakes at once. He made a number of trips to these points during the summer putting up notices, etc. The fishing has been very poor in Bass Lake, and it being protected ought to be much better. There ought to be something done to protect this small lake again.

The fishing in Sparrow Lake has been very good, especially lunge, which were more plentiful than bass. The settlers and tourists are very thankful to the Department for the car of parent bass put in this lake in November last, and would be most happy to have another car in the spring. There was an association formed among the tourists and residents for the protection of fish and game in and around the lake, as well as for promoting business in all ways for the good of Sparrow Lake. As there were no fish deposited in Lake Couchiching since 1906, he thinks they should have at least two cars in the spring.

The tourist business in Orillia has been up to the average, and in Sparrow Lake and places on Lake Simcoe has been rather better than in former years.

He was out on Lake Simcoe during the trout season and found very little illegal fishing, where in other years the law has been disregarded.

Game has been very scarce in the Orillia district, very few deer, and partridge almost extinct.

Overseer Donald McPhee, of Uptergrove, reports that bass has been plentiful in Lake Simcoe this year, more so than in past years, and much larger. Trout, whitefish and herring are increasing. Carp also are more plentiful.

The tourists all were satisfied with the angling this season.

Angling was good in Mud Lake. Pickerel and maskinonge are the chief fish caught in that lake. There are no carp. No illegal fishing came to his hearing, and the law was well observed in his territory.

There are no saw mills or fishways in his district.

Game. Muskrats are very plentiful, but mink seem to be scarce. Ducks are numerous. Partridge seem to be more plentiful than they have been.

Overseer Harry Mayor, of Painswick, reports that during 1908 there were no violations of fishery or game laws in his division. The local anglers report the bass fishing not so good as last year. Trout are also very scarce. Other fish seem to be about as numerous, in fact the coarse varieties are becoming more numerous.

As regards the game. He finds the hares are very plentiful, and black squirrels quite numerous. In the protection of the latter the farmers and people in this community give every assistance, all being anxious to preserve these beautiful creatures. Partridge are very scarce. He picked up one lying dead on the shore and examined it carefully, but found no trace of injury, which leads him to believe in common with others that disease is the cause of such rapid extermination. Duck and the other smaller varieties of game seem about as plentiful as usual.

Overseer S. Patterson, of Dunkerron, reports that during the past year he did his duty in keeping a close watch in the close season in his division. He did not receive any fines, and for the future he will do his duty regarding game and fish.

Overseer William Robinson, of Kilworthy, reports that the tourists were not pleased with the fishing this season. It was not as good as 1907.

The deer are increasing, and partridges are as plentiful this fall as he has seen them for years.

The law has been well observed, both by Americans and settlers.

Overseer Henry S. Thompson, of Brechin, reports that there are no licenses for netting granted in the waters of Lake Simcoe to his knowledge. There are angling permits, of which he could not sell any on account of there not being any foreigners camping in his division. There were several gasoline launches in his division last summer, and he could not get near any, but one that was from Beaverton.

There was fine bass catching at times last summer, and very poor trolling for trout.

There is no game of any account. There are no deer, and partridge are very scarce. There is no feeding place for ducks.

Overseer Robert Tillett, of Roach's Point, reports that there was about the same catch of maskinonge caught as the year previous. There are abundance of whitefish and trout in the lake. There was quite a lot of illegal

fishing done with nets for trout in October. He got a lot of net that he grappled on the shoals, but could not get the guilty parties. He would like to see the close season for trout start on the 10th October, as that is about the time the trout come in to spawn. The bass fishing was very good.

The game laws are very well observed. There are not very many ducks or geese. Old sportsmen say it is owing to the carp destroying the wild rice, and there is no food for them.

Overseer Michael Timlin, of Atherley, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed in his division during the past year, and he has had no occasion to fine anyone. He posted up all the notices in various parts of his district.

There are four mills in his division, and the law regarding the depositing of sawdust and mill refuse in the waters was well observed.

Herring, maskinonge and bass fishing was fairly good. Pickerel, catfish and perch are also plentiful in Mud Lake.

As to game. Muskrats, rabbits and raccoons are quite numerous in the marshes. Ducks are plentiful, but partridge scarce.

Nipissing.

Overseer G. L. Bailey, of Callander, reports that the laws have been well observed in regard to fishing. As there is no licensed fishing with nets, the angling has been much better than in former years when net fishing was permitted. The bass fishing in particular was exceptionally good, and in the early season pike and pickerel were quite numerous. There are no streams of speckled trout close by running into the lake. He had occasion to visit a stream about 20 miles away, where they filled their baskets in less than two hours with speckled trout that measured not less than ten inches.

Lake Nipissing is becoming more of a resort every year for tourists from different parts of Ontario, and Americans, who have cottages on the islands and shores of the lake.

The hunting season was not so good as former years, on account of the bush fires in the district making it almost impossible getting through the bush. The deer did not keep to the runways, there being so much falling timber. However, the hunters were numerous, and they got a good supply.

The law pertaining to partridge was well complied with, and by another season the birds will be more plentiful.

Overseer James Dunlop, of Mackey's Station, reports that the people in his district between Des Joachim and Mattawa have learned to abide by the laws regarding game and fish.

He sold no licenses for fishing or hunting.

As regards the game. The close season law has helped considerably, as the deer are now quite plentiful, and are often seen to enter farmers' fields.

Overseer D. McKelvie, of New Liskeard, reports a slight falling off in the quantitiy of fish caught, due to the inexperience of the fishermen.

All the fish were used for local consumption.

No abuses exist that he knows of.

The close seasons have been well observed.

No violations came to his knowledge.

The mill owners observed the law as to dumping refuse in the water.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Philippe Pilon, of Sudbury, reports that no applications have been received by him for fisheries during the year 1908. No licenses have been issued, and no money has been received by him.

He has visited the townships of Broder, Dill, Capreol, Neelon and Garson in his division at different intervals, and has found nothing against the game and fisheries regulations.

Overseer Joseph Rivet, of Sturgeon Falls, reports that there were no licenses issued in his division for nets of any kind, and he only sold twelve angling permits.

As for game, there was no complaint against any one, and there was no illegal fishing in his district, as far as he knows.

FINES AND CONFISCATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1908 ON ACCOUNT OF FISHERIES.

5 spears, 6 jack lights; 17 hoop nets; 111 gill nets, 10,149 yards of same; 18 seines; 24 trap nets; 14 dip nets; 12 night lines; 2 scoop nets, 7 boats; 3 gaffs; 6 iron anchors; 33 boxes fish, 2,000 lbs. of same.

Amount of fines fisheries, $1,575.77.

Game, amount of fines and confiscations, $1,524.33.

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
December 31st, 1908.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on operations at the Biological Station, Georgian Bay, for the season of 1908.

Those engaged at the laboratory during the summer were: Dr. E. M. Walker, lecturer in Zoology; Messrs. T. R. Hanley, W. P. Thompson, and J. M. Livingstone, students of the University of Toronto, and Dr. S. Silcox, of the Normal School. The work was distributed as follows: Dr. Walker and assistants—studies of life-histories of aquatic insects, faunistic work, and studies of the time of appearance and growth of parasitic worms in larval and young black bass; T. R. Hanley and J. M. Livingstone—statistical studies of whitefish and other species taken in gill nets; Dr. Silcox and W. P. Thompson—studies of aquatic vegetation; B. A. Bensley—examination of the lower portion of Georgian Bay with respect to habits and distribution of carp, and tagging experiments with adult black bass with a view to determining the movements of the fish.

In addition to several improvements in the appliances of the laboratory, a new building, giving better living accommodations, was erected in connection with the station dwelling house.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of your Department in providing for the use of certain nets in connection with the station's work.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. BENSLEY,
Assistant Director.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE STEAMER "EDNA IVAN" ON THE GEORGIAN BAY AND NORTH CHANNEL OF LAKE HURON DURING THE YEAR 1908.

We left Gore Bay on Monday, the 11th May, at 8.20 a.m., arriving at Little Current about noon, and left again in the afternoon for Killarney, where we remained all night and up till noon of the following day, when we left for Club Island. Found no one there, nor any signs of any one having been there so far. Went on to Rattlesnake Harbor, which place we left next morning at 7.20, and proceeded to South Bay. There were no tugs in, so we waited all afternoon for them to come in. Weather cloudy. The following morning we started at 6.20, going as far as Providence Bay, where we remained an hour, and then went on to Duck Island. Wind blowing too hard to go any further that night. Next day laid our course for False Detour Channel and from thence to Kitchen Island, Cockburn Island, and Meldrum Bay, where we remained all night. Big sea all the way from the Ducks. Weather cloudy on Saturday with rain and fog. Called at Cutler and John's Island, and then on to Gore Bay, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, the 18th May, we were detained at Gore Bay to finish the Inspector's room, but left at 11 a.m., with Mr. Holden on board for Little Current, where we landed Mr. Oliver, and proceeded to Killarney for the night. Next day, started at 7.15 a.m., but the weather was cloudy, with rain and high wind, and also thick fog. The engine stopped at 1.30, but about 3.30 the fog cleared, and we arrived in Byng Inlet at 5.30, losing two hours by fog. The next day the fog lifted about 9, allowing us to start out. Mr. Holden and Mr. Knight left with boat and went up the shore about three miles, where we met them, after which we shaped our course for the Bustards, arriving at 3.30. Made two stops, and came on to French River, leaving there again next morning at 7.30 for the Bustards, where we remained until noon, and then left for Point au Baril. Remained there over night, and in the morning came out through the inside channel and out by Red Rock Light, and into the Parry Channel, arriving at Parry Sound at 11.45 a.m. Mr. Holden left for Toronto at 2 p.m., and Mr. Knight for Byng Inlet. Left Parry Sound at 6 a.m. on Saturday, came out by Red Rock, and shaped our course for Giant's Tomb. Lost two hours with fog. Arrived at Penetang at 3 p.m., where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, 25th May, left Penetang at 7.25 a.m., out Christian Channel, and made for Griffith Island, and then on to Wiarton, where we met Mr. Jermyn and Mr. Robertson and arranged for the trip. Left next morning at 8.10, with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jermyn on board. Stopped at Griffith Island for one hour, and landed Mr. Jermyn by boat. The fog was so dense from there to Cape Croker that we had to stop the engine at the Cape at 11.45. At 2.30 the fog lifted and we made our course for Lion's Head, which place we left next morning for Tobermory. Heavy banks of fog on Lake Huron. Stopped at Tobermory for balance of day. Found all the tugs in port on account of fog on the lake. Next morning came out through Cape Hurd Channel and shaped course down Lake Huron. Arrived at Southampton at 1.30 through thick fog. Mr. Robertson left the boat in the afternoon, and Mr. Holden came on board this afternoon. Detained at Southampton the next day until 2.30 p.m., and when about one mile out the fog again shut us in and continued all the way down to Goderich. Engine stopped four hours, and fog cleared with a squall about midnight from the south. On Saturady, the weather was cloudy, with rain.

Left Goderich at 9.50 a.m., with Mr. H. Blunden on board, ran down the shore and past Point Kettle, and struck a squall from the west. Arrived at Point Edward at 5.15 p.m., where we landed Mr. Holden, and Mr. Blunden at Sarnia, where we spent the night. Left Sarnia on Sunday morning, arriving in Walkerville at 1.30 p.m., with Mr. Chauvin on board. Remained at Walkerville until Wednesday repairing boiler, etc., when we left for Pelee Island, calling at Sandwich and Amherstburg on the way. Next day went over to the Old Hen Island, and cruised about around East Sister Island and North Harbour, but no one to be seen on those islands. Returned to the west dock of Pelee Island about noon, expecting steamer "Louise," but she passed the dock. We left again at 3 p,m., arriving at Kingsville at 5, and made fast for the night. Left again next morning for Amherstburg, where Mr. Holden left the boat for Windsor. The three following days were spent at Walkerville, and on Tuesday, as Mr. Chauvin reported that he would be ready to leave, we started at 1.45 with Mr. Chauvin and Mr. McVittie on board, arriving at Kingsville at 6.35. Left Kingsville at 9 a.m. next day, with Mr. Chauvin, Mr. McVittie and Mr. Wigle on board. Stopped at Leamington, where Mr. Wigle got off. Left again at 10, and down along the shore and hailed for Wheatley, stopping the steamer "Louise" while Mr. Chauvin and Mr. McVittie examined the fish for about 20 minutes. Then continued along the shore and arrived at the Rondeau at 5 p.m., where Mr. Holden came on board. Left again at 5.30 in the morning in the teeth of a gale with a big sea. Arrived at Port Stanley at 11 a.m., and left again at 1 p.m., for Port Burwell. Remained there over night, and started again at 6.30 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Dr. Burt on board. Rounded Long Point with a big sea from the east and arrived at Port Dover at 2 p.m., and waited there for Mr. James Vokes, who arrived about 6 p.m. Left Port Dover on Saturday at 6.20 a.m., with Mr. Holden, Mr. Vokes and Dr. Burt on Board. Ran down the coast, but too much smoke to see. Arrived at Port Maitland at 11.30, where these gentlemen left the boat to go to Dunnville. Left Port Maitland at 1 p.m., and arrived at Port Colborne at 3.30, and stopped for the night, and over Sunday. Mr. T. J. Briggs on board. Remained at the Port all morning waiting for Capt. C. Moller and Mr. Holden, who arrived at noon. Left dock at 12.30 noon, with Capt. Moller out on the lake and adjusted the compass, returning at 2.30 and left again with Mr. Holden, Dr. Burt and Mr. Briggs on board. Arrived at the shipyards at Bridgeburg, below Fort Erie, at 5.45 p.m., where they all left the boat. Left Bridgeburg at 7.30 a.m. Weather fine. Passed the outer buoy at 9 a.m., and shaped our course to Long Point. Arrived at Port Burwell at 8.45 p.m., remained there all night, and proceeded next morning at 5.30 for the Rondeau, arriving at the harbour at 1 p.m. Wind blowing a gale, with a big sea on. Left again next morning at 6.30 for Kingsville, reaching that place at 1.30 p.m., after a rough passage all the way up. Mr. Chauvin came on board at 2 p.m., and as he wished to see the fishermen we remained over night. Next day we visited Pelee Island and stopped at the west dock for an hour, but as there was too much sea there we went over to the north dock, and put up for the night, leaving next day at 7 a.m. for Sandwich coal dock at 12.30 noon and put on 18½ tons of coal. Started again at 3 p.m. for Walkerville, and then on to Windsor for a couple of hours, and back again to Walkerville, where we spent both Saturday and Sunday.

On Tuesday, the 23rd June, left Walkerville, and when about three miles out on Lake St. Clair, picked up a buoy with gill net, about 130 yards, and continued along the shore, arriving at the Thames River at 2.30 p.m., where we stopped for two hours and left again at 4.30, up the river to

Chatham, where we remained for the night. Wednesday, we called at Walkerville, and had to stay there a couple of days looking after the power boat, which was not giving satisfaction. On Saturday went up the lake and through the River St. Clair past Fort Gratiot and on to Goderich, remaining there till Monday morning, when we proceeded to Kincardine. We there handed out laws, notices and reports, and left again at 1.40, arriving at Southampton 5.30 p.m., Mr. Chauvin on board. Remined there all day waiting for orders, which Mr. Holden brought at 5 p.m. Stopped there for the night. Mr. Chauvin left next morning. Started from Southampton at 7.40 a.m., with Mr. Holden on board, and arrived at Providence Bay, where we spent the night waiting for Mr. Oliver. Left next morning and ran down the shore, stopping at South Bay, arriving at 12.30 noon, and stopped balance of day. Next morning at 8.45, shaped our course through the Owen Channel, and stopped at Rattlesnake Harbour, and then on to Killarney, and thence to Little Current, where we remained over night. Mr. Holden on board. Next morning proceeded on our way to Kagawong, and from there to Gore Bay, where we remained over Sunday.

On Monday, July 6th, left Gore Bay at 10 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Mr. Oliver on board. Headed for Little Current, where we arrived at 11.40 a.m., took Mr. Irwin on and proceeded on to Killarney for the night. Left Killarney next morning, running down the shore and stopping at Tod Island, with Mr. Oliver, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Holden on board. Dropped anchor and put power boat in the water, and Mr. Holden and men left the "Edna Ivan" and found trap nets around the shore of Tod Island. Picked up 6 traps and one seine, and destroyed same by burning on the rocks. Reached Killarney at 6.15, where Mr. Irwin left the boat. Next morning we went to Little Current, leaving Mr. Oliver there, and proceeded to Gore Bay with Mr. Holden on board. Put on coal and provisions at Gore Bay, and left again on Thursday morning for Little Current, going down through Maple Channel to Little Current. Got power boat in shape to run and left Little Current at 11.40, with Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden on board. Ran down Wabuno Channel to Wells Island, where Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden left by power boat and returned at 5 p.m. After leaving Wells Island, ran west to Holy Island, and then returned to Little Current, where we arrived at 11 p.m. The power boat had broken her coupling pin, which we repaired next day before leaving for Killarney, where we remained one hour and left again in a big sea for the Bustards. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden left in the power boat to go to one of the fish houses, and they returned with Mr. Black, fish inspector. The power boat worked well all day. Left the Bustards on Saturday morning at 7.40. Weather fine but smoky, with a big sea on. Detained outside in getting hold of the ranges on account of the haze on the land, but found them and proceeded to Byng Inlet, arriving about noon. Took Mr. Holden up the river by power boat to the bridge to take the train. Mr. Oliver still on board. Remained at Byng Inlet over Sunday, and also over Monday, waiting for Mr. Knight. Worked all day at gasoline boat and could not get her to run. Left Byng Inlet at 10 a.m. Tuesday, with Mr. Knight. Arrived at Point au Baril about 1.30 p.m. Stopped at two docks, and left there at 3.30, ran down the channel and stopped five miles from Point au Baril, put power boat in and called at fishing cottages and disposed of some permits to parties who had not got them, and returned to the steamer for the night. On Wednesday morning, left the boat with Mr. Knight and called at more cottages, and patrolled all round the bays, returning again to the steamer and got under way at 9.15 a.m. Ran down the channel five miles and stopped, made tug fast to rock and left with power boat at 10 a.m.,

dragging and patrolling all around Shawanaga Bay, and returned to steamer at noon, after being out two hours with the power boat, which was running all right. Got under way again at 1 p.m., and as the wind was too strong to do more, we went on to Parry Sound, where we remained over night, leaving again next morning at 6.45. Ran down through the Wabuno Channel and stopped at Tottens Island. Mr. Knight left with the power boat at 12.45 with two men to patrol as far as Moose Point, returning to steamer at 7.40. After supper called at two cottages, and returned at 9 p.m. for the night, making the boat fast to a rock. The weather was stormy on Friday morning, with rain, and wind blowing a gale. Not fit to send the boat out, so left Turning Island at 8.45, and came out by Lone Rock and on to Methodist Bay. Still raining hard with a big sea all the way down. Arrived at the dock at 1 p.m. Still too stormy to work the boat, so remained over night, leaving again next morning at 7.30. Mr. Knight put the boat in the water and patrolled round Methodist Bay and Point, but found nothing wrong. Then ran over on east side of Giant's Tomb, when it started to rain hard. Ran down to the north end and stopped at 10 a.m. The boat broke down after patrolling the west side of Giant's Tomb. Got under way about 2.30 and reached Penetang at 4.30, where Mr. Knight left for Parry Sound. Spent Sunday at Penetang.

On Monday, the 20th July, left Penetang at 5.45 a.m., passed through Christian Channel and shaped our course to Griffith Island, thence down the bay to Owen Sound, where Mr. Jermyn came on board. Left Owen Sound at 9 a.m. Tuesday morning, taking Mr. Holden and Mr. Jermyn. Ran out in the bay and circled around off Griffith Island, but found nothing out of the way. From there went on to Cabot's Head. Abreast of Winfield Beacon picked up a fish buoy with small mesh net attached—about 536 yards, which Mr. Holden ordered taken on board. We then continued on our way to Tobermory, where Mr. Jermyn left the boat. Did not leave till ten o'cock next morning, being detained by fog. Went out by Club Island, and found nothing doing there, so proceeded to Killarney, and thence to Little Current. Next morning shaped our course up the bay through rain and fog, arriving at Gore bay at 11.30 with Mr. Holden still on board. Remained at Gore Bay balance of the day and all night, and next day went to Blind River and on to Thessalon for the night. Left again on Saturday morning for Bruce Mines, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, calling at Hilton, Richard's Landing and Desbarats on the way. Remained at the Soo over Sunday and until 4 p.m. on Monday, when, with Mr. Hand and Mr. Holden on board we left for Point au Pins, where we spent the night, leaving again next day for Gros Cap and along the coast and down the bay to Goulais Bay, and thence to Batchewana Bay. On Wednesday we put the gasoline boat in the water and ran over to the Chippay River and up the Batchewana River about three miles, returning to steamer at noon. Left again at 1 p.m., and ran up the shore to Rosseau Harbour, and then to Agawa Bay.

On Thursday as the wind was off the lake with a big sea, we shifted out into deep water and hung on till 3 a.m. Started to get under way, got anchor up at 4 a.m. and worked slowly up the lake, ran past Sand and Gravel Rivers, but did not call as there was too much sea to land a boat. Arrived at Gargantau at 7 a.m. and were shut in by fog until 1.25 p.m., when we started for Michipicoten, but could not make any stops on the way on acount of the wind and heavy sea. Left next morning for the Island, and were out 1½ hours when the wind came down from the west with a big sea. Turned back at 11.30 a.m. and ran for Gros Cap, where we remained until next morning

at 4.50, when we shaped our course for Michipicoten through squalls and rain all the way over. Arrived there at 10 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Mr. Hand on board. Spent the balance of the day putting in new bridge wall in furnace and cleaning boiler. Remained there over Sunday. Left again at 5.45 a.m. Monday for Jackfish with the sea dead astern. Shut in with fog until 5 p.m. and had to stop for two hours. Arrived at Jackfish at 6.30 p.m. after a hard day's run with sea and fog. Left there next morning at 7.15 for Rossport, where we arrived at 11.15 and waited for Mr. C. N. Sterling, Game and Fishery Warden, and found lots to do, as Mr. Holden wanted to see some of the fishermen. Remained there over night, and left again at 2 p.m., steaming slowly up Nipigon Bay and stopped at Simpson's Island one hour on account of fog. Came to anchor under the main land, wind blowing hard. Mr. Holden and Mr. Sterling on board. Commenced to get under way on Thursday morning at 7.30. Ran down to Jack Pine Bay, where we left gasoline boat in water and went on shore and found a party of 13 men camped in the Bay from Houghton, Michigan, without angling permits. After supplying them with permits, we returned to the steamer and headed for Nipigon River, arriving off the river at 1 p.m. Weather stormy. Anchored and came into river with gasoline boat, then returned and got under way, and came in the harbour, as it began to blow a gale. Arrived at dock at 6 p.m. Very stormy. Left on Friday at 2 p.m. after the wind died down, and came slowly down the river and got over the bar all right, hoisted gasoline boat on deck and shaped our course for Nipigon Straits, anchoring inside Moss Island at 6 p.m. for the night. Left on Saturday at 5.40 a.m. Arrived at Port Arthur at 2 p.m., where we landed Mr. Holden and Mr. Sterling, then shifted to coal dock and put on coal, returning to Booth dock, where we made fast for the night. Left Port Arthur on Sunday at 5.45 a.m. for Rossport, arriving there at 5 p.m. Mr. Holden and Mr. Gordon on board. Left again next morning by the steamboat channel and hailed down the shore to Jackfish harbour, where we had to remain till next day on account of fog. We then called at Michipicoten Island, and from there on the day following shaped our course to Whitefish Point and thence to Sault Ste. Marie. On Thursday called at Thessalon, and on Friday at Gore Bay, where we painted the deck and overhauled the engine. Remained there until Monday the 17th August, when we left for Little Current and Killarney, and on Tuesday at the Bustards and Byng Inlet. Very heavy sea. On Wednesday, after the weather cleared somewhat, we went on to Point au Baril and Ojibway, and the next day went down the Inner Channel to Parry Sound, leaving again in the morning early for Carling Rock light, but as the wind was blowing a gale had to turn back to Depot Harbour and remain all day. On Saturday, started again at 4 a.m., but as there was too big a sea on, had to turn back to the Pancakes, where we dropped anchor and remained all night. On Sunday we tried it again, but once more had to return to Depot Harbour, which place we left on Monday at 4.30 a.m., arriving at Penetang at noon. Next day called at Beckwith Island, Lone Rock Island and Big Gull Rock, and on to Sans Souci, where we arrived at 4 p.m., and at 7 p.m. shifted over to Copper Head Island and made fast for the night. On Wednesday went up the Wabuno Channel and out by Snug Harbour ranges, up Point au Baril Channel and stopped at Point au Baril. Called on some of the hotels, and stayed all night. Patrolled round Copper Head and Sans Souci with power boat, and found everything all right. Sold three angling permits at Oldfield's House. On Thursday had small boat round Point au Baril and Ojibway for three hours, and called at some cottages, where we found all with permits. On Friday the 28th went down the inner channel and out by Red Rock to Parry Sound, leaving next morning for Penetang, where we remained over Sunday.

On Monday left Penetang with Mr. Holden on board, out by the Christian Island for Collingwood. The next few days were spent between Collingwood, Meaford, Wiarton, Owen Sound, Lion's Head and Tobermory, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Jermyn on board. The week following called at Southampton, Goderich, Sarnia, Walkerville, Windsor (where we took on Mr. Victor Chauvin), Sandwich, Kingsville, and Pelee Island. Weather very smoky. Searched for gill nets round the Hen and Chickens, but found nothing. Spent Saturday and Sunday at Walkerville. Navigation stopped on account of smoke.

On Monday, the 14th September left Walkerville for Lake St. Clair, where the smoke was so dense we could see nothing, so turned back to Windsor and landed Mr. Chauvin and then ran down to Sandwich coal dock, where we filled up with coal and returned to Walkerville. Left again on Tuesday with Mr. Chauvin, stopped at Toronto Club a short time, and continued on up the river, when we ran into the smoke again. Arrived at Sarnia at 5.30 p.m., and remained for the night. Started at 6.15 Wednesday morning, and found it very smoky up the coast to Kettle Point, where we found a gasoline boat, which we found belonged to a party who was fishing with gill nets, and as his name was not on my list, Mr. Chauvin made note of same. Proceeded on to Grand Bend, where we arrived at 11.30, put the gasoline boat in the water, and found she was leaking badly, and engine would not work, so used the oars and rowed ashore. Next day called at Lambton and the Toronto Club, where Mr. Little, Game and Fishery Overseer came on board. Shut in by fog on Friday until 9.10 a.m., when we went out through the cut and over to Mitchell's Bay and let go anchor in 12 ft. Mr. Little and Mr. Chauvin went out by gasoline boat and boarded us at 1 p.m., and after dinner left for the Thames. Very smoky. Coasted along the shore, arriving at the Thames River at 4 p.m., where we stopped for the night. Left again next morning and ran down the lake. Still very smoky. Ran for two hours, stopped to lift a buoy, and found nothing on it. Mr. Chauvin took the boat and went over to the pound nets and down the Isle aux Peches Channel.

On his return, left for Walkerville, where we were forced to remain for the next nine days on account of the smoke.

On Wednesday, September 30th, left Walkerville at 9 a.m. with yacht "Vega" in tow out on Lake St. Clair. Found the sea too much for the yacht, as the wind had freshened to a gale and the sea choppy. Turned back to Peche Island, when it commenced to rain and wind shifted to southwest, so left the island and ran across the lake with the wind and sea astern, about all the yacht could stand, and up the river, stopping at the Crystal Salt dock, and discovered that the yacht had made some water while crossing the lake. Left next morning at 6.15 a.m. Weather fine. Arrived at Sarnia at 10 a.m., where Mr. Holden came on board. Northwest storm warnings were out, so remained there for change of weather, as it was necessary to choose good weather with the yacht in tow. Left Sarnia on Saturday, having had to remain there all day Friday. Called at Point Edward and went on to Goderich. The "Vega" behaved very well all the way up. Left Goderich at 8 a.m. Sunday, October 4th, for Kincardine. Very smoky. Next morning went on to Southampton, got Mr. Robertson, Game and Fishery Overseer, and ran out five miles, but found too big a sea for the yacht, and the smoke too dense, so returned to the harbour and remained over night. Could not leave next day until 1.30 on account of the smoke, when we went in to Main Station and stayed till Friday till the sea calmed down. Called at Johnson's Harbour on our way to Tobermory, and on Saturday proceeded to Little Current and found the "Vega" in good shape when we handed her over to Mr. Oliver, Game and Fishery Overseer. Left Little Current on Sunday for

Gore Bay, and on Monday, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Oliver on board proceeded to Meldrum Bay, where we were detained until Wednesday by smoke. Left there for Duck Islands, and were again detained by smoke until Sunday, October 18, when we left for Gore Bay, and on Monday proceeded to Little Current, where we had to remain Wednesday the 28th. Navigation was completely blocked by smoke. No boats running. On Wednesday stopped at Tobermory on our way to Southampton, at which place we were storm bound until Monday the 2nd November, when we returned to Tobermory through a very heavy sea. Left again Tuesday at 7 a.m., and ran in to Lion's Head for shelter from the gale. Very heavy seas next day breaking over the pier and the "Edna Ivan." All hands at work getting out ropes. At 7.30 shifted into more sheltered place. Blowing a gale all day and very cold, Lion's Head a very poor harbour in gales from the north and northeast. Three boats broke away from pier and went on the beach—one tug a total wreck. Left Lion's Head next morning in the teeth of a gale with a big sea, cleared Cape Croker at 9.30 a.m., and arrived Owen Sound at noon, and did not leave again until Saturday when we went out the bay and past Cape Rich, but could not make Meaford on account of the big sea, so shaped our course for Collingwood, arriving at 1.30 p.m. after a big rolling all the way down. Spent Sunday at Collingwood, and left on Monday for Meaford, and on Tuesday returned to Collingwood for inspection, and as the weather was very stormy remained there until Thursday, when we only got as far as Meaford. Went to Wiarton on Friday, and got Mr. Jermyn, Game and Fishery Overseer. Mr. Holden got ashore at Whitecloud Island dock, and there found a quantity of salt fish, which he put on board, and then went slowly round the island, but saw nothing more. Returned to Wiarton, when Mr. Jermyn left the boat, and we proceeded through a heavy snow storm to Tobermory and remained over Sunday. The following day ran to Killarney, and from there to the Bustards with Mr. Holden and Mr. Irwin on board. After dinner they put on board about twelve trap nets and one seine, and found nothing more, so left the Bustards at 3.30 p.m. for French River. Next day went to Byng Inlet through stormy weather, and on Thursday tried to get out but had to turn back to harbour. As the sea was calm next morning we left at 6.45 and had a fine passage all the way to Killarney, where we arrived at noon. On Saturday went to Little Current, and left for Gore Bay, where we remained till Monday, putting off all the trap nets and boxing up one large seine and one small seine. Made an attempt to leave Gore Bay at noon, but after being out about an hour had to return on account of bad weather. The same thing happened next day, but on Wednesday we were more successful. Left at 6.10 a.m., shaping our course for Cockburn Island. Arrived at Thomson's Point at 11 a.m., got two lines on steamer "Winona," which was stranded, and helped to pull her off. Worked two hours and returned to Cockburn dock, and then on to Meldrum harbour. Went on to Gore Bay next morning, leaving again at one for Little Current, where we had to remain until Sunday, when we left for Gore Bay, and on Monday turned the steamer over to Messrs. Purvis Bros.

REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOATS "EVA BELL" AND "NAIAD" ON THE RIDEAU WATERS DURING THE SEASON OF 1908.

The "Eva Bell" steamed up and left port at 2.30 p.m., Saturday, May 2nd. Ran to Gem Island and remained over Sunday. On Monday took a general run over the lake, where fishing was likely to be going on, but saw nothing illegal. On Tuesday patrolled Noble's Bay with rowboat, and several of the smaller bays. As Wednesday was a very wet day, did not steam up, but on Thursday patrolled Adam's Lake and north shore of Rideau Lake for three or four miles, going round several of the small islands, and next day came down to Best's wharf and patrolled McVeity's Bay with rowboat, and on Saturday patrolled the route to Smith's Falls. In port at Smith's Falls on Sunday, steamer in charge of engineer. Left for Kingston to view the yacht "I'll See" upon receipt of telegram from Mr. Taudvin, and returned next afternoon, having received information of illegal trapping at Toledo, where next day we fined a party for illegal trapping and returned to Smith's Falls at 5 p.m. On Wednesday left for the Rideau at 6 a.m. and went as far as Newboro, patrolling the Big Rideau, then proceeded on to Devil's Lake on Thursday—a place inaccessible with steamer except in very high water, but noted for its large salmon. Left Devil's Lake next day and came back to Newboro, and on down the Rideau to Oak Island, leaving Oak Island on Saturday for Camp Ottawa, where we were delayed while we fixed the rudder post. Proceeded on down to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, the 18th left for the Rideau, patrolling around Stonehouse Point and in towards the Tay on the way up. Next day the wind was blowing and quite rough. Patrolled with rowboat along north shore from Gem Island to Hogg's Creek. The next few days called at Portland, Trout Island, Tar Island, Murphy's Bay, Little Boy's Camp and back to Smith's Falls to get mail and attend to business in general. Monday, the 25th being Victoria Day, did not steam up, but on Tuesday started at 6 a.m. for the Rideau and went as far as the "Highlands," where we tied up for a couple of hours on account of wind. Then went on to Oak Island for the night. On Wednesday, we ran over upper salmon grounds and around Grindstone Island. Patrolled shore with rowboat. Next day ran around Turnip Island, also Trout Island, but did not find any nets. Went down to Gem Island for the night. From there went up through the Rocky Narrows, crossed over to the north shore as far as the "Muskrat Hole," and on Saturday arrived at Smith's Falls, where we got our mail and supply of coal for Kingston trip, and returned to the Rideau for Sunday. On Monday morning we took the route to Kingston and stayed at Jones Falls over night. Sold two permits on the way up for catching salmon. Spent the most of the next two days at the Kingston foundry looking over the yacht "I'll See," and seeing engine taken apart. Left Kingston again on Thursday on the return trip, arriving at Oak Island at 8.15 p.m., and on Friday called at the American clubhouses and camps, but there were no new arrivals. Spent the next three days at Smith's Falls, and on Tuesday got information of illegal fishing, and took steamer on to Gem Island, tied up and rowed back to Stonehouse Point and in towards Pike Falls. Grappled and found one gill net about 80 yards long, which we confiscated. Worked around that vicinity well but found nothing more. On Thursday steamed up and ran up through the Rocky Narrows and on to Portland, making several calls at cottages on the way. Ran over salmon grounds, and remained on Oak Island. Next day we left steamer and patrolled with rowboat around Grindstone Island and Turnip Island, then came back and ran

steamer up to Trout Island and down shore to Hogg's creek, which we patrolled on Saturday with rowboat, and then returned to steamer and took the route to Smith's Falls.

On Sunday, May 14th, left the steamer "Eva Bell" at Smith's Falls and went to Kingston by train with engineer to take charge of yacht "I'll See." Spent Monday getting ready for a start. Made a short run to Wolfe Island and back in the evening, and next day left Kingston with "I'll See," having Mr. Cox and Capt. Hunter on board. Remained at Newboro over night. As things were not going very satisfactorily, returned to Kingston, where we took train for Smith's Falls, where we arrived at 8.10 a.m. Got ready and started for the Rideau with the "Eva Bell," and arrived at Gem Island at 7.30 p.m. There was such a gale on Friday that, after trying to go to Portland, we had to turn back. Took rowboat and patrolled Adams Lake. On Saturday came down to Rideau Ferry, stayed an hour and proceeded on to the Tay. Patrolled slowly down to Box's Island and on to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, June 22nd, started for the Rideau. Ran to Westport and saw Mr. Whaley, Game and Fishery Overseer. Proceeded on to Newboro and did some business there and returned to the Little Rideau for the night. Next morning came down to the Big Rideau and ran in to Portland, stayed at the "Little Boys' Camp" (American) over night.

For the rest of the week we ran over the salmon grounds and down the south shore to Murphy's Point, patrolling along the shore with rowboat. Took rowboat and went up Noble's Bay, then with steamer down to McVeity's Bay, then proceeded on down to Stonehouse Point, where we grappled for a while, but got nothing. Went to Smith's Falls, got mail and returned to the Rideau for Sunday.

Monday the 29th, ran to Rideau Ferry, and measured out two barrels of gasoline, and on Tuesday left at 3 a.m. for Jones Falls with steamer "Eva Bell" to meet steamer "Naiad." Arrived at 8 a.m., exchanged boats and returned to Rideau Ferry for the night. On Wednesday (Dominion Day) ran to Smith's Falls with "Naiad," and back to the Ferry same night to repair pumps. Spent next day overhauling pumps at ferry, under supervision of Hugh Harold, engineer. The whole of next week worked at boat, and on Monday, 13th July, steamed up and ran to Rideau Ferry, then to Garrett's Rest, called at Portland and all the clubhouses, found everything all right, stopped at Newboro, and arrived at Jones Falls in the evening. On Tuesday took Overseer McGuire along and ran to Seeley's Bay, patrolled Whitefish and Cranberry Lakes, and as far as Dog Lake with rowboat. The following day patrolled Sand Lake, Indian, Clear, Mud, and the Little Rideau, then called at the "Bungalow" clubhouse, Garrett's Rest, and on to Gem Island for the night. On Thursday ran to Rideau Ferry, and on to Smith's Falls, took on coal, and left at 2 p.m., patrolling north shore back to the Big Rideau for the night. On Friday patrolled north shore to "Little Boys' Camp," called at "Anglers' Inn" clubhouse and at Portland, came down south shore and arrived at Gem Island at 5.30 p.m. Raining hard all day. Stopped for the night. Next day left at 7.30 a.m., patrolled to ferry and on to Tay locks, up Tay Canal to Perth, then back to Big Rideau and on to Gem Island.

Monday the 20th July, patrolled the waters to Smith's Falls, where we took on coal, then ran to Stonehouse and patrolled the Tay and back to Gem Island. Next day ran to Garrett's Rest and sold two permits, called at Anglers' Inn, Rothschild's clubhouse and Portland, visited Camp "Ottawa" and seized minnow seine, and fined the guilty parties. Instead of steaming up on Wednesday, drove to Port Elmsley to look after some illegal business, and fined a party for buying and selling bass. Drove to Perth next day, and gave a case to Mr. Burke to look after. On Friday

steamed up at 6.30 a.m. and ran up north shore to Murphy's Point, crossed over and came down south shore to Rideau Ferry and on to Smith's Falls, took on coal for the next week, and returned to the Rideau. Took the south shore on Saturday for Portland, attended to business there and returned by north shore, calling at Rothschild's clubhouse, Houseboat, and Garrett's Rest. Patrolled McVeity's Bay in the evening with rowboat.

At 6.30 a.m. Monday, the 27th, we steamed up and ran to Portland to watch fishermen going out and see that all had permits. Left at 9 a.m. and ran to Newboro. Patrolled to Jones Falls. Tourists report fishing good. Tuesday patrolled Sand Lake, Clear and Indian Lakes, and on to Newboro for dinner. Left at 2 p.m. and ran down to the Big Rideau for the night. On Wednesday patrolled south shore in to Portland, then on to Garrett's Rest, calling at Anglers' Inn Clubhouse, where we found every thing all right. Patrolled on to Gem Island for the night. Next day patrolled south shore to Rideau Ferry, where we stopped for a while, and then on to Smith's Falls, where we got mail and attended to business and left at 3.30 p.m. for the Big Rideau. On Friday ran to Portland, calling at all the summer resorts, finding everything right. Crossed over and came down the north shore, stopped at Hogg's Creek and examined some boats which were fishing. None of them had the limit. We did not take the steamer out on Saturday, but had her cleaned. Took the engineer and patrolled Noble's Bay with rowboat, watching four American boats. Examined them when they came in, and found that six bass was the most any of them had.

On the 3rd August steamed up at 4.30 a.m. and proceeded to Kingston for repairs, arriving there about 6 p.m. Commenced work on Tuesday on engine at Kingston foundry, and finished up next day. Left Kingston on Thursday at 6.30 a.m. with Capt. Hunter on board. Ran against a floating log and broke a bucket off the wheel. Ran on to Newboro and remained for the night, leaving next day for the Big Rideau. Arrived at Gem Island at 11 a.m. Drove to Perth in the afternoon to post reports. On Saturday patrolled Adam's Lake with rowboat, and then went across to Otty Lake to see what was going on there. Found everything all right.

The next few days were spent in patrolling the north and south shores, Noble's Bay, McVeity's Bay and Adam's Lake, calling at all the clubhouses. On Thursday ran to Smith's Falls to put on wheel, and on Friday went to Portland, Newboro, Chaffey's Locks, and back to the Rideau for the night. Left at midnight for Poonahamalee to watch ducks, but found no shooting.

On Monday the 17th, patrolled with steamer as far as Rideau Ferry and back, and on Tuesday as far as Smith's Falls. Did not steam up on Wednesday, but men patrolled Adam's Lake and Noble's Bay with rowboat. Next day steamed up at 7 a.m., ran to Portland, calling at all the clubhouses, where we found things all right. The men patrolled Hogg's Creek on Friday with rowboat, and on down the north shore to McVeity's Bay. On Saturday ran as far as Smith's Falls and took on coal, patrolled back as far as Garrett's Rock and arrived at Gem Island at 8 p.m.

Steamed up on Monday at 5.45 a.m. and started for Kingston Mills, arriving about 3 p.m. Hired horse and drove ten miles to see Mr. Fisher, but could get no information. Left Kingston Mills again next morning, going down to Brewers. Remained on the Little Rideau all night, and in the morning went down to the Big Rideau. Ran over the upper salmon grounds and examined several boats, but found nothing wrong. Went on down to Gem Island. Next morning visited Portland, called at Garrett's Rest and Rothschild's clubhouse and at Little Boys' Camp. (American).

Friday and Saturday were spent in patrolling the waters to Smith's Falls, returning to the Rideau to watch duck grounds.

Monday, August 31st, patrolled south shore to Portland, collected August revenue for permits and called at all the clubhouses, when tourists reported the fishing good. Next day patrolled the waters to Newboro and on to the Elbow to the foot of Clear Lake to get some information. Left at 7.30 on Wednesday and patrolled back to the Big Rideau. Stopped at Garrett's Rest over night to watch fishermen coming in, and next day ran across the upper salmon grounds and sighted several boats, but no one had made a catch. Called at Anglers' Inn, and on down north shore to Gem Island. On Friday cleaned yacht, and took engineer to patrol with rowboat Murphy's Bay and north shore of Tar Island. When we returned the engineer cleaned out boiler and hull of boat. On Saturday we steamed up and patrolled the waters to Smith's Falls, took on coal for coming week, made out reports and attended to business in general.

Monday, 7th September, (Labour Day). Steamed up at 7 a.m. and proceeded to the Rideau, patrolled to Garrett's Rest and on to Oak Island, where we stopped for the night, leaving next day for Newboro and Jones Falls, and on Wednesday patrolled Sand, Indian and Clear Lakes, and then went down to the Big Rideau. Ran into Horseshoe Bay and stayed all night. On Thursday ran over upper salmon grounds to Portland and called at all the clubhouses. Not many tourists left. Went down to Noble's Bay for the night, and the following day patrolled all the bays down to the Tay locks, and across to Stonehouse Point and back by the south shore to Gem Island. leaving on Saturday for Smith's Falls, where the boat was cleaned up and things got ready for the trip to Ottawa.

Met Mr. Loveday at train on Monday, had steam up ready to start at 2 p.m., ran down to Merrickville, got Mr. Boyd, Game and Fishery Overseer, and patrolled down to Burritt's Rapids. The following day took rowboat about 6 a.m. and patrolled about six miles, but found nothing. Ran on to Wellington for dinner, then patrolled Cranberry Bay with rowboat, and on to Manotick for the night. Broke our wheel just below Wellington. Left at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, patrolling down to Ottawa, arriving about 3.30 p.m., amid dense clouds of fog and smoke. Left Ottawa again on Thursday at 8.30 a.m., and proceeded very slowly. The water was fully three feet lower than at the beginning of the season. Stayed over night above Merrickville, and the following day patrolled slowly on the way up, but saw no sign of any nets. Could not get the steamer into Jones Lock to fix the wheel until Monday morning early, when five hours were spent repairing boat and getting wheel fixed. Left at 1 p.m. and ran as far as Bachus' Island, when eccentric rod broke, and had to anchor steamer and return to Smith's Falls with rowboat for repairs. Next day, after rod was repaired, patrolled as far as Gem Island and stopped for the night. On Wednesday we patrolled all the bays on the north shore from Adams' Lake up to Hogg's Creek with rowboat, but the weather was so foggy and smoky no one was out. On Thursday we steamed up at 7.30 a.m. and ran to Portland, calling at Garrett's Rest and clubhouse, crossed over salmon grounds and patrolled north shore down to Gem Island. The following day patrolled McVeity's Bay and McLean's Bay with rowboat, but it was so smoky had to give it up. Cleaned up the steamer in the afternoon, and on Saturday ran as far as Rideau Ferry, where we stopped for a while for the atmosphere to clear, and then on to Smith's Falls.

As the Poolamalee Lock was under repair, we could not get through until Monday afternoon, when we ran to McDonald's Bay for the night, and next day patrolled round Stonehouse Point with rowboat, but found nothing. After leaving there we went on to Gem Island, and on Wednesday drove to

Lombardy *re* sawdust in Otter Creek, and found that no refuse was falling into creek. On Thursday, October 1, patrolled with rowboat south shore of Rocky Narrows as far as Guinea Point, and in the afternoon Noble's Bay and part of Adam's Lake. The following day took a general run over the Upper Rideau, patrolling with rowboat around Trout Island and Grindstone Island, stopping at Oak Island for the night, leaving again at 8 a.m. on Saturday and ran over to Portland. Collected permit revenue, and attended to business. Called at clubhouses on the way, and proceeded to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, October 5th, spent the forenoon fixing stern bearing and at 1 p.m. steamed up and left for the Rideau, going as far as Noble's Bay and stopped for the night. As Tuesday was very foggy, did not take the steamer out, but patrolled with rowboat both shores of the Rocky Narrows and several of the small bays. The atmosphere was clearer on Wednesday, so we steamed up at 7 a.m. and patrolled as far as Newboro and then on to Jones Falls, leaving there the following day and patrolling Sand Lake down to Fleming's Bay, and on to the Little Rideau. On Friday left at 6 a.m. for the Big Rideau, taking a general run over the lake. Left the steamer in Gould's Bay, took rowboat and went up to Minnow Bay, but found nothing. On Saturday went over to Otty Lake and found everything all right there. Steamed up at 1.30 p.m. and took the route for Smith's Falls.

On Monday, October 12th, left Smith's Falls about 8.30 a.m. for Best's Landing and Jones Falls, leaving the latter place on Tuesday for Kingston, where we arrived in the afternoon and tied up for the night. The following day gave the Steamer "Naiad" to Captain Hunter, and returned home by train, along with the engineer and boy.

REPORT OF THE "NAIAD," CONTINUED BY CAPT. ESFORD.

On October 16th left Kingston at 3 p.m. and patrolled to Deseronto. Next day patrolled the waters from Deseronto to Belleville. Overhauled three fish buyers' boats, but found nothing in them but a light catch of whitefish and a few bullheads. On Saturday patrolled to Glenora, calling at a number of fishermen's places, examined and measured a lot of nets and two fish houses, and found everything according to law. Returned to Belleville at five, and left again on Monday morning, patrolling to Murray Canal and Trenton, and back to Belleville. The following day patrolled to Picton, examined some nets of fishermen, but found everything correct. Left Picton next morning for Belleville, calling at the Napanee River, encountered nearly all the fishermen, examined three fish buyers' packing houses, but found nothing wrong. On information received that illegal fishing was being carried on in Weller's Bay, started on Thursday to investigate, but on getting as far as Presque Isle light, found the sea too heavy to proceed, so patrolled back to Belleville, which place we left next morning for Kingston, examining fish houses on the way, measured three fishermen's nets and found everything all right. On Saturday patrolled to Collin's Bay and back to Kingston, and did not go out again until Tuesday morning, when we left for Northport, where we remained over night on account of fog. Examined fish houses on the way. Next day was still foggy, but we patrolled to Belleville, where we had to remain for two days. We employed the time painting the smoke stack and making sundry repairs. On Friday went to

Deseronto, where we took Overseer Gault on board and patrolled to Napanee River. The following day left Deseronto and patrolled to Thomson's Point, returning to Belleville in the afternoon.

On Monday 3rd November, after receiving a letter from the Department, we immediately started for Weller's Bay. On arrival at Presque Isle light, found sea too heavy and had to return to Canal, where we got a horse and drove over to the bay, but found there that the wind blew too hard to do anything, so returned to Belleville. The following day patrolled to Napanee, where we seized two half sets of hoop nets in Napanee River and took action against the party and returned to Belleville. There was such a gale blowing on Wednesday that we could not go out, so employed the time packing the cylinders. Left on Thursday for Weller's Bay, but could not do anything, as every one knew we were coming. Storm bound at the bay until Saturday, when we were afraid to stay any longer, as the coal was getting short, so left at daylight. Heavy sea broke our port pane of glass. Arrived at Belleville at 9.30 a.m., and left again at 12.30 for Kingston. Monday, November 10th, being a holiday, did not move out, but on Tuesday patrolled to Belleville, calling at the fish houses on the way. Took on the Dominion Inspector at Massaga Point. Notified all fishermen regarding nets. Next day patrolled to Pike Island, as two American hunters were reported to be shooting there, but found they had a license. On Thursday patrolled from Belleville to Deseronto, examining every fish house. Next day went to Thomson's Point, then returned to Belleville, calling at the fish houses and grappled nearly all the way, but found no nets. Left Belleville at 6 a.m. Saturday to see if we could catch any fishermen netting, but saw only one that looked suspicious. Next day patrolled to Deseronto, grappling all the way. Returned to Belleville, and left again next day for Collins' Bay, but the sea was so heavy we had to lie at anchor till next morning. Left Collins' Bay next morning for Kingston. Sea too heavy to return, so had to remain at Kingston until Friday, when we patrolled to Belleville, and on Saturday patrolled all over the bay, but could not find any nets, so returned to Belleville, which place we left on Sunday, as the ice was very thick. Went to Deseronto on Monday, and left again on Tuesday for Belleville. Could not go further on account of ice. Left there on Wednesday and patrolled to Adolphustown, returning at 3 p.m.

LIST OF GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Burt, William	Simcoe	Niagara Peninsula.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor	Western District.
Hand, T. A	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma.
Hunter, Capt. A....	Belleville.....	Eastern District.
Parks, G. M	North Bay....	District of Nipissing.
Sterling, C. N.....	Kenora.....	Thunder Bay and Rainy River.
Willmott, J. H.....	Beaumaris....	Muskoka and Parry Sound.

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Lake of the Woods	2	150	5,100 00	6	9	2,225 00	22	.....	12,000	1,755 00
2	Shoal Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	770 00	8	.....	6,000	1,025 00
3	Wabigoon and Minitakie	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	225 00	3	.....	4,000	600 00
4	Vermillion	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	550 00	6	.....	6,000	900 00
5	Eagle and Pelican	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	800 00	8	.....	10,000	1,550 00
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long	1	75	700 00	2	3	475 00	6	.....	8,000	1,250 00
7	Rainy and Kariskong	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,725 00	23	.....	26,000	3,900 00
	Totals	3	225	5,800 00	8	32	6,770 00	76	.....	72,000	10,980 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values

Number	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods	.....	.....	.....	348,652	.....	4,291	111 889
2	Shoal Lake	.....	.....	.....	160,195	.....	.....	36 750
3	Wabigoon and Minitakie	.....	.....	.....	8,200	.....	7,100	2 400
4	Vermillion	.....	.....	.....	10,800	.....	6,025	6,100
5	Eagle and Pelican	.....	.....	.....	79,100	.....	8 200	11 900
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	1,060	15,100
7	Rainy and Kariskong	.....	.....	.....	72,400	.....	5,660	46,360
	Totals	.....	.....	.....	694,347	.....	32,336	230,499
	Values	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. 69,434 70	$ c.	$ c. 3,233 60	$ c. 18,439 92

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$		$ c.		$ c.		$		$		$		$ c.		$
....	.....	.....	14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4	5,500 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	300 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	1,600 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	14	7,450 00	...	.....

of fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	$ c.
176,281	54,385	.....	.....	11,760	27,847	.....	3,200	290	.....	76,338 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,019 50
1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 950 00
10,780	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,386 50
19,700	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661 00
11,040	.....	.....	.....	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,051 80
76,250	1,500	.....	.....	56,663	.....	45,200	50	.....	.....	25,074 58
295,551	55,885	.....	.....	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	.....	$141,482 01
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
29,555 10	8,382 75	.....	.....	4,524 18	2,227 76	2,260 00	3,250 00	174 00	.....	141,482 01

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Superior.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Thunder Bay	18	144	24,150 00	71	29	915 00	40	.....	447,500	19,930 00
2	Point Mamainse	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150 00	4	.....	17,000	750 00
3	Gros Cap	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	175 00	4	.....	17,000	750 00
4	Michipicoten Island	3	45	11,000 00	19	4	435 00	6	.....	173,000	8,000 00
5	Gargantua	2	30	15,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	6,250 00
6	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	900 00	15	.....	30,000	.....
7	Batchewana	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	475 00	6	.....	26,500	.....
	Totals	23	219	50,450 00	108	50	3,070 00	75	.....	811,000	35,680 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake Superior.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thunder Bay	.....	353,905	5	287,837	2	791,090	66,507
2	Point Mamainse	.....	.....	.....	2,500	4	6,000	145
3	Gros Cap	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	2,100	.....
4	Michipicoten Island	.....	.....	.....	28,455	.....	200,235	2,025
5	Gargantua	.....	.....	.....	34,195	.....	289,295	.....
6	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	.....	5,800	106	9,800	.....
7	Batchewana Bay	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	6,850	.....
	Totals	.....	353,905	5	361,587	3,312	1,305,370	68,677
		$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Values	.....	17,695 25	50 00	36,158 70	33,120 00	130,537 00	5,494 16

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and Wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	.....	.....	33	3,700 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	9	3,610 00	2	125 00
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	1,000 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
			33	3,700 00	20	1,000 00							9	3,610 00	2	125 00

of fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	$ c.
100,622	3,575	.....	.....	19,885	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	142,942 56
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,105 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,210 00
60	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,085 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,403 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,620 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 00
100,717	3,575	.....	.....	21,590	.....	7,450	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
10,071 70	536 25	.....	.....	1,295 40	.....	372 50	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing materials.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (North Channel).			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Thessalon	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	175 00	4	.....	12,000	400 00
2	St. Joseph Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	425 00	7	.....	9,000	300 00
3	Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	350 00	6	.....	15,000	500 00
4	Mississauga	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500 00	2	.....	.....	.....
5	Haywood Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	900 00	10	.....	3,750	120 00
6	Manitowaning	1	15	2,700 00	5	4	1,050 00	5	.....	60,000	250 00
7	Kagawong	1	15	2,500 00	5	1	150 00	2	.....	12,000	6,200 00
8	Badgley, Darch and Innis Islands	1	15	1,000 00	4	2	654 00	4	.....	.....	.....
9	Meldrum Bay	3	67	15,000 00	18	1	200 00	2	.....	180,000	13,000 00
10	Cockburn Island	1	20	5,000 00	6	4	1,600 00	8	.....	28,000	5,000 00
11	Fitzwilliam Island	1	20	3,000 00	6	13	2,175 00	27	.....	96,300	6,650 00
12	Squaw Island	4	83	16,500 00	23	4	1,425 00	4	.....	198,000	10,359 00
13	Duck Islands	2	40	7,000 00	10	6	750 00	12	.....	126,000	12,600 00
14	South Bay Mouth	2	40	5,000 00	10	6	1,225 00	13	.....	156,000	11,075 00
15	Killarney	2	35	3,800 00	9	13	2,675 00	24	.....	126,000	8,190 00
16	Providence Bay	1	15	5,000 00	4	7	850 00	12	.....	22,500	1,115 00
17	Cape Robert	1	20	5,000 00	6	2	125 00	3	.....	66,100	2,660 00
18	Bedford Island	1	8	1,800 00	4	1	50 00	1	.....	600	100 00
19	Point aux Grondine	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500 00	3	.....	.....	.....
20	Green Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	950 00	10	.....	30,000	2,600 00
	Totals	21	393	73,300 00	110	84	16,729 00	149	.....	1,141,250	81,119 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (North Channel).	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Thessalon	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	1,600	300
2	St. Joseph Island	.....	.....	.....	1,628	.....	2,650	.....
3	Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2,550	525
4	Mississauga	.....	.....	.....	26,000	.....	2,000	.....
5	Haywood Island	.....	1,000	.....	9,036	.....	5,427	10,303
6	Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	30,155	.....	9,865	5,595
7	Kagawong	.....	.....	.....	33,353	.....	72,021	.....
8	Badgely, Darch & Innis Islands	.....	4,000	.....	76,702	.....	12,052	890
9	Meldrum Bay	.....	.....	.....	96,000	.....	272,000	.....
10	Cockburn Island	.....	.....	16	42,485	12	175,445	.....
11	Fitzwilliam Island	11	.....	.....	35,500	.....	166,920	.....
12	Squaw Island	.....	.....	.....	91,800	.....	244,359	.....
13	Duck Islands	.....	.....	.....	12,400	.....	328,000	.....
14	South Bay Mouth	.....	.....	.....	39,078	27	114,936	56
15	Killarney	.....	.....	.....	131,602	10	96,541	5,420
16	Providence Bay	.....	5,000	.....	7,500	.....	17,068	2,818
17	Cape Robert	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	108,200	.....
18	Bedford Island	.....	.....	.....	16,450	.....	5,300	1,980
19	Point aux Grondine	.....	.....	.....	5,055	.....	2,500	17,807
20	Green Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
	Totals	11	10,000	16	657,969	49	1,689,434	45,694
	Values	$ c. 110 00	$ c. 500 00	$ c. 160 00	$ c. 65,796 90	$ c. 490 00	$ c. 168,943 40	$ c. 3,655 52

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c		$ c.
			5	1,000 00												
			6	1,200 00									1	500 00		
			5	1,000 00									1	250 00		
			5	1,500 00									1	400 00		
			13	2,800 00									1	200 00		
			4	1,000 00												
			2	880 00												
			7	1,400 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			10	1,750 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			7	1,500 00									1	150 00		
			8	1,600 00												
			92	19,630 00									5	1,500 00		

fish caught during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Pickerel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and course fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
475						500				269 00
160						16,832				1,779 40
300						300				352 00
11,000	4,500					20,000				5,575 00
14,174	532					289	50			3,882 19
15,375	1,270					695				6,212 35
1,570										10,694 40
23,858	4,655					2,772	20			12,389 25
2,000										37,000 00
										22,073 00
100						4,000				20,562 00
										33,615 90
										34,040 00
			526							15,702 18
	585		1,000			10,000	115			24,100 65
59,001	5,202					20,274	50			10,676 34
										11,120 00
6,516	1,875									3,266 25
34,481	6,288									6,571 36
										5,000 00
168,950	24,907		1,526			75,662	235			264,381 27
$ c. 16,895 00	$ c. 3,736 05		$ c. 76 30			$ c. 3,783 10	$ c. 235 00			$ c. 264,381 27

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing materials.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Parry Sound	5	85	23,000 00	26	15	2,625 00	27	.....	398,000	17,655 00
2	Waubaushene	2	2	140 00	6	16	1,840 00	31	.....	52,000	2,880 00
3	Penetanguishene	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	945 00	30	.....	31,445	12,000 00
4	Collingwood	1	20	2,500 00	5	21	2,270 00	42	.....	133,000	6,160 00
5	Meaford	7	135	18,900 00	28	13	1,045 00	29	.....	334,000	14,780 00
6	Byng Inlet	4	260	6,800 00	17	11	810 00	23	....	192,000	.....
7	Colpoy's Bay & Tobermory	7	100	18,100 00	36	52	4,402 00	98	.....	453,600	21,802 00
	Totals	26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,937 00	280	.....	1,594,045	64,477 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted,	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	241,636	33	230,664	3,240
2	Waubaushene	.....	.....	22	15,600	.....	17,200	26,900
3	Penetanguishene	41½	2,500	75	10,905	177	25,460	1,150
4	Collingwood	106	42,100	3	20,860	2	69,407	.....
5	Meaford	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	327,900	.....
6	Byng Inlet	25	.....	.....	233,135	.....	90,109	8,894
7	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	52	7,145	.....	7,946	116	393,844	.....
	Totals	224½	51,745	100	530,082	338	1,154,884	40,184
	Values	$ c. 2,245 00	$ c. 2,587 25	$ c. 1,000 00	$ c. 53,008 20	$ c. 3,380 00	$ c. 115,488 40	$ c. 3,214 72

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	250 00	4	1,650 00
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	200 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	50 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	11	4,800 00	...	.....	.....	.....	200	2 00	...	.....	1	300 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7	3,500 00	1	18 00
....	.....	.....	11	4,800 00	...	.....	.....	.....	200	2 00	...	.....	16	4,300 00	5	1,668 00

fish caught during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Pickerel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
2,178	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,045 40
9,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	9,700	.....	.....	1,600	7,163 00
.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	6,813 00
.....	4,310	.....	5,950	.....	.....	8,220	656	.....	.....	14,252 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,890 00
19,109	1,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	190	.....	.....	35 713 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,216 25
31,087	5,510	.....	6,320	.....	175	20,540	846	.....	1.600	$187,093 77
$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
3.108 70	826 50	.....	316 00	.....	14 00	1,027 00	846 00	.....	32 00	187,093 77

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (proper).			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	9	201	32,800 00	53	35	4,105 00	67	.....	588,400	27,410 00
2	Southampton to Pine Point	2	2,980	6,000 00	11	8	1,050 00	13	.....	156,175	2,090 00
3	County Huron	2	16	3,200 00	5	18	2,465 00	35	.....	176,000	3,500 00
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	10,875 00	118	.....	75,000	275 00
	Totals	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233	.....	995,575	33,275 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (proper).	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	494	27,875	3,315	6,787	843	662,319	7,831
2	Southampton to Pine Point	15	1,000	.....	950	25	175,800	.....
3	County Huron	.....	6,610	.....	39,855	.....	95,552	49
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River	10	234,772	.....	124,700	.....	18,724	2,735
	Totals	519	270,257	3,515	172,292	868	952,395	10,615
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Values	5,190 00	13,512 85	35,150 00	17,229 20	8,680 00	95,239 50	849 20

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—***Continued.***

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	.....	.....	2	500 00	...	.....	3	3 00	.....	.....	8	8 00	7	3,250 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	500 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	10	6,650 00	...	.....	4	4 00	.....	.....	...	.....	6	700 00	..	.....
12	648	495 00	31	8,550 00	1	25 00	...	.....	500	5 00	...	.....	1	200 00	...	.....
12	648	495 00	43	15,700 00	1	25 00	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8 00	16	4,650 00	...	.....

fish caught during the year 1908.—***Continued.***

Pickerel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
48	.....	.....	25,734	17,443	.....	800	148	.....	.....	119,976 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,125 00
11,490	1,653	.....	60,310	1,000	305	40,024	88	.....	.....	20,460 67
310,187	13,040	.....	10,232	28	356	98,809	914	291	1,000	65,965 31
321,725	14,693	.....	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	224,527 89
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
32,172 50	2,203 95	.....	4,813 80	1,108 26	52 88	6,981 15	1,150 00	174 60	20 00	224,527 89

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	River Thames							37			
2	Lake St. Clair	10		2,425 00	20	117	6,960 00	190			
3	Detroit River					34	1,911 00	95			
	Total	10		2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322			

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	River Thames							
2	Lake St. Clair		1,000		29,575			27,909
3	Detroit River				24,325			13,313
	Totals		1,000		53,900			41,222
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c
	Values		50 00		5,390 00			3,297 26

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	8,291	2,770 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	..	.....	4,950	87 50	...	.....	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00
33	3,027	1,399 00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
80	11,318	4,169 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	...	.....	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and course fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
5,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,195	.....	.....	.....	912 55
63,634	33,975	.....	72,040	.....	68,999	588,809	1,366	.....	60,552	57,839 28
6,245	700	.....	3,665	.....	350	41,930	.....	.....	2,000	6,574 79
75,407	34,675	.....	75,705	.....	69,349	637,934	1,366	.....	62,552	65,326 62
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7,540 70	5,201 25	.....	3,785 25	.....	5,547 92	31,896 70	1,366 00	.....	1,251 04	65,326 62

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Pelee Island	2	51	9,500 00	6	15	1,925 00	38	.....	22,000	2,100 00
2	Essex County	2	148	14,000 00	10	41	9,730 00	67	.....	11,500	1,800 00
3	Kent County	2	661	13,100 00	16	68	16,265 00	122	.....	16,000	3,800 00
4	Elgin West	14	184	42,650 00	84	11	705 00	6	.....	122,000	13,360 00
5	Elgin East	2	.....	10,000 00	13	32	9,600 00	56	.....	22,600	3,000 00
6	Houghton	3	52	13,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	1,500 00
7	Walsingham	1	55	9,000 00	9	16	470 00	34	.....	13,000	750 00
8	Long Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	496 00	25	.....	10,000	325 00
9	Charlotteville	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,341 00	53	.....	32,000	1,236 00
10	Inner Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	165 00	16	.....	2,000	90 00
11	Woodhouse	3	84	12,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	3,200 00
12	Haldimand	6	118	19,000 00	29	33	1,180 00	74	.....	93,000	10,839 00
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Colborne	9	43	6,762 00	24	9	127 00	9	.....	37,570	5,466 00
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	650 00	29	.....	48,400	824 00
	Totals	44	1,396	149,012 00	224	291	42,654 00	529	.....	493,470	48,290 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values o

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Pelee Island	.....	365,290	.....	6,500	.....	.....	33,700
2	Essex County	.....	229,987	.....	176,974	.....	.....	191,545
3	Kent County	.....	1,708,750	.....	71,586	.....	.....	886,637
4	Elgin West	1	1,595,792	.....	24,171	23½	.....	68,000
5	Elgin East	1	482,000	.....	68,800	.....	.....	4,000
6	Houghton	.....	187,720	.....	38,753	.....	.....	26,094
7	Walsingham	.....	67,000	.....	27,100	.....	.....	12,073
8	Long Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
9	Charlotteville	.....	15,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,077
10	Inner Bay	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	855
11	Woodhouse	.....	190,664	.....	60,296	.....	504	.....
12	Haldimand	.....	315,995	2	257,483	.....	2,380	2,471
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Colborne	.....	134,571	.....	91,409	.....	1,000	158,231
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls	.....	6,900	.....	2,850	.....	.....	8,735
	Totals	2	5,300,415	2	826,189	23½	3,884	1,407,562
	Values	$ c. 20 00	$ c. 265,020 75	$ c. 20 00	$ c. 82,618 99	$ c. 235 00	$ c. 388 40	$ c. 112,604 96

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year, 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
5	266	55 00	9	3,000 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	1,200 00	...	.....
2	.....	600 00	64	23,050 00	...	.....	...	.....	200	25 00	...	.....	25	7,420 00	...	.....
8	2,400	1,075 00	114	48,850 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	37	27,220 00	...	.....
1	.....	.....	...	.....	3	.....	8	40 00	.....	.....	...	.....	17	6,875 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	54	23,800 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	28	10,900 00	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
19	3,200	775 00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	1,080	320 00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	100	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
11	2,660	705 00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
8	1,100	325 00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	24	5,675 00	...	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	14	5,575 00	1	100 00
....	.....	.....	7	2,450 00	...	.....	3	9 50	500	.....	...	.....	6	3,750 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3 50	7,500	67 50	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
60	10,706	3,855 00	272	106,825 00	3	.....	85	53 00	8,300	92 50	...	.....	128	62,940 00	1	100 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or doré.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
5,350	2,200	.....	2,500	.....	836	18,175	185	.....	26,500	24,291 13
70,545	7,695	.....	78,159	.....	4,732	77,738	429	9	103,370	63,404 31
176,764	20,917	.....	233,853	.....	1,406	127,104	167	.....	109,795	204,864 24
282,346	.....	.....	93,607	.....	300	5,618	.....	.....	.....	121,111 55
623,200	4,110	.....	42,300	.....	885	36,200	.....	.....	.....	98,242 30
.....	47,308	.....	19,806	.....	.....	4,800	.....	.....	2,500	23,725 32
7,368	.....	.....	87,489	.....	2,669	43,259	.....	.....	6,065	12,134 86
55	4,729	.....	223	.....	14	5,960	718	.....	42,750	2,609 64
44,214	.....	.....	27,374	.....	6,175	101,249	.....	.....	5,875	13,457 51
1,612	.....	.....	699	.....	344	8,955	.....	.....	30,275	1,372 02
245,355	.....	.....	4,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,362 45
379,432	10,017	.....	61,726	.....	751	40,471	373	.....	1,462	87,035 15
.....	5,247	.....	19,606	....	54	15,958	193	.....	287	31,396 24
19,420	5,510	...	8,803	.....	425	14,620	935	.....	.....	6,237 45
1,855,661	107,823	.....	630,420	....	18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244 17
$ c.	$ c.	.....	$ c.	.....	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
185,566 10	16,173 45	.....	31,521 00	.....	1,487 28	25,005 35	3,000 00	5 40	6,577 58	730,244 17

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	4,514 00	81	.....	94,050	5,830 00
2	Wentworth	5	.....	4,700 00	11	21	495 00	28	.....	59,900	3,952 00
3	Halton and Peel	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5,295 00	47	.....	123,000	5,855 00
4	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,725 00	25	.....	43,100	3,430 00
5	Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	205 00	12	.....	7,500	380 00
6	Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180 00	4	.....	3,850	410 00
7	Northumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,190 00	14	.....	34,200	2,950 00
8	Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	9,290 00	121	.....	72,600	3,675 00
9	Bay of Quinte	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	5,328 00	194	.....	62,750	3 2?2 00
10	Amherst Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,580 00	54	.....	27,100	1,680 00
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	780 00	34	.....	3,100	266 00
	Totals	5	.....	4,700 00	11	380	31,582 00	614	.....	531,150	31,680 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lincoln	.....	270,270	.....	51,167	.....	14,700	4,130
2	Wentworth	.....	404,250	.....	56,750	.....	36,200	22,300
3	Halton and Peel	.....	380,000	.....	3,000	.....	21,000	400
4	York	.....	24,800	.....	7,610	.....	14,342	580
5	Ontario	.....	7 498	.....	4 385	.....	918	597
6	Durham	.....	12,200	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	140
7	Northumberland	.....	13,890	.....	17,924	.....	26,234	18,629
8	Prince Edward	.....	2,023	.....	227,610	.....	40,651	21,600
9	Bay of Quinte	906	22,714	12	202 042	.....	2,020	87,925
10	Amherst Island	.....	3,139	100	199,709	.....	18,219	8,098
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity	.....	.....	.....	2,200	5	....	18,795
	Totals	906	1 140,784	112	773,397	5	176,284	183,194
	Values	$ c. 9,060 00	$ c. 57,039 20	$ c. 1,120 00	$ c. 77,339 70	$ c 50 00	$ c. 17,628 40	$ c. 14,655 52

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	73	$ c. 157 75	200	$ c. 6 00		$ c.	4	$ c. 375 00		$ c.
2		50 00							600	6 00	123	153 00	3	675 00	123	162 00
									200	2 00			20	1,390 00		
					22	435 00							3	60 00		
					7	140 00										
					213	4,570 00			750	29 00			10	295 00		
5	145	140 00			27	495 00										
7	145	190 00			309	5,640 00	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153 00	40	2,795 00	123	162 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
83,207	1,700	1,350	8,425	1,000	4,963	13,340			4,265	30,717 89
1,750		2,300	2,500			22,700			7,000	33,004 50
		330	600		200	300			100	21,514 80
134			565			4,160				3,731 25
			135			5,145				1,216 96
		600								957 20
49		400	26		15,027	23,747				9,020 33
1,800	600	4,200	3,100		6,300	3,078			2,900	30,048 15
32,374		6,155	54,993		175,739	127,188			2,100	64,572 77
19,407	25		6,886		2,500	1,400				26,156 34
		7,000	11,450		26,175	19,127				5,816 45
138,721	2,325	22,335	88,680	1,000	230,904	220.185			16,365	226,756 64
$ c 13,872 10	$ c. 348 75	$ c. 1,340 10	$ c. 4,434 00	$ c. 60 00	$ c. 18,472 32	$ c. 11,009 25			$ c 327 30	$ c. 226,756 64

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Inland Waters.			$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Frontenac County					90	1,041 00	135		4,620	416 00
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox & Addington					37	358 00	69		750	149 00
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton Renfrew	2	1	50 00	2	69	715 00	86		1,915	224 00
4	Simcoe					3	55 00	5			
5	Welland					2	20 00	2			
6	Temiscamingue					2	550 00	4		4,500	400 00
	Totals	2	1	50 00	2	203	2,739 00	301		11,785	1,189 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	Inland Waters.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Frontenac County	29	5,420					38,319
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox and Addington		5,300					7,071
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew				235			1,534
4	Simcoe				895		15	
5	Welland							30
6	Temiscamingue		2,000		5,750			5,000
	Totals	29	12,720		6,880		15	51,954
	Values	$ c. 290 00	$ c. 636 00		$ c. 688 00		$ c. 1 50	$ c. 4,156 32

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
8	.....	65 00	...	.....	34	755 00	15	15 00	400	4 00	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
6	.....	50 00	...	.....	59	885 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	600 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	8 00	5,650	108 50	...	.....	1	30 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	900	7 50	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	6 00	....	.....	...	.....	1	15 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....
14	.....	115 00	...	.....	93	1,640 00	25	29 00	6,950	120 00	...	.....	8	750 00	...	.....

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
225	.....	450	3,990	.....	28,034	82,521	.....	.....	5,672	10,357 73
3,000	.....	50	12,428	.....	42,717	6,140	.....	.....	.....	5,479 44
7,022	5,035	.....	.....	.....	13,800	60,315	.....	.....	885	5,741 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 00
25	.....	.....	3	.....	10,012	100	.....	.....	.....	811 01
7,800	200	.....	.....	2,000	... .	9,000	.....	.....	.....	2,455 00
18,072	5,235	500	1,6421	2,000	94,563	158,076	.....	.....	6,557	24,935 30
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
1 807 20	785 25	30 00	821 05	120 00	7,565 04	7,903 80	.....	.....	131 14	24,935 30

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$ c.			$ c.				$ c.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	3	250	5,800 00	8	32	6,770 00	76	.....	72,000	10,980 00
2	Lake Superior	23	144	50,450 00	108	50	3,070 00	75	.....	811,000	35,680 00
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	21	393	73,300 00	110	84	16,729 00	149	.....	1,141,250	81,119 00
4	Georgian Bay	26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,937 00	280	.....	1,594,045	64,477 00
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233	.....	995,575	33,275 00
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	10	20	2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322	.....	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie	44	1,396	149,012 00	224	291	42,654 00	529	.....	493,470	48,290 00
8	Lake Ontario	5	60	4,700 00	11	360	30,802 00	580	.....	528,050	31,414 00
9	Inland Waters	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	2,789 00	351	.....	11,785	1,189 00
	Totals	145	6,062	397,127 00	668	1,439	144,117 00	2,595	.....	5,647,175	306,424 00

Recapitulation of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	691,347	.....	32,336	230,499
2	Lake Superior	.....	353,905	5	361,587	3,312	1,305,370	68,677
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	11	10,000	16	657,969	49	1,689,434	45,694
4	Georgian Bay	224½	51,745	100	530,082	338	1,154,884	40,184
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	519	270,257	3,515	172,292	868	952,395	10,615
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	.....	1,000	.....	53,900	.....	.....	41,222
7	Lake Erie	2	5,300,415	2	826,189	23½	3,884	1,407,562
8	Lake Ontario	906	1,140,784	112	773,397	5	176,284	183,194
9	Inland Waters	29	12,720	.....	6,880	.....	15	51,954
	Totals	1,691½	7,140,826	3,750	4,076,643	4,595½	5,314,602	2,079,601
	Values	$ c. 16,915 00	$ c. 357,041 30	$ c. 37,500 00	$ c. 407,664 30	$ c. 45,955 00	$ c. 531,460 20	$ c. 166,368 08

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.													Other fixtures used in fishing.			
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	.....	.....	14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	14	7,450 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	33	3,700 00	20	1,000 00	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	9	3,610 00	2	125 00
....	.....	.....	92	19,630 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	1,500 00	...	.....
....	.....	.....	11	4,800 00	...	.....	...	.....	200	2 00	...	.....	16	4,300 00	5	1,668 00
12	648	495 00	43	15,700 00	1	25 00	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8 00	16	4,650 00	...	.....
80	11,318	4,169 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	...	.....	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00
60	10,706	3,855 00	272	106,825 00	3	75 00	85	53 00	8,300	92 50	...	.....	128	62,940 00	1	100 00
2	.....	50 00	...	.....	242	5,145 00	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153 00	40	4,300 00	123	162 00
14	.....	115 00	...	.....	93	1,640 00	25	29 00	6,950	120 00	...	.....	8	780 00	...	.....
168	22,672	8,684 00	477	155,855 00	518	16,430 00	227	301 75	22,650	350 00	131	161 00	246	92,430 00	143	4,005 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickerel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	$ c.
295,551	55,885	.....	.....	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	.....	141,482 01
100,717	3,575	.....	.....	21,590	.....	7,450	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96
168,950	24,907	.....	1,526	.....	.....	75,662	235	.....	.....	264,381 27
31,087	5,510	.....	6,320	.....	175	20,540	846	.....	1,600	187,093 77
321,725	14,693	.....	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	224,527 89
75,407	34,675	.....	75,705	.....	69,349	637,934	1,366	.....	62,552	65,326 62
1,855,661	107,823	.....	630,420	.....	18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244 17
138,721	2,325	22,335	88,680	1,000	230,904	220,185	.....	.....	16,365	226,756 64
18,072	5,235	500	16,421	2,000	94,563	158,076	.....	.....	6,557	24,935 30
3,005,891	254,628	22,835	915,348	118,464	442,090	1,804,777	9,847	590	416,953	2,100,078 63
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
300,589 10	38,194 20	1,370 10	45,767 40	7,107 84	35,367 20	90,238 85	9,847 00	354 00	8,339 06	2,100,078 63

Comparative Statement of yield for 1907-8, according to Districts.

—		1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs	612,000	694,347	82,347	
Trout	"	42,310	32,336		9,974
Pickerel	"	159,010	295,551	136,541	
Pike	"	122,150	230,499	108,349	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	92,520	55,885		36,635
Tullibee	"	15,700	75,403	59,703	
Catfish	"		27,847	27,847	
Coarse fish	"	100,300	45,200		55,100
Caviare	"	4,900	3,250		1,650
Bladders	"	200	290	90	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	"	799,200	353,905		445,295
Whitefish	"	300,640	361,587	60,947	
Trout	"	1,575,040	1,305,370		269,670
Pickerel	"	63,240	100,717	37,477	
Pike	"	2,850	68,677	65,827	
Sturgeon	"	2,540	3,575	1,035	
Tullibee	"	55,950	21,590		34,360
Coarse fish	"	22,200	7,450		14,750
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls		3,312	3,312	
Whitefish	"		5	5	
Eels	lbs	29,600			29,600
Lake Huron, N. C.					
Herring	bbls	19	11		8
Herring	lbs	31,700	10,000		21,700
Whitefish	"	787,780	657,969		129,811
Trout	"	1,665,080	1,689,434	24,354	
Pickerel	"	345,950	168,950		177,000
Pike	"	54,000	45,694		8,306
Sturgeon Bladders	"				
Sturgeon	"	24,540	24,907	367	
Perch	"	300	1,526	1,226	
Catfish	"	1,700			1,700
Coarse fish	"	64,300	75,662	11,362	
Caviare	"	408	235		173
Trout	bbls	140	49		91
Whitefish	"	25	16		9
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls	99½	224½	125	
Herring	lbs	74,900	51,745		23,155
Whitefish	"	293,240	530,082	236,842	
Trout	"	1,302,183	1,154,884		147,299
Pickerel	"	18,375	31,087	12,712	
Pike	"	59,995	40,184		19,811
Sturgeon	"	6,840	5,510		1,330
Perch	"	1,100	6,320	5,220	
Catfish	"	100	175	75	
Coarse fish	"	24,500	20,540		3,960
Whitefish	bbls	46	100	54	
Trout	"	151	338	187	
Caviare	lbs	1,012	846		166
Sturgeon Bladders	"				
Carp	"		1,600	1,600	
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls	462	519	57	
Herring	lbs	168,500	270,257	101,757	
Whitefish	"	81,820	172,292	90,472	

Comparative Statement of yield 1907-8, according to Districts—*Continued.*

——		1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—*Continued*					
Trout	lbs	1,062,260	952,395		109,865
Pickerel	"	398,400	321,725		76,675
Pike	"	2,200	10,615	8,415	
Sturgeon	"	6,200	14,693	8,493	
Perch	"	321,680	96,276		225,404
Catfish	"	1,650	661		989
Carp	"		1,000	1,000	
Coarse fish	"	96,520	139,633	43,113	
Caviare	"	1,127	1,150	27	
Tullibee	"		18,471	18,471	
Whitefish	bbls	1	3 515	3,514	
Trout	"	823	868	45	
Sturgeon Bladders	lbs	4,825	291		4,534
Lake & River St. Clair and Thames River :					
Whitefish	lbs	143,810	53,900		89,910
Herring	bbls				
Herring	lbs	5,617	1,000		4,617
Eels	"				
Pickerel	"	78,767	75,407		3,360
Pike	"	43,595	41,222		2,373
Sturgeon	"	40,875	34,675		6,200
Perch	"	53,062	75,705	22,643	
Catfish	"	41,975	69,349	27,374	
Coarse fish	"	615,860	637,934	22,074	
Caviare	"	1,261	1,366	105	
Tullibee	"				
Carp			62,552	62,552	
Lake Erie :					
Herring	bbls	1	2	1	
Herring	lbs	2,821,120	5,300,415	2,479,295	
Whitefish	"	574,290	826,189	251,899	
Trout	"	1,760	3,884	2,124	
Pickerel	"	1,895,830	1,855,661		40,169
Pike	"	1,520,200	1,407,562		112,638
Sturgeon	"	51,920	107,823	55,903	
Perch	"	472,520	630,420	157,900	
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	30,600	18,591		12,009
Coarse fish	"	812,080	500,107		311,973
Caviare	"	5,134	3,000		2,134
Carp	"		328,879	328,879	
Sturgeon Bladders	"	265	9		256
Whitefish	bbls	300	2		298
Trout	"		23½	23½	
Lake Ontario :					
Herring	bbls	476	906	430	
Herring	lbs	913,460	1,140,784	227,324	
Whitefish	"	343,690	773,397	429,707	
Trout	"	105,790	176,284	70,494	
Pickerel	"	72,390	138,721	66,331	
Pike	"	296,200	183,194		113,006
Sturgeon	"	7,080	2,325		4,755
Eels	"	20,400	22,335	1,935	
Perch	"	168,920	88,680		80,240
Catfish	"	297,300	230,904		66,396
Coarse fish	"	283,140	220,185		62,955
Caviare	"				
Carp	"		16,365	16,365	
Bladders	"				
Tullibee	"	3,150	1,000		2,150
Trout	bbls	7	5		2
Whitefish	"	1	112	111	

Comparative Statement of yield 1907-8, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

——		1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Island Waters:					
Herring	bbls.	7½	29	21½	
Herring	lbs.	9,900	12,720	2,820	
Whitefish	"	1,820	6,880	5,060	
Trout	"	1,205	15		1,190
Pickerel	"	590	18,072	17,482	
Pike	"	33,950	51,954	18,004	
Sturgeon	"	50	5,235	5,185	
Eels	"		500	500	
Perch	"	15,800	16,421	621	
Catfish	"	65,000	94,563	29,563	
Coarse fish	"	148,500	158,076	9,576	
Carp	"				
Caviare	"		6,557	6,557	
Tullibee	"		2,000	2,000	

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.—*Concluded*

Whitefish	"	3,166,890	4,076,643	909,753	
" (salted)	"	74,600	750,000	675,400	
Herring	"	4,881,387	7,140,826	2,259,439	
" (salted)	"	213,000	338,300	125,300	
Trout	"	5,756,628	5,314,602		442,026
" (salted)	"	224,200	919,100	694,900	
Pickerel	"	3,192,250	3,005,891		186,359
Pike	"	2,184,040	2,079,601		104,439
Sturgeon	"	316,545	254,628		61,917
Caviare	"	23,297	9,847		13,450
Eels	"	50,000	22,835		27,165
Perch	"	1,033,682	915,348		118,334
Catfish	"	438,325	442,090	3,765	
Coarse fish	"	2,217,490	1,804,770		412,713
Tullibee	"	74,800	118,464	43,664	
Bladders	"	5,290	590		4,700
Carp	"		416,953	416,953	
Total		23,852,424	27,610,495	5,129,174	1,371,103
Total increase 1908				3,758,071	

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Whitefish ..... bbls.....	3,750	10 00	37,500 00
" ..... lbs.....	4,076,643	10	407,664 30
Trout ..... bbls.....	4,595½	10 00	45,955 00
" ..... lbs.....	5,314,602	10	531,460 20
Herring ..... bbls.....	1,691½	10 00	16,915 00
" ..... lbs.....	7,140,826	5	357,041 30
Pickerel ..... "	3,005,891	10	300,589 10
Pike ..... "	2,079,601	8	166,368 08
Sturgeon ..... "	254,628	15	38,194 20
Caviare ..... "	9,847	1 00	9,847 00
Bladders ..... "	590	60	354 00
Eels ..... "	22,835	6	1,370 10
Perch ..... "	915,348	5	45,767 40
Catfish ..... "	442,090	8	35,367 20
Coarse Fish ..... "	1,804,777	5	90,238 85
Tullibee ..... "	118,464	6	7,107 84
Carp ..... "	416,953	2	8,339 06
Total	.....	.....	$2,100,078 63

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1908, inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
			$ c.
		Brought forward.....	11,760,546 00
1870.....	$264,982	1888.....	1,839,869 00
1871.....	193,524	1889.....	1,963,123 00
1872.....	267,633	1890.....	2,009,637 00
1873.....	293,091	1891.....	1,806,389 00
1874.....	446,267	1892.....	2,042,198 00
1875.....	453,194	1893.....	1,694,930 00
1876.....	437,229	1894.....	1,659,968 00
1877.....	438,223	1895.....	1,584,473 00
1878.....	348,122	1896.....	1,605,674 00
1879.....	367,133	1897.....	1,289,822 00
1880.....	444,491	1898.....	1,433,631 00
1881.....	509,903	1899.....	1,477,815 00
1882.....	825,457	1900.....	1,333,293 00
1883.....	1,027,033	1901.....	1,428,078 00
1884.....	1,133,724	1902.....	1,265,705 00
1885.....	1,342,692	1903.....	1,535,144 00
1886.....	1,435,998	1904.....	1,793,524 00
1887.....	1,531,850	1905.....	1,708,963 00
		1906.....	1,734,865 00
		1907.....	1,935,024 90
		1908.....	2,100,078 63
Carried forward.....	$11,760,546	Total.....	$47,002,455 53

Recapitulation.

Of the Fishing Tugs, Nets, Boats, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.
145 Tugs (6,062 Tons) 668 men	$397,127 00
1,439 boats, 2,595 men	144,117 00
5,647, 175 yards Gill net	306,424 00
168 Seines (22,672) yds	8,684 00
477 Pound nets	155,855 00
518 Hoop nets	16,430 00
227 Dip nets	301 75
22,650 Hooks on Set Lines	350 00
131 Spears	101 00
246 Freezers and Ice Houses	92,430 00
143 Piers and Wharves	4,005 00

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
1906	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	90,673,000
1907	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,152,000	106,359,000
Total	145,911,700	1,844,500,000	59,913,000	2,050,724,700

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque ...	Gananoque River, and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Baechler, F.....	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Bailey, G. L.....	Callander.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Barr, George.... ...	Harrowsmith..	Tp. Portland in Co. Frontenac, with joint jurisdiction over Desert and Knowlton Lakes.
Beatty, John	Old Fort, Midland.....	With jurisdiction with other overseers over Tps. Tay and Matchedash, Co. Simcoe.
Birch, W. J	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Blanchard, F.	Fort Frances..	Rainy River and adjacent waters.
Blondin, Isaac.....	Cornwall	Co.'s Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Blunden, H. A.....	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Boate, J. R.....	Fowler's Cor's	Tp. Emily, in Co. Victoria.
Boler, William.....	Byron.....	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bourgon, J. B.....	Rockland.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H.....	Merrickville ..	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Boynton, A. O.. ...	Kirkfield	Tp. Eldon, in Co. Victoria.
Bradshaw, A.....	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Briggs, T. J	Bridgeburg....	County of Welland.
Brisbin, Angus	Picton.....	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Tps. North and South Marysburg, including all waters surrounding islands in said townships, also Main Duck Islands, and that portion of Bay of Quinte fronting these townships, as well as the waters of the Bay of Quinte known as Picton Harbor, in Tp. Hallowell.
Burke, George.....	Perth	For the Town of Perth, Tps. of North Emsley, Drummond, North Burgess, and the first two concessions of the Tp. of Bathurst, Co. Lanark.
Burtcheall, C.....	Coboconk	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Campbell, John.....	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Caskey, T. C.....	Blairton	Townships Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Cassan, C. H.	Campbellford..	Trent River and tributaries, Co. Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Cheer, T. H.....	Brighton	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Co. Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in said county.
Christink, Erwin....	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clarkson, William ..	Lakehurst	West half of Township of Smith, Township of Ennismore, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Clunis, A.....	Claude	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Colter, Samuel.....	Gilford.....	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Conger, David	West Lake....	Lake Ontario fronting Townships Hallowell and Athol also for the Village of Wellington in the Township of Hillier, and for the inland lakes and streams in said Townships of Hallowell and Athol.
Cook, H. G. A.....	Niagara Falls..	County Welland.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville....	County Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Townships of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Coultous, Frank.....	St. George....	That portion of South Dumfries lying east of the Grand River.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Township South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Crotty, John.....	Bothwell.....	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in County of Middlesex.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth.....	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Davieau, H.....	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.....	Sydenham	Township Loughboro.
Deacon, Ephraim ...	Bolingbroke...	Townships Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Donaldson, W. J....	Donaldson	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Drew, Henry.....	Long Lake....	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Duffy, Thos.....	Parham.....	Township Hinchinbrooke with joint jurisdiction over Township Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Dunlop, James.....	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.
Dusang, B. A.....	Fesserton	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Esford, Henry.....	Barriefield	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Fisher, James.....	Sunbury	Township Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to south limit of the township with jurisdiction over all of Loughboro Lake and the lakes of the Township of Storrington.
Fleming, E.....	Hastings	Village of Hastings.
Fox, Eben R.....	Northport	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting Township Ameliasburg east of Belleville Bridge, and also Township Sophiasburg, and over all the inland waters within Township Sophiasburg, and with joint jurisdiction with any other overseer over all inland waters in Township of Ameliasburg.
Fraser, J. A.....	Prescott.....	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Gainforth, Wm.....	Haliburton	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton,
Gallagher, Hugh....	Eganville	County of Renfrew.
Gault, T. G.....	Deseronto.....	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said riding.
Gibson, J. W.....	Strathroy	County of Middlesex.
Gillespie, James	Berkeley.....	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving	Trenton	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west of the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Gordon, Walter.....	Port Arthur...	In and for the District of Thunder Bay.
Green, Adam.....	Diamond.....	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, Geo. G.....	Bradford.....	Holland River on the north side in Township West Gwillimbury westward to the forks of the river in County Simcoe.
Green, John.....	Marmora.....	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Gunter, Harvey.....	McRae P.O....	Townships of Grimsthorpe and Cashel in County Hastings, and with joint jurisdiction over Townships Tudor, Lake, Wollaston, Limerick, Faraday, Dungannon and Mayo, in said county.
Hayes, Henry	Murray	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sydney and the Bay of Quinte, and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos.....	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Mantoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A....	Pelee Island...	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Hendilly, F. H.....	Warkworth ...	River Trent and tributaries, in County Northumberland from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hess, James	Hastings	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland. from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbor.	Province of Ontario.
Holliday, Henry	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Howell, James	Bancroft	Townships Faraday, Dungannon and Herschell, in County Hastings.
Huffman, E. M	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Counties Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Irish, John	Vennachar	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger, Counties Lennox and Addington.
Jermyn, J. W. W	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Jickling, Chas	St. Paul's Station.	County Perth and for Townships East Nissouri and East and West Zorra, in County Oxford.
Johnson, John	Port Hope	Townships Hope and Cavan, in the County of Durham, with joint jurisdiction with any other Game and Fishery overseer or overseers over County Durham.
Johnson, Henry	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of Grand River.
Johnston, D	Peterboro	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H	Harwood	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jones, David	Welland	County of Welland.
Jones, John	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake, and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River in the County of Victoria.
Kehoe, D	Millarton	That portion of County Bruce lying South of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kennedy, John.....	Meaford.....	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Kern, Jacob	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
Knight, C. H.....	Byng Inlet....	For the River Magnetewan, and for the waters of Georgian Bay lying between said river and French River,
Kraft, Samuel.....	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi..	Canard River..	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Langford, Newton...	Dorset.....	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Laughington, Henry	Parry Sound..	For the Township of Shawanaga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougal, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island. Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Leadley, Robt.....	Barrie.....	For the Township of Vespra and the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay as lies in front of the said town and township; also, that portion of Kempenfeldt Bay, lying in front of the Township of Oro.
Lean, Wellington...	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro.
Lee, Edward.....	Lowbanks.....	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.....	Nepigon	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard.....	Wallaceburg..	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and Ste. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Loveday, E. T.....	Ottawa.	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
McAllister, J. R.....	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend....	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
McEwen, A.....	Aldboro'.....	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William ...	Orillia.....	Townships of Orillia, and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.....	Jones Falls ...	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.....	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.....	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskamingue and tributaries.
McMurray, R.....	Bayfield.....	County of Huron.
McNairn, James.....	Iroquois.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.....	Uptergrove....	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Townships of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, James.....	Blenheim.....	Lake Erie fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald, Hector..	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah, in County of Ontario.
Major, William.....	Woodlawn....	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Mansfield, Thomas..	Pickering.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.....	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Mayor, Harry.....	Painswick	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merrian, Enoch.....	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Meyers, James.....	Orchard	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Grey, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Moffatt, George.....	Glencross.....	Townships of Mulmur, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.....	Lakefield.....	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola.....	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Murdoch, John.....	Bath	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Nicholls, Garner	Bobcaygeon...	Townships Verulam, County of Victoria, and Harvey, in the County of Peterboro'.
Nicholls, Peter.....	Bridgenorth ..	Chemong Lake, Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay, County Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Osborne, Henry.....	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Parkin, C. W	Valentia.....	Towsnhips Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Peltier, Theo.....	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Phillips, J. H.....	Smith's Falls..	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.....	Port Rowan...	County of Norfolk.
Pilon, Phillippe.....	Sudbury	For the Townships of McKim, Broder, Dill, Neelon, Garson and Blezard in the District of Nipissing.
Poupore, Andrew...	Westmeath ...	For that portion of the River Ottawa lying between Des Joachim and Fort Coulonge.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Raphael, J. C.....	Mallorytown..	Townships of Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown in the County of Leeds and over the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting the said Townships.
Rivet, Jos.	Sturgeon Falls.	That portion of the District of Nipissing lying west and north of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and its tributaries.
Robertson, C.....	Hillsburg.....	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D.	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, T. W....	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale County of Simcoe.
Robinson, Wm.....	Kilworthy....	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Sargant, W. J.....	Bronte.....	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Shillington, N.....	Burridge,.....	Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Sinclair, N.....	Glenarm.....	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George.....	Rockport.....	River of St. Lawrence between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Small, John.....	Grand Valley.	Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William.....	Gravenhurst..	Lakes Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Spence, William	Athens	Charlestown Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Stanzel, Fred.....	Carleton Place.	Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham in County Lanark, and Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn in County Carleton, with joint jurisdiction over the waters of the Township Drummond with any other overseer.
St. Charles, C.....	Madoc.....	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.
Stewart, James.....	Lanark.....	Townships of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, County Lanark.
Stuart, D.....	Codrington....	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland, from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Swift, Thos.....	Port Perry....	Township of Reach, County of Ontario, and Township of Mariposa, County Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog,
Switzer, W. H.....	Gooderham...	Townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Taudvin, J. W.....	Kingston.....	For the City of Kingston, and for the waters fronting the County of Frontenac.
Taylor, Fred.....	Huntsville....	For the Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel, in the District of Muskoka.
Temple, Jas. M.....	Dorchester Stn.	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line between Oxford and Middlesex.
Thomson, Henry....	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Thurlow, George....	Nairn Centre..	For the Townships of Merritt, Nairn, Lorne and Baldwin, in Dist. Algoma.
Tillett, R.....	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.....	Atherly	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Titus, E. A.....	Wellington ...	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting on Tp. Ameliasburg lying west of Belleville bridge, also for the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on Tps. Ameliasburg and Hillier, with the exception of Village of Wellington, and including Weller's Bay, Consecon Lake, and all inland waters in said townships.
Toole, Ira	Omemee.....	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.....	Long Point....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst ; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Traves, J. A., Sen..	Fraserburg....	For the District of Muskoka, with joint jurisdiction with any Game and Fisheries overseers who have been or may be appointed over the District of Parry Sound.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Twamley, C.....	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Vokes, James.....	Nanticoke	Townships Walpole, Ra'nham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Walker, R. J.....	Port Credit ...	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wartman, H. E	Portsmouth ..	For the Township of Kingston in the County of Frontenac.
Watson, Hy.....	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Watson, J	Cæsarea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.....	Peterborough .	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
West, Chas.....	Holland Ldg..	Joint jurisdiction along the east bank of the Holland River, through the Township of East Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York.
West, Geo. W.....	Holland Ldg..	With joint jurisdiction along east bank of Holland River, through Township of Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury, in the County of York.
Whaley, J. R.....	Westport	Township of North Crosby in County Leeds, with joint jurisdiction over Devil Lake.
Wight, J. R	Newboro'.....	For the Township of North Crosby extending to Smith's Falls on Rideau waters, together with the inland lakes and tributaries thereto.
Wigle, L.....	Leamington...	Townships of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Williams, J. T.....	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Floss, County of Simcoe, and over Christian, Beckwith and Giant's Tomb Islands.
Wilson, H.....	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Wood, John	Parry Sound..	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Wood, W. R.....	Toronto	Townships of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro', and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, F.....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
Wornnoorth, F. L..	Arden.....	Townships Kennebec and Barrie, County Frontenac.
Younghusband, D...	South March..	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1908, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,841

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselman's Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		7,927

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1908, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH. *Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	280
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe	Bass	450
Lake of Bays	Bass	700
Gull River	Bass	610
Grand River	Bass	575
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake	Bass	700
River Nith	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe	Bass	700
"	Bass	700
		5,435

1908.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Sparrow Lake	Bass	500
Haliburton Lake	Bass	520
Puslinch Lake	Bass Fingerlings	725
River vicinity Kenora	Trout, Speckled, fry	2,000
		3,745

STATEMENT of Revenue received from the Game and Fisheries during the year ended 31st December, 1908.

Game.	$ c.	$ c.
Deer Licenses, 1907	537 75	
" 1908	14,585 75	
Non-resident Licenses, 1907	408 00	
" " 1908	7,475 00	
Moose Licenses, 1907	19 40	
" 1908	2,614 97	
Game Dealers, 1908	626 00	
Hotel and Cold Storage, 1908	249 00	
Fines and Confiscations, 1908	1,524 33	
		28,040 20

Fisheries.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		$ c.	$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Blanchard, F.	182 00	
	Sterling, C. N.	1,019 00	
			1,201 00
River Nipigon	Leitch, P. A.	895 00	
			895 00
Lake Superior	Calbeck, A.	82 00	
	Gordon, Walter	3,204 67	
	Hand, T. A.	2,074 92	
	Jackson, H. T.	9 00	
	Johnston, T. H.	21 00	
			5,391 59
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Bradbury, J. R.	5 00	
	Graham, W. J.	115 00	
	Hembruff, Jos.	15 00	
	Hunter, Wm.	27 00	
	Irwin, David	193 75	
	Oliver, R. C.	6,627 25	
	Vincer, Wm	9 00	
			6,992 00
Georgian Bay	Dusang, B. A.	301 00	
	France, Jr., W.	9 00	
	Hewitt, Jas	47 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.	1,038 75	
	Kennedy, John	765 00	
	Knight, C. H.	1,003 00	
	Laughington, Hy	1,243 00	
	Malcolmson, J.	20 00	
	Robinson, T. W	750 00	
	Williams, J. T	247 00	
	Wood, P. V.	8 00	
			5,431 75
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	Blunden, H. A.	3,725 00	
	Karr, Richard	127 00	
	Kehoe, D.	352 00	
	McMurray, R.	858 00	
	Robertson, D.	1,400 50	
			6,462 50
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.	Campbell, J. D.	7 50	
	Chambers, Thos.	50 00	
	Carried forward	57 50	26,373 84

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward.....	57 50	26,373 84
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.—*Con.*	Chauvin, V.....	1,410 50	
	Crotty, John.....	7 50	
	Holman, B.....	19 00	
	Hubbard, J. H.....	4 00	
	Laframboise, R.....	296 00	
	Little, Richard.....	1,142 00	
	Osborne, Hy.....	46 00	
	Peltier, T.....	614 00	
			3,596 50
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Briggs, T. J.....	93 00	
	Burt, Wm.....	10 00	
	Henderson, H. A.....	1,909 00	
	Johnson, Hy.....	7 50	
	Kraft, S.....	156 50	
	Lee, Edward.....	1,000 00	
	McClennan, K.....	2,947 20	
	McEwen, A.....	3,275 00	
	McQueen, H.....	11 00	
	McVittie, Jas.....	6,650 00	
	Moriarty, J. J.....	38 00	
	Pierce, J. P.....	2,632 00	
	Scott, Wm.....	133 00	
	Vokes, Jas.....	2,680 00	
	Wigle, Lewis.....	4,060 00	
			25,602 20
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.....	Boulter, G. H.....	609 00	
	Cheer, T. H.....	5 00	
	Covell, John.....	168 20	
	Gault, Thos.....	490 00	
	Glass, Irvine.....	77 50	
	Hayes, H. W.....	162 00	
	Holliday, Hy.....	338 00	
	Huffman, E. M.....	801 40	
	Johnston, J.....	15 00	
	Kerr, C. J.....	368 00	
	McGlynn, P. J.....	213 00	
	May, J. C.....	523 00	
	Mansfield, Thos.....	40 00	
	Murdoch, John.....	321 00	
	Sargant, Wm.....	35 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00	
	Wadsworth, C.....	45 00	
	Wartman, H. E.....	61 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	148 00	
	Worden, F.....	10 00	
			4,457 10
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville,	Barr, George.....	11 00	
	Birch, W. J.....	184 25	
	Boyd, J. H.....	6 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.....	88 50	
	Burke, George.....	28 00	
	Christink, E.....	32 00	
	Covell, H. N.....	3 00	
	Davis, J. W.....	63 00	
	Deacon, E.....	30 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	1 00	
	Drew, Hy.....	39 00	
	Duffy, T. J.....	7 00	
	Esford, Hy.....	180 00	
	Carried forward....	672 75	60,029 64

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward.....	672 75	60,029 64
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, etc.—*Con.*	Fisher, Jas.....	183 00	
	Hunter, Cap. A.....	284 50	
	Loveday, E. T.....	154 00	
	McDonald, Allan.....	10 00	
	McGuire, John.....	575 00	
	Mallett, W. H.....	16 00	
	Ostrom, B. B.....	29 50	
	Phillips, J. H.....	310 32	
	Shillington, N.....	143 00	
	Spence, Wm.....	76 00	
	Taudvin, J. W.....	718 00	
	Thomson, J. E.....	8 00	
	Toner, G.	37 00	
	Townsend, Jas.....	192 06	
	Wight, J. R.....	362 00	
	Whaley, J. R.....	20 00	
	Wornnoorth, F. L.....	45 00	
			3,836 07
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Bennett, E. C.....	24 00	
	Best, S. G.....	23 00	
	Blea, Daniel	131 00	
	Bradshaw, A.....	18 00	
	Brownell, T.....	8 00	
	Buckley, G. E.....	1,680 00	
	Bunting, C. H.....	15 00	
	Burtcheall, C.	58 00	
	Cassan, C. H.....	126 00	
	Clarkson, Wm.....	125 00	
	Crump, C. J. C.....	28 00	
	Cunningham, J. A.....	6 00	
	Farrow, C. N.	4 00	
	Forrest, J. B.....	48 00	
	Gaudrie, E. W.....	10 00	
	Gouldie, E. J.....	2 00	
	Green, John.....	21 00	
	Grise Bros.....	47 00	
	Hess, J. H.....	5 00	
	Howard, T.....	13 00	
	Johnson, Thos.....	35 00	
	Jones, D.....	7 00	
	Jones, John	61 00	
	Kelly, Edward.....	25 00	
	Langford, Newton.....	43 00	
	Lean, Wellington	49 00	
	McAllister, J. R.....	103 00	
	McConkey, R.....	4 00	
	McElwain, S. C.....	82 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	6 00	
	Maughan, W.....	14 00	
	Merriam, E.....	102 00	
	Morgan, H. M.....	64 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	399 00	
	Morton, J. W.....	53 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.....	432 00	
	Nicholls, Peter.....	31 00	
	Parkin, C. W.....	5 00	
	Phemister, G.	387 00	
	Purcell, H. R.....	32 00	
	Radcliffe, J. H.....	48 00	
	Carried forward.....	4,374 00	63,865 71

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Concluded.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward.....	4,374 00	63,865 71
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.—*Con.*	Reeve, H. J.....	10 00	
	Rice, M. A.....	36 00	
	Scott, G. W,.....	45 00	
	Simpson, Jos.....	50 00	
	Sinclair, A. E.....	4 00	
	Smith, Wm.....	33 00	
	Sturdy, W. J.....	6 00	
	Taylor, Fred.....	33 00	
	Telfer, J. A.....	43 00	
	Toole, Ira	10 00	
	Train, G. T. S.....	10 00	
	Watson, John	51 00	
	Watt, John.....	41 00	
	Wessels, E. M.....	15 00	
	Widdup, J.....	62 00	
	Willmott, J. H.....	264 00	
	Woods, John	36 00	
	Wright, E. P.	19 00	
			5,142 00
River St. Lawrence	Acton, Nassau	5 00	
	Blondin, Isaac	16 00	
	Cox, Matthew	10 00	
	Fraser, J. A.....	20 00	
	Senecal, John.....	4 00	
			55 00
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow..	Green, Geo. G.....	25 00	
	Greenwood, T. D.....	64 00	
	Leadley, R.....	8 00	
	McDonald, H.....	15 00	
	McGinn, Wm.....	68 00	
	McPhee, D.....	16 00	
	Mayor, Harry	8 00	
	Robinson, Wm.....	210 00	
	Tillett, R.	4 00	
	Timlin, M.....	10 00	
			428 00
Nipissing	Macdonald, S. C.....	851 00	
	McGaw, Capt.....	41 00	
	McKelvie, D.....	75 00	
	Parks, G. M.....	309 00	
	Rivet, Jos.....	24 00	
			1,300 00
Unclassified.....	Licenses issued from Office	679 20	
	Fines	12 45	
	Manitou Lake (payment on lease).....	750 00	
	Sale of Yacht "I'll See"	675 00	
	Sale of "Eva Bell"	105 00	
			2,221 65
	Overpaid into Treasury..	1 00	1 00
	Total Fisheries....		70,013 36
	Total Game.....		28,040 20
	Total.....		101,053 56

REPORT

OF THE

Ontario Veterinary College

1908

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1909

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith, for the consideration of Your Honour, the Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, from the 1st of July, 1908, to the 31st of December, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto 1909.

Students of Second and Third Year Classes, 1908-9.

Students of the First Year Class, 1908-9, and Members of the Faculty.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Ontario Veterinary College since it was taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario on the First of July, 1908, to the Thirty-first of December, 1908.

The opening exercises on October 9th were conducted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Addresses were made by the following gentlemen:—The Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. Nelson Monteith, President Falconer, of the University of Toronto; Hon. Thomas Crawford; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General of Canada; Professor A. B. Macallum, President Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph; and Professor Andrew Smith, former Principal of the College.

A brief history of the College will no doubt illustrate its importance to the stock-raising industry of this country, which may serve as a good reason for fostering this institution under Government protection in the future.

Some fifty years ago valuable animals were being imported from across the Atlantic into the Province of Ontario, and when any of them were stricken with serious disease, their owners were at a loss to know where to turn for scientific counsel and aid, and had to rely on the opinions of men who were often entirely without proper instruction as to the actions and uses of drugs for the treatment of disease. This deplorable condition of affairs soon caused men of rank and influence in Upper Canada (as this Province was then called) to consult together, and decide as to the best policy for overcoming the existing difficulties; and they finally decided to secure the services of a capable veterinarian who could give instruction to students in matters appertaining to veterinary science.

The responsibility of the above undertaking was largely left to two gentlemen, one, the late Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill (near Hamilton), who was deeply interested in the improvement of live stock for this country, and, secondly, the late George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Toronto, who was interested in everything, not only that made for the improvement of animals, but also for the advancement of veterinary science in this Province.

The latter gentleman crossed the Atlantic in 1861 for the purpose of procuring the aforesaid veterinarian, and he finally succeeded in obtaining a hearing from the late, but far-famed, Professor Dick, Principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, who, as soon as he learned of Professor Buckland's mission, recommended Mr. Andrew Smith, a recent graduate of his college, as being a suitable person for the position; and, after due consideration, Mr. Smith accepted the responsibility and sailed for Canada shortly after.

In 1862 a course of lectures was given by Professor Smith in the City of Toronto under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario, and in 1866 three young men were graduated as Veterinary Surgeons.

Since that time over three thousand graduates have gone from this College to all quarters of the globe, and have made their weight felt in the treatment of the diseases of the lower animals, as well in the suppression of contagious outbreaks.

After the College was taken over by the Government, operations were commenced to extend the period of instruction by adding one year to the former course. The necessity or advisability of lengthening the course of study at this College has been under consideration for some time past, and recently the demand for a broader Veterinary education has caused the materialization of the three year course. To account for the foregoing demand for higher or more advanced education in veterinary science, we have only to look at the official reports upon the diseases of live stock from various regions of this continent, and there we will find outbreaks of mysterious disease, described as prevailing among certain species of animals, and contracted from numerous sources, which require to be dealt with in an intelligent manner by men specially trained in a variety of sciences.

For instance, sometimes they are the result of animals consuming plants in their food which plants may be diseased, and thus poison or cause disease in animals which consume them. A veterinary surgeon to be properly equipped for investigating outbreaks of this nature intelligently, must have some training in the science of botany, consequently it is one of the new subjects which has been added to the course.

Again, many diseases are handed along from animal to animal through that agency commonly known as contagion.

Certain lines of scientific investigation during the past few years have been directed towards the cause of disease, especially those of a contagious nature, and through the infant science of bacteriology it has been demonstrated that many of them are caused by the presence of a bacterium or germ in the affected animal.

It will be readily seen from what has just been said that a proper understanding of contagious disease is of vast importance to the veterinarian, and in order that he may be able to investigate and appreciate the methods of cure, eradiction, or control, of the aforesaid diseases, a knowledge of bacteriology is therefore all important, in fact absolutely necessary, and for that reason, as well as others, special lectures and demonstrations on this subject are now being given at the college.

The public demand for pure and healthful food has recently caused the more scientific inspection of meat supplies, and veterinarians especially trained for the purpose are expected to do the work. This has caused the addition to our curriculum of a special course in meat inspection.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT THE COLLEGE.

Sporadic Diseases of Animals
Contagious Diseases of Animals
Veterinary Hygiene
Veterinary Anatomy and Dissection
Veterinary Surgery
Veterinary Materia Medica
Physiology
Veterinary Pathology
Veterinary Obstetrics
Post Mortem Demonstrations
Bacteriology
Chemistry
Zoology
Botany
Entozoa and Ectozoa
Breeds and Breeding of Domestic Animals
Foods and Feeding
Examination of Horses for Soundness
Veterinary Dentistry
Meat and Milk Inspection
Principles of Horse Shoeing

The following is a brief synopsis of methods to be adopted in teaching the foregoing subjects :—

Contagious Diseases of Animals. Will be taught by lectures illustrated with diagrams, diseased tissues, and when possible, with infected animals.

Veterinary Hygiene. Taught by lectures, illustrated with materials used in promoting health; and observations in the Veterinary Infirmary of the College.

Sporadic Diseases of Animals. Embracing the various diseases which are not regarded as contagious.

Their causes, symptoms and treatment will be thoroughly described in lectures, illustrated with numerous specimens now in the Museum of the College, also with affected animals as they occur from time to time in the practice of the Infirmary.

Veterinary Anatomy. Is taught first by descriptive lectures in the Class Room, and the applied science by a full course of dissection in the commodius dissecting room near the Main Building of the College.

Veterinary Surgery. Will be taught first in the Class Room by illustrated lectures, and the applied science or practical work of the course will be freely demonstrated in an amphitheatre fitted up for the purpose.

Physiology. Will be taught firstly by illustrated Class Room lectures, and secondly, the applied science will be conducted in a laboratory designed and thoroughly equipped for the purpose.

Veterinary Materia Medica. Will embrace a description of the most important drugs and agents used in the cure of disease and the alleviation of pain, including their actions, uses, and doses for the various domestic animals. The practical teaching of this branch of the course will be conducted in a suitable Pharmacy, as well as in the stalls of the infirmary.

Veterinary Pathology. Will be taught by illustrated Class Room lectures, all of which will be demonstrated in a spacious room for the purpose, and the student will be shown how to prepare, mount, stain and examine with the aid of a microscope various tissues in health and disease.

Veterinary Obstetrics. Will be taught by a full course of lectures, illustrated with large diagrams and numerous instruments used in the practice of this most important art.

Post Mortem Demonstrations. Will be conducted by descriptive lectures and Autopsies on subjects procured for the purpose, in the amphitheatre of the College.

Bacteriology. This branch of the College Course will receive full consideration through numerous lectures in which special attention will be given to technique in preparing and studying certain micro-organisms or germs, especially those which are believed to cause disease.

The study of toxins, and the preparation of anti-toxins, vaccines and other biological products will be extensively discussed and demonstrated.

Chemistry. Will be taught by lectures and a course of laboratory instruction.

Zoology. Will be taught by illustrated Class Room lectures.

Botany. Will be taught by lectures in the Class Room. The applied science will be taught by laboratory methods and from specimens procured in the field.

Entozoa and Ectozoa. Will be taught in the Class Room and the practical feature of the subject will be illustrated by specimens and microscopic preparations and drawings.

Veterinary Dentistry. This branch of our course will be fully discussed in illustrated lectures in the Class Room, and the practical education of the student in this art will be fully demonstrated in the amphitheatre.

Breeds and Breeding of Domestic Animals. Will be taught by lectures illustrated by diagrams in the Class Room, and living animals in the court of the College, where external conformation and examinations for soundness will be fully discussed.

Meat and Milk Inspection. Will be fully taught both in the Class Room of the College, Abattoirs and Dairies, in a manner which will be in accord with the laws and regulations of Veterinary Sanitary Science thoroughout the Dominion.

Horse Shoeing. Will be fully discussed in the Class Room, and practical illustrations of the art will be conducted in the amphitheatre of the College.

FACULTY OF COLLEGE AND SUBJECTS.

Contagious Diseases of Animals and Veterinary Hygiene: E. A. A. Grange, V.S.M.S.

Physiology: Prof. T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S., recently Professor of Physiology at the Royal Veterinary College, London, Eng.

Pathology and Practical Microscopy: D. King Smith, M.B.V.S.

Sporadic Diseases of Cattle, Veterinary Obstetrics and Practical Autopsy: C. Heath Sweetapple, V.S.

Veterinary Anatomy: W. J. R. Fowler, V.S.

Bacteriology: John A. Amyot, M.B.

Sporadic Diseases of Animals and Veterinary Materia Medica: F. B. Lambie, V.S.

Breeds and Breeding of Domestic Animals.

Chemistry: Special Course for Veterinary Students at the University of Toronto.

Botany: Prof. J. Horace Faull.

Special Course for Veterinary Students at the University of Toronto.

Lecturer on Zoology and Laboratory Demonstrator: C. G. Saunders, V.S.

Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Professor Emeritus.

ADMISSON.

Students entering the College for the first time will be required to produce evidence that they have received an education equivalent to that which admits them to a High School, or else pass an examination in the following subjects, viz.:

Reading	Writing from Dictation
Spelling	Letter Writing
Composition	Arithmetic

Geography of Canada and United States.

A student failing to pass in any of the foregoing subjects may be permitted to proceed with his regular class work, but will be required to pass his entrance examination previous to the beginning of the second year in the course.

Students who have already entered the College, and who have completed the work of the first year, will be admitted to the second year class without further examination.

The course of instruction will extend through three College years, and six months of each and every year will be devoted to the education of students in the various subjects taught in the class rooms and laboratories of the College.

College Fees Payable in Advance.

The fees for instruction will be $60 for each year of the course. This will include use of dissecting room and other laboratories. In addition to this a small deposit may be required in advance to cover cost of breakage Students will be required to pay for their own subjects for dissecting. Facilities will be provided for obtaining these at small cost and eight or ten students being on one subject the cost divided amongst them is very little.

Former graduates of the College who wish to enter for a third term of study may do so by paying a fee of one half of the regular fee, or thirty dollars.

N.B.—The above reduction in fees only applies to graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College.

During the periods between the sessions students will be required to continue their studies and practice with a qualified Veterinary Preceptor for at least six months during the College course; but the student has the privilege of taking three months' practice between the first and second sessions and three months between the second and third sessions of the College if he so desires.

A limited number of students may remain at the College between the sessions, where they will receive practical instruction under the direction of experienced teachers, in the Veterinary Infirmary and the outside practice of the institution.

Graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College in good standing may enter our senior or third year class, the teachings of which will embrace a number of subjects which have hitherto been unavoidably crowded out of a two-year course.

Students or Alumni of other colleges who may desire a course in our new senior year will be admitted to the class on similar terms with our graduates, excepting the amount of the fee, providing their previous education has been of a standard equivalent to that which brings the course up to the beginning of our third year. Applicants from other colleges must present their credentials, including entrance examination, to the Principal for approval not later than Friday, 9th October.

Graduates of Agricultural Colleges in which the course includes one year in teaching various branches of Veterinary Science, will be admitted to our second year class on approval of their credentials.

Dissecting Room.

A large building for dissection is situated at a convenient distance from the College. It is well lighted and comfortably heated, and is well suited for the study of that most important branch of the profession—Practical Anatomy.

The ground floor of this building is arranged for doing practical work in veterinary surgery, stock judging and kindred subjects.

Board and Lodgings.

Students do not Board or Lodge in the College. Board, with Lodging, can be procured for about $4.00 per week.

The diploma of the College is not granted to students under the age of twenty-one years.

Students are not admitted to the College course under the age of sixteen years.

AUTUMN TERM, 1908.

First Year Students.

Name and Address.

Adams, Frank J., Oil City, Pa.
Aikenhead, J. P., Easton, Md.
Allen, L. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Andrews, J. R., Bishop's Crossing, Que.

Babcock, W. H., West Toledo, Ohio.
Barker, W. E., Butte, Mont.
*Balfour, N. H., St. Mary's, Ont.
Ballit, H. J., Bowmanstown, Pa.
Belding, W. A., Onaway, Mich.
Bennett, J. E., Toronto, Ont.
Berger, Robt. L., Hamburg, Pa.
Bird, C. E. H., Penarth, Wales.
Blackwood, A. C., Huntingdon, Que.
Boast, R. D., Richmond, Que.
Bowen, L. E., Lynchburg, Va.
Bratton, R. L., Crawfordville, Ind.
Bright, Samuel, Camlachie, Ont.
Brooks, J. M., Petrolia, Ont.
Burt, Arthur, Simcoe, Ont.

Cain, S., Dundas, Ont.
Campbell, D. J., Dunvegan, Ont.
Canty, J. M., Wells River, Vt.
Casler, H. D., Little Falls, N.Y.
Cober, Aaron, Brussels, Ont.
Collet, H. B., Belize, Honduras.
Connor, John E., Pawtucket, R.I.
Cooke, E H., Friendship, N.Y.
Cornell, Austin, Elkton, Mich.

Davisson, H. L., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Doudineau, Walter, Elkton, Mich.
Duchesnay, W., St. Lambert. Que.
Durrand, Don., Strathcona, Alta.
Duncan, Wm., Toronto, Ont.
Dunkelberger, J. Wm., Bernville, Pa.

Eason, Wm., Rolette, N.D.
Edwards, John, Newark, Ohio.

Failor, H. F., Lima, Ohio.
Fowler, J. A., Welsford, N.B.

Greenwood, L. G., West Rindge, N.H.
Gruber, John, Waverley, Ia.

Halsey, Albert B., Carillon, Que.
Harris, John C., Canaan, Vt.
Hawke, W. L., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Hearns, E. B., Cedar Springs, Ont.
Holmes, N. J., Milestone, Sask.
Howden, W. J., Flint, Mich.

Irwin, E. E., Toronto, Ont.
Irwin, I. B., Stonewall, Man.

Jaques, Samuel, Simcoe, Ont.
Jones, Wilfred, Newark, Ohio.
Joyce, Ernest John, Gossfield, Eng.

Kennedy, B. D., Clear Lake, Wash.

*Deceased.

Name and Address:

Kee, Roy, Avening, Ont.
Keleher, Jno. Jos., Portage La Prairie, Man.
Kelly, Roy, Brechin, Ont.
Keyes, B., Dartmouth, N.S.
King, F. M., Ubly, Mich.

Langdon, H. B., Charlestown, W.Va.
Lawlor, Wm. J., Donaldson, Pa.
Lounsbury, O. E., Leamington, Ont.
Lueking, E. O., St. Louis, Mo.
Lyon, L. M., Winnipeg, Man.

McBride, John, Medicine Hat, Alta.
McDowell Jno. J., Watertown, S.D.
MacIntosh, Robt. D., Avonbank, Ont.
McIntyre, J. D., Howick, Que.
McNabb, Fred., Ithaca, Mich.
Maynard, E. R., Savannah, N.Y.
Maze, L.A., Morency, Mich.
Miller, E.C., Flat Rock, Ind.
Milner, Richard, Linwood, Ont.
Mills, H. Lee, Bainbridge, N.Y.
Milton, M. H., Albert Mines, N.B.,
Monk,.C.W., Winnipeg, Man.

Nelson, C.L., Mercer, Pa.
Noonan, J. Earl, Winchester, Va.

O'Hara, S. L., Lacelles, Que.
Ottewell, C. F., Flesherton, Ont.

Paquette, G., Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Parker, C.E., Howell, Mich.
Parkhurst, R.N., Batavia, N.Y.
Pearen, J.P.A., Battleford, Sask.
Preston, M.J., Moosomin, Sask.
Price, Wm. B., Carstairs, Alta.
Purcell, Jas. T., Huntingdon, Que.

Richmond, A.R.B., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Rowles, Wm., Goodhue, Minn.
Royer, David R., Jamestown, Pa.
Rozine, W. H., Elmore, Ohio.
Rutherford, H.F., Waltham, N.Y.

Schaff, C. M., Elmore, Ohio.
Schofield, W. Lewis, Penn Yan, N.Y.
Simmons, A.W., Silverton, Ore.
Smith, W.A., Hemlock, Ont.
Sparks, H. D., Ottawa, Ont.
Stetson, H.C., North Thetford, Vt.
Stevens, W.W., Yale, Mich.
Stevenson, Wm. L., Beachburg, Ont.
Stinchcombe, W.A., Weyburn, Sask.
Stroh, Vincent E., Fredericksburg, Pa.
Swenson, S.R., Esmond, N.D.

Tanner, A. C., Watford, Ont.
Thompson, Wm. A., Clifton Springs, N.Y.
Tupling, Gordon, Honeywood, Ont.

Upright, J. W., Little Falls, N.Y.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.

Walker, Edwin Paul, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Walker, J. E., Dunkerrow, Ont.
Wallace, Bruce, Batavia, N.Y.
Warner, Robt. J., Elkton, Mich.
Weaver, Cecil H., Chatham, Ont.
Welsh, Thos. H., Union Springs, N.Y.
Whitehead, Geo., Fernie, B.C.
Wood, Ivan, New Boyne, Ont.
Woodard, J. A., Shingle House, Pa.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Baker, E. A., Espy, Pa.
Beall, Walter, Hastings, Neb.
Biddle, Glen, Wauseom, Ohio.
Bitgood, E. M., New London, Conn.
Black, W. G., Strathcona, Alta.
Blyth, Robert, Medicine Hat, Alta.
Brunet, O., St. Ann's, Bellevue, Que.
Byrd, E. H., England.

Cass, H. L., Saltcoats, Sask.
Christie, N. D., Lachute, Que.
Clair, J. F., Waterbury, N.Y.
Cockerton, G. C., Plattsville, Ont.
Cole, A. B., Montrose, Pa.
Cole, G. P., Sharon, Pa.
Colebourn, H., Dewsbury, Eng.
Cooley, L. S., Ira, N.Y.
Currie, J. M., Hartford, Conn.

Dellert, R. B., Pittsfield, Mass.
Dixon, H. L., Maple Creek, Sask.

Elliott, E. W., Grandin, N.D.

Flanary, W. F., Chatfield, Minn.
Ford, J. A., Vancouver, B.C.
Foster, E. E., Campbell's Cross, Ont.
Frame, A. S., Treherne, Man.
Fraser, J. H., New Glasgow, N.S.
French, C. F., Rockland, Me.

Garrett, Henry, Sarnia, Ont.

Hackett, J. F., Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Hafey, J. N., Holyoke, Mass.
Hall, R. G., Yellowgrass, Sask.
Hall, O., Brantford, Ont.
Hammerberg, C. E., Carney, Mich.
Hancock, J. R., Clarke, Ont.
Harvey, J. G., Guelph, Ont.
Henry, Frank, Troy, N.Y.
Heron, F. V., Williamsfield, Jamaica.
Holmes, H. N., Norfolk, Va.
Hudgins, P. H., Fredericksburg, Va.
Humphrey, Frank M., Bluemont, Va.

Jagger, T. H., Toronto, Ont.
James, N. C., Leamington, Ont.
Jahn, W. J., Besom, N.Y.

Kelleher, A. J., Arthur, Ont.
Kelly, Geo., Buttonville, Ont.
Keresey, D. R., West Stockbridge, Mass.
Kinney, G. G., Picton, Ont.
Kirby, A. C., Langdon, N.D.
Korinek, A. W., Salem, Ore.
Korinek, G. F., Salem, Ore.
Kowalke, L. R., Pine City, Minn.
Kyddson, R. J., Kinde, Mich.

Lumsden, R. E., Port of Spain, Trinidad.

McChesney, D. H., Wisbeach, Ont.
McCord, F. A., Summerhill, Ill.
McCullough, H., Wellington, Ont.
McDermont, G. F., Los Angeles, Cal.
McDermott, J. J., Fergus, Ont.
McIntosh, G. W., Beaumont, Texas.
McIntyre, Jas., Saskatchewan Landing, Sask.
MacIsaac, D. A., Antigonish, N.S.
McKee, J. C., Chester, Ia.
McLean, A. T., Moncton, N.B.
Martin, G. R., Stanford, N.Y.
Miller, F. B., Brooklyn, Pa.
Miller, P. A., Hepneris, Va.
Monroe, A. R., Petrolea, Ont.
Mosher, Joseph, Marselles, N.Y.
Moynahan, J. J., Holyoke, Mass.
Moynihan, Wm., Don, Ont.
Murphy, H., Labelle, Que.

Nichols, W. S., Gibbon, Neb.

O'Brien, G. J., England.

Penrod, W. A., Piqua, Ohio.
Pokrandt, Waukesha, Wis.
Potter, G. G., Clearwater, Man.

Robins, W. A., Richmond, Va.
Robinson, E. D., Youngstown, N.Y.
Rutherford, F. W., Buffalo, N.Y.

Schuey, G. B., Kittanning, Pa.
Schofield, F. W., London, Eng.
Selmser, F., Gloversville, N.Y.
Schlosser, Fred., Piqua, Ohio.
Shoffstall, A. C., Joliet, Pa.
Smead, M. J., Pavillion, N.Y.
Sprunk, G. F., Elmore, Ohio.
Strong, E. L., Clinton, Okla.

Wallace, C. L., Wisbeach, Ont.
Walsh, J. A., Stirton, Ont.
Watson, R. P., New York, N.Y.
Wilson, R. G., Arkona, Ont.
Wyatt, C. N., Rood House, Ill.

Young, W. B. M., Portage La Prairie, Man.

Zell, W. C., Xenia, Ohio.

POST GRADUATE SPECIAL THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
Appleby, John Hy., Vancouver, B.C.	Hilgeneck, Ed. H., Elmore, Ohio.
Bitler, Sherman E., Turbotville, Pa.	Hodgson, R. K., Toronto, Ont.
Case, E. G., Cortland, N.Y.	James, Norman V., Gladstone, Man.
Cash, G. B., Alexandria, Ohio.	MacMillan, Donald, Magog, Que.
Chambers, P. A., Ormstown, Que.	Martin, S. T., Winnipeg, Man.
Coombs, F. M., Brandon, Man.	
Corken, P. R., Crumlin, Ireland.	Nugent, T. F., Rockport, Mass.
Coxe, S. J., Brandon, Man.	
Curry, Basil, G. E., Gettysburg, Pa.	Shively, W. G., Knox, Pa.
Foster, K. R., Mowbray, Man.	Wood, Geo. D., Hartland, Vt.
Gibson, J. B., North Vancouver, B.C.	

In closing this report I desire to express a feeling of much gratitude for the earnest manner in which the Faculty of the College have carried on their work and for the generous assistance I have received from others who are earnestly interested in the welfare of the institution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. A. GRANGE,

Principal.

Toronto, 1909.

(*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1908. *Not Printed.*

Sixteenth Report

Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario

J. J. Kelso,
Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Printed by WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORRISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to transmit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, FEBRUARY 1, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honourable W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31st, 1908; also Reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TORONTO, January 22nd, 1909.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1908 marks another dividing line in the work that has been attempted and accomplished for the Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario. Steady progress has been made in the direction of better organization and greater efficiency. Adhering to the policy and standard set in earlier years, our aim has not been to pile up the number of dependent children but rather by education and kindly intervention to so improve the home conditions of the poor and the unfortunate as to avoid the necessity of taking away the children. With the large number of branch Societies in existence—fifty-seven—and the efforts in addition of many philanthropic workers from the ranks of public officials, the clergy and private citizens, a great and far-reaching work has been done, the results of which can only be recognized in a general way in the improved social conditions prevailing throughout the country. Altogether four hundred and twenty-five children were placed under the guardianship of the Societies and this office during the year to be provided with foster homes, making a total of about 5,200 who have been cared for in this way, and a total of about 3,650 who are still minors and under the active supervision of this office. This is but one branch of the work and it naturally calls for a great deal of thought and care in the working out so that there may be no injustice, ill-treatment or other abuse of the rights of the children. Then, through the efforts of the various Societies, the home life of over 4,000 other children has been made much better and cleaner through personal interviews and warnings without taking them away from their natural surroundings. This is a particularly pleasing feature of the work, and is, after all, the main purpose of the law. To accentuate this, special attention has been given to the publicity department. By means of leaflets, pamphlets, reports and magazine and newspaper articles, Child-Protection has been kept before the people, and as a further aid in this direction one hundred and eighty-five addresses at public meetings of various kinds have been given by representatives of this movement.

The Ontario Act under which this work is carried on was revised and amended during the past session without, however, any radical changes being made, and a Dominion Act providing better methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents was also passed.

Supervised and equipped playgrounds have been strongly advocated during the year as essential to the proper development of child life.

Orphanages and other public institutions have also been urged and assisted to seek family homes for as many of their wards as are eligible, believing that in this way not only will dependency be removed but the child will be restored more naturally and completely to the normal life of the community.

Advice and information have at all times been freely given to judges, magistrates, public officials, mission and philanthropic workers, and we have often been gratified to learn of the material help such information has proven to many neglected and destitute children.

Optimistic Reports.

The charge is not infrequently made that annual reports are too bright and optimistic to be true, and that to present the successes without recording also the failures, is to give a distorted and one-sided account that must have the effect of retarding advance, since the recital of failures and discouragements might lead to a remedy for at least some of the more evident defects. There is much truth in this, though on general principles it is wiser to ignore the inevitable failures and mistakes, benefitting by them where we can and yet not unduly dwelling on them to our own discouragement.

Would it be of any help to anyone to know the discouragements that we all, sooner or later, must face in philanthropic work, perhaps more than in ordinary or business affairs of life? If so, there is much that might be told.

Lack of appreciation is often a source of discouragement! There are humble toilers who give of their best, labouring patiently and getting little in this world that can be regarded as compensation for the devoted and invaluable services they render to the cause of humanity. It is not only that the remuneration of philanthropic workers is entirely inadequate, but often it is the unspoken word of recognition that causes disappointment and discouragement to find a place in their hearts. The opinion is altogether too prevalent that social work is a side issue to be taken up in spare moments by busy people and not worthy of the best that a man or a woman can give. For this reason many of the best social servants in the community either get no financial support at all or receive an amount that keeps them continually in a state of financial panic.

However, the indications are that a change of attitude is already on the way. Leaders in public life and thought are realizing that the social happiness of the people is at the foundation of all true prosperity, and that the removal of social oppression and injustice is worthy of the best intelligence and energy. Colleges, particularly in the United States, are developing schools of practical sociology and sending out men, equipped with brain

power as well as heart, to redress human wrongs and battle with the insidious enemies that, through greed and selfishness, are always warring against the comfort and happiness of the poor. It has been discouraging to feel that those who are earnestly labouring to better social conditions have been so lightly regarded.—It is encouraging and gratifying to know that the future will see men and women professionally trained and given professional standing and remuneration in their efforts for the common good.

A discouragement that constantly confronts workers for children is that all children do not remain permanently in foster-homes where first placed. After a time, for various causes, they begin to return. Sometimes it is a death in the family, or the removal of foster-parents to another country or district, or a breaking up in the family arrangements, or incompatibility or uncongeniality that may develop as the years advance. These children have many faults and require much patience and perseverance if the highest success is ultimately to be attained. They have faults of body, of intellect and of character, and any one of these may lead to a request for the cancellation of the contract. Returns will be more or less numerous according to the extent of the work carried on. One cannot but pity the misfortune of the children and appreciate that they are not responsible, still it is wearing on both strength and patience to be continually called upon to receive back and provide for all the varied needs of defectives. Someone has aptly called this class "the melancholy residuum" and it is indeed a feature of the work that tends to melancholy on the part of the worker.

But even here it is not all discouragement, for to the true child-lover even the very waywardness or defectiveness of the child carries with it a mute appeal, and there is a corresponding joy in being able to help children who, as a rule, suffer through the wrong-doing of others. This is also a department offering opportunities for splendid service. Not so showy, perhaps, as the placing of bright, attractive children, but more valuable and permanent since by extra thought and study it may be possible to improve the health and character, and replace in foster-homes, many who would otherwise be transferred for years, if not for life, to the rather monotonous existence of a public institution.

Another source of discouragement is to be found in the lack of harmony and co-operation among charitable workers themselves. It is an open secret that there is little intercourse or co-operation between the active representatives of leading charitable associations. There seems to be a rivalry as to which will get the most money from the public and an unspoken desire on the part of each one to make his or her particular charity larger and more independent than the others. This is, of course, an entirely wrong spirit, and it should be borne in mind that the true mission of every charitable society should be to seek its own elimination. That is, instead of building up large institutions and strong charitable corporations, there should be a steady and enlightened effort by all concerned to reduce charitable giving to a minimum. It is an acknowledged fact among advanced students of this problem that there are charitable enterprizes that, through long years

of conservatism and accumulation of wealth, become a menace rather than a help in the community. But if this has proved a discouragement in the past, is there not evident a tendency among charitable workers to a broader and more liberal view—to be ready to receive light and help from any source and to be willing to put aside selfish and purely institutional interests if by so doing a larger and nobler conception of charity can be realized. The poor do not want charity but a square deal, and it is reasonably safe to predict that the time is not far distant when there will be a more complete federation of all charitable enterprizes so that one organization will not be feeding the stream of pauperism while another is trying to stop it.

One is inclined also to become discouraged over the common tendency to aggrandize the spectacular in charity and relegate truly preventive work to a secondary place as insignificant. This is perhaps one of the greatest difficulties with which the Children's Aid Societies have had to contend. The work is necessarily of such a character that if effectively carried on it will soon wipe out manifest evils and thus take away the very ground upon which it could most effectively appeal for public support. Ragged children shivering in a half-starved condition on the street corners would be an excellent advertisement for the society but, if it is at all active in its mission, rags and starvation will soon be replaced by warm clothing, cleanliness and comfort, and the less there is of this kind of thing the more worthily is the society fulfilling its objects. Not long ago at the annual meeting of a children's society, a gentleman proposed that the services of the agent be dispensed with as only two children had been taken from their parents in three months. A couple of business men, who knew little about the actual work, approved of this idea, on sound business principles, as they thought. Now, what were the actual facts in this case? The agent had gone as mediator to the homes of drunken and careless parents and reasoned with them concerning their neglect of the children, had helped to provide clothing, had with the assistance of the truant officer, sent dozens of boys to the public schools, who otherwise would have grown up in ignorance, and had in a great variety of ways benefitted that community to an extent that could hardly be computed in dollars and cents. Fewer children are now removed from their homes than in the earlier days of the work, and with continued improvement in home conditions and the adoption of better methods, we trust it will be unnecessary to remove by legal process any large number of children from their natural and rightful place in the family circle.

Financially, the Societies may be described as still struggling for foothold, as very few large contributions have been made in this Province through bequests or private benefactions. Possibly this is for the reason already advanced—the superficial idea that nothing is being done unless large numbers of children are grouped together in an institution. It will certainly be encouraging when men support the society because it really prevents crime and misery, and preserves to the child its sacred and inestimable heritage of home and mother and brothers and sisters.

There seems to be a popular impression that the man or woman who is in charity work has an easy time and has little responsibility. If anyone

takes this view, he is very far mistaken. There is no work on earth that so continually tends to discourage the heart than to be hourly confronted with the sins and weaknesses and moral obliquities of one's fellow beings. Much of the beauty and joy of life has been clouded over for many a faithful worker by being compelled to day after day look upon the sad and seamy side of life. One's faith in humanity is apt to be destroyed and one's outlook upon life rendered dreary and uninviting unless there is strength of character, some diversion in home life and reliance upon a higher power so that in spite of drawbacks one can feel the joy of service and shut out from the inner life of the soul all that would tend to corrupt and degrade.

These are discouragements enough to dwell upon at the present time, and perhaps we may be able to extract some encouragement even from experiences that are not to our liking.

Encouragements.

It is much more pleasant and inspiring to speak of the encouragements one meets with, and they are many in a work of this kind. There is a lot more of goodness in human nature than we sometimes imagine, and there are many thousands of kind words spoken and kind acts performed of which the world hears but little.

Is it not in the first place exceedingly gratifying to know of the thousands of young children from infancy to the restless and trying period of young manhood and womanhood who have been taken into the homes of the Province and given a share at the family table without payment of board. If it had been necessary to pay for all the children dealt with under this Act since the work was first entered upon half a million dollars would not cover it; and there is also the better service that is given when the act is a voluntary and unselfish one. Children have been cared for in sickness as well as in health, and often at great personal loss to foster parents. One of our visiting agents reported that he was exceedingly touched to find in one trip three families who had spent in medical care alone in one year sums ranging from fifty to one hundred and eighty dollars, and though not particularly well off they did not apply for any outside help.

A man and his wife of the working class adopted a baby, and though it was in delicate health, they not only employed a nurse to help them get it back into good condition, but the man took several days off from his work in order that he might help his wife to get proper rest in caring for the little one.

A clergyman was asked to help find a home for a child who had no less than three serious defects. He explained the case to a well-to-do family in his congregation, who had been talking of adopting a child, and when he pointed out the drawbacks they replied, "We are not dealing in live stock this time. The child evidently needs our care and we will take her and do the very best we can."

Some of our agents, although entitled to hire livery in making visits to children, have ridden on their bicycles thirty and forty miles at a stretch

in order to economize and in this way give not only of their time but of their strength in the children's service.

An agent recently spent all day with a livery visiting children, and when he returned at night and told the owner of the stable the kind of work he was engaged in he refused to take any payment.

Another agent visited a town to investigate the case of some neglected children. He stayed at the local hotel two or three days and when he came to pay his bill the proprietor told him there was nothing to pay, and that if he ever returned on similar business he could always count on a room and board without charge.

A printer, earning about twelve dollars per week, told his employer that he would set up the type at his own expense for any circulars or any other printed matter required by the Children's Aid Society as his contribution to the work.

Storekeepers without number have given clothing, stationery, and other requisites to Children's Aid Societies.

The above are items gleaned from letters received within a fortnight, but the same story is told throughout the year, and if the active workers in the Children's Aid Societies were called on to give their testimony the recital might grow monotonous.

Truly, all men are not selfish and grasping, and there is much of goodness in this old world yet.

Progress of Children.

So much for the encouragement met by the workers, but among the children themselves there are many instances occurring daily that clearly demonstrate the value of the work done in earlier years. Think of a procession of several thousand children advancing to the duties and responsibilities of life and passing out from the kindly supervision of the Societies under conditions that are entirely normal and satisfactory. Sometimes the few failures that occur will blind our eyes for the time at least to the hundreds who are doing well and not causing any trouble, simply pursuing the even tenor of their way. There must necessarily be some troublesome ones in a work that deals almost exclusively with the "nobody's child," and yet when comparison is made the failures are but a fraction of the whole.

Reports of Visitors.

Over two thousand written reports concerning the progress of children under supervision passed through this office last year and though they were written by men and women who consider the children more than the foster parents, they almost without exception speak of the good progress being made and the exceptionally fair treatment the young people are receiving. Take for instance the following letter written by a clergyman who was asked

to make a special trip and give an absolutely impartial report of what he found:—

J. J. Kelso, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—As requested by you I have just completed the visiting of about seventy boys and girls who were placed in foster homes by the Children's Aid Societies. I went unprejudiced, desiring to see how they were located and to learn their true condition. I conversed freely with the foster parents and guardians, and also privately with the children, and it is to me, and I am sure it must be to you also, Mr. Kelso, a source of unbounded pleasure to know that in every instance there is mutual satisfaction. I did not find a single instance of dissatisfaction. The people were not asking for the children to be removed, nor were the children seeking for a change; quite the contrary. I must also express my joy in knowing that you have found such good homes, where there is comparative wealth and comfort and excellent Christian influences. Several of the young people have united with the Church, and are already beginning to work for others. The children were neat and clean in appearance and dress, and seemed to be well cared for in every way. In fact it was a marvel to me to find the children so well placed, and so well satisfied with their surroundings.

In my last annual report similar statements were made by other visiting agents, and these statements have since been repeated. Hardly a day passes without some letter or visit being received from some of the many who have come under the kindly influences of this work. Incidents occur, indeed, that would hardly be deemed credible. Not long ago a lady was heard from who is well married and occupying a distinctly advantageous social position and yet, when first received as a girl she was in prison uniform in a reform institution.

A young man taken out of a reformatory and placed on his honour is now a trusted railroad official likely to make a distinguished name for himself.

A girl worked faithfully with for a long time but who through bad companionship broke away from good living and was regarded as an outcast, came under the influence of the Torrey-Alexander meetings and is to-day a Christian worker and a member of a leading choir.

Not only in the city but in various parts of the Province young men and women have been met with who occupy good positions and who in the early days of their history had been taken from unfavourable conditions and placed in homes. Occasionally, young persons, after they have grown up complain that they had to work pretty hard and yet when questioned more fully, admitted that they were far better off than if they had been brought up under institutional care and that the very work of which they had complained had fitted them the more completely to earn their living and make their way in the world. One youth of nineteen was earning two dollars per day, and although he was at first inclined to nurse a grievance, after a talk he saw the matter in an entirely different light and agreed that after all the work on the farm had probably saved him from greater evil since his early environment and natural inclination would undoubtedly have led him into wrong paths and possibly into prison.

The young men who have been helped by the Children's Aid Societies do not marry early in life, but many young women have comfortable homes

of their own and have children growing up to add to the country's wealth. Although care is observed not to publicly connect them with the Society's operations, they, in almost every instance, glady welcome a friendly call and place the best their house affords before the visitor.

These, of course, are the exceptions. The great majority of the children cannot in the nature of things be expected to rise far above their lowly origin, and yet as laborers and servants they may be just as useful in the community as the more ambitious and talented few.

The Rescued as Rescuers.

Twelve years ago a girl was committed to one of the Children's Aid Societies owing to bad home surroundings, and was placed in a foster-home. She turned out well and when she grew up was married to a young man in good circumstances. She is now mistress of a well appointed home in the country and last year asked to have a motherless girl placed with her, hoping in this way, probably, to make up for some of the care bestowed upon her. She was induced to take a girl who had given a good deal of trouble in different foster-homes and under her influence the wayward one has become happy and contented and is likely to out-grow her faults.

Many other stories of a similar character could be related: A well-dressed woman between twenty-five and thirty called one day to ask that a flighty girl of sixteen be looked after. Attention to the case was promised. "But Mrs. M., how strange that this request should come from you, when not so many years ago, at least five or six different workers had to be sent after you for the same cause!" "Yes" she replied, "and it is because of the patience and forbearance shown to me then that I am here to-day."

Those who have personally known something of the sorrows, trials and temptations of life are the ones best qualified to bring help and consolation to young people who have fallen by the wayside.

A Broken Law but a Saved Life.

Not long ago a girl in one of our smaller towns was sentenced to the Reformatory and was committed to the County Gaol to await transfer. While there she proved herself amenable to good influences, and it was quite evident on a full review of all the facts that any wrong-doing of which she had been guilty was due to her environment more than from any inclination of her own to be a law-breaker. And here it might be said in parenthesis that this is true of a surprisingly large number of young people who are committed to prison. The Governor of the Gaol and his wife took an interest in the girl and a respectable family offered to give her a home and all the care and supervision necessary, and this plan has been carried out with success so far. In all likelihood the action was entirely illegal, but is there any reasonable man or woman who would object to such a policy being followed? When law or system becomes so rigid that there can be no deviation from

the written word then the law or system becomes tyrannical and loses one-half its weight and influence. What is needed is intelligent and sympathetic administration, recognising the spirit rather than the exact letter of the law.

Effort to Reclaim Two Boys.

From the western part of the Province came a letter from a magistrate asking for forms on which to commit two boys to the Reformatory. A reply was sent asking that the matter be delayed for a few days until an agent of the Children's Aid Society could be sent. One boy was allowed to go home and the other sent to jail to await further action.

The following is the report received from the agent:—"I am just back from investigating the case of the two boys you wrote me about. The magistrate accompanied me and gave every possible assistance. We found one lad, age fifteen, in the County Jail, and I learned that he had been there twice before. I had a good long talk with him, pointing out that we knew all about his conduct and that if he persisted in his evil ways he would surely be punished much more severely in the future. I pointed out to him how much pleasanter it would be to do right and be able to remain at home with his brothers and sisters and have the good opinion of neighbours, etc. The magistrate also talked to him along similar lines and urged him to show himself a man. The boy agreed that he would make a big effort to do better, that he would give up swearing and smoking, would not take things belonging to other people and would obey his parents. Also that as long as he was out of work he would continue at school. The magistrate then accompanied me on a visit to the parents and we impressed upon them their responsibility to help and encourage the boy to do better. A number of friends promised to help the lad and he was then liberated. We visited the home of the other boy, who had been allowed out on suspended sentence, believing that an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. We succeeded in impressing on him that his course would be watched, and he readily promised to go to school regularly and study at nights instead of loitering on the streets. His parents, who were both present, seemed much pleased that we were interesting ourselves in their boy and they promised to co-operate in every way possible. They are poor and arrangements were made to supply books and other articles without charge. Altogether the visits were exceedingly beneficial and all we can do is to hope for good results."

Saved from Becoming a Tramp.

A boy of fourteen was wandering about the country, having evidently broken away from all home connections. As is usually the case he soon got into trouble with the authorities and was arrested for stealing. A County Judge, before whom the case was brought, sent for the agent of the Children's Aid Society, who undertook to look after the boy, and the two went off together. It was found that the lad was severely ruptured and this prevented him from settling down to ordinary work. Admission was secured

for him at the hospital and a cure effected. This, with the friendly interest shown in him, made quite a change in his character, and he expressed willingness to do his best when provided with a situation. Summing up his report concerning this lad, the agent says,—"Arthur is a bright boy, smart and capable, and we mean to give him a chance and save him from the broad road. I expect to see and hear from him frequently and will give him every possible encouragement."

Looking at it from the Child's Standpoint.

During the past year an instance occurred in which a girl of thirteen was about to be sent to a reformatory for having run away from home. When brought before the Court charged with being a vagrant, she refused to give any reason for her conduct, was severely reprimanded and was about to be sent to a reformatory when the Agent of the Children's Aid Society asked to be given an opportunity to look into the matter further. Taking the girl aside and winning her confidence, she unfolded to him a tale of great unhappiness. In her home she had been grossly ill-treated by her father while intoxicated and had run away in the hope that someone would befriend her and help her to lead a respectable life. Her elder sister had been compelled to leave home for the same cause a year before and had gone to the United States. Upon these circumstances being explained to the magistrate, he made her a ward of the Children's Aid Society and a good foster-home was soon found for her, where she is now doing well.

This is not by any means an isolated case. Where there is careful investigation and sympathetic treatment it will be found that many wayward and vagrant children have reasonable grounds, looking at it from their standpoint, on which to justify their conduct. When misjudged and harshly blamed the good within them dies and they soon give evidence enough of the badness with which they are accused.

Not Neglected Enough.

Sometimes we hear the complaint that nothing can be done to permanently benefit certain children because they are "not neglected enough," that is, sufficient evidence could not be secured to warrant taking them away altogether from their parents. This is hardly the correct view, for it is not the design of the Children's Protection Act to wait until young people are cruelly neglected before going to their rescue. There is ample authority under the law for dealing with these cases. Often it is a father drinking or the mother showing no interest in her home and allowing her children to be continually in a dirty and ragged condition. In such cases the Children's Aid Society can bring about decided improvement, first of all by going in a kindly way to the home and explaining the Children's Act and if that has no effect, the parents can be summoned before the magistrate or district judge for neglect of their children and given a warning. If they then fail to do better that is ample indication that they have none of the true parental

instinct, and that the children would be better off if removed entirely from their guardianship. But it will be found that timely intervention will greatly improve the lot of hundreds of children, and there should be no hesitation in reasoning with and warning negligent parents as to their responsibility.

What is a "Neglected Child?"

The following definition is taken from the Ontario Act:

"Neglected child" shall mean a child who is found begging, receiving alms, thieving in a public place, sleeping at night in the open air, wandering about at late hours, associating or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or a child, who by reason of the neglect, drunkenness or other vice of its parents, is growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing such child to an idle and dissolute life; or who is found in a house of ill-fame, or known to associate with or be in the company of a reputed prostitute; or who is a habitual vagrant; or an orphan and destitute; or deserted by its parents; or whose only parent is undergoing imprisonment for crime; or who, by reason of ill-treatment, continual personal injury or grave misconduct or habitual intemperance of its parents or either of them, is in peril of loss of life, health or morality; or in respect to whom its parents, or only parent, have, or has been convicted of an offence against this "Act" or under the "Criminal Code;" or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity, is an unfit place for such child; and "Neglected children" shall mean two or more of such children.

Physical Condition of Children.

In previous reports a good deal of emphasis has been laid on the importance of having all children who come under the care of Children's Aid Societies put in proper physical condition before they are sent out again. The majority of these children have various physical defects as a result of poor birth and indifferent treatment. Especially is this true with regard to their teeth, many of them suffering greatly from toothache. Marvellous improvement has taken place in the character and disposition of children through timely attention to their health, and Agents and Secretaries are again reminded to have children under their care thoroughly examined and given any needed treatment.

Forgotten Children.

Visiting one of our public institutions recently, a girl who had been there several years mentioned in a pathetic way that no one had ever written her a letter or made any enquiry after her welfare and she felt that she was entirely friendless in the world. This was quite a touching statement, and as there were several good people who had been interested in getting her into the institution, they were spoken to on the subject, with the result that they agreed to write her an encouraging letter occasionally. This, I found afterwards, made her much more contented. There is a tendency on the part of workers to apparently forget all about the children after they have

secured their admission to a public institution, and, with a view to remedying this as much as possible, the following letter was sent out to a large number of persons engaged in child-saving:—

Dear Friend,—If there are any children in public institutions with whom you are in any way acquainted, please bear them in mind and write them occasional personal letters. This has an important influence for good and may inspire the child to do his or her best. There is nothing sadder than to hear these children say that no one cares for them.

This has been productive of much good and it affords an opportunity for reaching and influencing children, who, like most grown people, are always pleased to receive letters from their friends. If this paragraph is read by any who have been the means of having a boy or girl placed in a public institution, they could not do better than sit down and write a letter at once, asking the child about his welfare and assuring him of friendly interest.

Children of a Larger Growth.

Every experienced worker among the neglected youth of our large cities fully understands that there is a class who, either from mental incapacity or total lack of moral stamina, are entirely beyond reclamation and require permanent custodial care. No adequate provision has yet been made for this class and the result is that they drift in and out of lock-ups, prisons and other institutions, over and over again, through a long period of years. If these known incapables could be sifted out and permanently segregated there would soon be a recognized diminution in the number of criminals requiring attention. For it is not alone the harm that these youths do themselves but the multiplied influence of their bad example and their deliberate leading away of others who might be kept from law-breaking if protected from this influence. The records of every police department and prison would reveal some interesting facts concerning the tremendous loss of time and means in caring for these irreclaimables under the short sentence plan.

Interviews with Mothers.

One of the sad features of work for children is the frequent interviews that must necessarily take place with broken-hearted mothers, who, while often in fault themselves, are crushed to earth by the errors and weaknesses of their children. They come seeking advice and sympathy and often pleading for the release of a child from a reformatory or prison. In many cases we are able to send them away rejoicing, but it is not always possible to accede to their wishes. No matter how much they have sinned or how grievously they have neglected their children, one cannot help being affected by the intensity of their grief and contrition. Two or three interviews of that kind in a morning are a great drain on one's sympathies and a feeling of sadness and depression is apt to follow. There is some comfort,

however, in recalling brighter incidents, in seeking with renewed energy to improve social conditions, and, in the meantime, trying to help these unfortunate people regain something of their lost happiness and peace of mind.

Children and the Streets.

Parents cannot too often be reminded of the great evil resulting from allowing children the freedom of the streets after dark. The habit should never be allowed to grow on young people for it is a habit that is acquired early and is hard to break up later on. Highly respectable mothers are at fault in this particular and not until it is too late do they realize their mistake. How often we have had to listen to sad stories of youthful wrong-doing, and while listening have realized that parental carelessness was largely the cause of it all! Home should be made a pleasant place for the children and they should be taught by the stern rule of parental authority that street corner loitering after dark will not be tolerated. Five cases of child assault in one month were reported by a Children's Aid Society. Writing of these the agent said: "The reason in most cases is that mothers do not keep the confidence of their children, and also because many mothers do not once teach or warn them of the moral dangers to which they are subject. Then, again, children are allowed to roam the streets without the least restraint or guardianship."

A Process of Evolution.

Small children neglected grow into law breakers by the simplest rule of evolution. Then by a legal procedure that is beyond their comprehension, these young offenders are easily confirmed in wrong-doing, and become the habitual criminals that war against Society for the rest of their natural life. Should there not be at least the same complete organization for saving the neglected child that now exists for the arrest and imprisonment of the finished product!

The Child with Two Mothers.

Frequently the emergency arises of having to decide which of two mothers should have the guardianship of a child who, by its winning ways, has become indispensable to the happiness of a lonely, childless woman. The trouble begins in this way: A poor family, in which there is usually a surplus of small children, settles in a neighbourhood. The man is out of work and the woman in despair. A kind-hearted lady comes along to relieve their distress, and promptly takes a fancy to a bright-eyed, smiling little tot of three or four years. The mother agrees to let the child go on a visit, perhaps says she will give it up altogether, but no papers are signed and the arrangement drifts on indefinitely for a year or two, and then comes a row. The mother wants to see her little girl every week or two; the foster mother objects, and wishes in her heart that the whole family were in

another world, and then one or other of the parties find their way to the Society to have the difficulty adjusted. The natural mother is usually loud, angry and insistent on her rights; the foster mother timid, shrinking and tearful, pleading her deep affection for the child, the wretchedness of her life until this little one came to gladden her home, and her terror and horror at the thought of parting. Quite a number of such cases have come before me for adjudication, and while occasionally the weight of evidence favours the mother, one's sympathies usually go out to the foster mother, who, entering upon the bargain half reluctantly, had gradually allowed every feeling of her nature to become absorbed in the child, separation from whom would mean almost a death blow. From time immemorial a beautiful sentiment has naturally lead to the idealization of the parental tie, and yet between foster mother and child there often grows up an affection even more intense and equally unselfish. Few of these complications can be settled on a basis of law, but must be decided according to the general conditions found to exist and the degree of affection shown by the parties concerned.

New Arrivals in Canada.

The large number of new arrivals in Canada during the past three years has added considerably to the work of the Children's Aid and charitable organizations, but this is rather to be expected as an incident of emigration. Many trials and privations confront the stranger in a strange land and however well disposed they may be they cannot all get steady employment immediately. It is a matter for social adjustment, forbearance and a little brotherly aid. While helping these people to get on their feet care should be exercised that they may not learn to depend on public relief. During the past year several cases came under my observation in which the city's charitable institutions were canvassed immediately on arrival. One parent not three months in the country already had three children in charitable institutions and was quite indignant because there was some obstacle in the way of disposing of two others. Charity too lavishly administered is apt to be a hindrance rather than a help in the social life of a community. Our aim should be to keep families united, even under apparent hardship, for in the long run this policy is better for all concerned. Experience shows that when children are taken into charitable institutions even for a short time the parental tie is weakened and many children are deserted in this way. If there is temporary destitution neighbours and friends should be encouraged to extend a helping hand rather than refer these cases to institutions and societies.

A Mother's Gratitude.

During the past year a respectable, though poor, English family settled in the eastern part of Ontario with the desire and determination to make a new future for themselves in this country. A philanthropic lady in the town from which they emigrated wrote to this office saying that one of the children had a bad rupture, and suggested that as the people were very poor,

bis case would be neglected unless some benevolent agency took the matter in hand. After correspondence with the family it was found that two of the children were in a serious physical condition and needed immediate attention. The children were taken in charge and with the kind co-operation of the Hospital for Sick Children, were put in good condition, and returned to their grateful parents without expense. The mother, in writing, said, "To see my boys cured I would give my own life willingly." And with a little friendly help we have been able to get the boys cured and earn the life-long gratitude of their mother.

Adoption of Children.

People adopt children from a variety of motives. Possibly they are all more or less selfish, some desiring a child on account of loneliness and bereavement, and others thinking of the work that can be done by a growing boy or girl. Among the first class there are many delightful people who pour out a world of affection upon a child that not only gladdens his life, but encourages and refreshes those who are engaged in the work of home-finding. Some years ago an excellent couple lost their only boy by accident when he was seven years of age. They sadly missed his cheerful laughter and prattle, and after talking it over for many evenings, decided they would adopt a boy as nearly as possible like the child they had lost. It was my good fortune to be able to assist them, and from the moment of his arrival in their home the little fellow seemed to have taken possession of their hearts. Not long after a neighbour wrote: "You ought to see how pleased and proud Mr. and Mrs. M. are—almost as much so as if they had got their own child back again." This happy condition has continued and the attachment seems to be mutual, for the little fellow, now about ten, has no thought apart from them. Often in the midst of discouraging and perplexing problems a case like this occurs to give one fresh courage to persevere in the great work of home-finding.

Paul's Early History.

On one of the coldest days of winter nine years ago a baby boy was found deserted in a small village, left in an exposed place by someone who had evidently come from another locality. There was nothing by which he could be identified, and the clothing indicated that poverty must have been one of the causes of his desertion. The people of the neighbourhood were greatly excited over the child's pitiable plight, but none of them cared to take chances in adopting such a young and emaciated child. He was placed temporarily in an institution, and in a short time a family was heard of who had no children and were thinking of adopting one. The claims of the deserted infant were pressed strongly on their attention and they agreed to take him on trial. He has remained in that home until the present time and recently one of my assistants, who called at the home, reports, "Paul has been attending school regularly except for a short time in the winter when it was too stormy. He is doing well, is nicely dressed and promises

to be a strong and steady youth. His foster parents have no fault to find with him." These worthy people gave him the name of Paul in the hope that he would grow up to imitate that valiant defender of the Christian faith.

Several Persons Made Happy.

Another infant, deserted by his mother, and without a friend or relative in the world, was similarly reported. Assistance was given in finding a home for him and the outcome has been exceedingly satisfactory. He was taken by a professional man, who had no children, and now, after a lapse of several years, my Visitor hands in the following report:—

"This is an ideal home, and here is a lovely, beautiful boy, a general favourite, and the idol of his foster parents. He is a clever, bright, affectionate, joyous, happy child; both Mr. and Mrs. M. say he has the most sunny disposition they ever knew a child to possess. Certainly he is a most fortunate boy to drop into such a home, for they are estimable people, comfortably off and highly respected in the neighbourhood."

Conquered by Kindness.

About seven years ago a wretched young woman was found living in a deserted stable or out-building, and having with her a little girl about four years of age, who had made such rapid progress in the same direction as her mother that she could use profanity with the greatest of ease. She was taken away and at the Children's Shelter was the wildest and most rebellious child of her age ever dealt with. She could kick and scratch and glower on those around her with the ferocity of a tiger. After a time her heart was won by persistent kindness and lavish presents of dolls and toys. Her improvement was continuous and it was not long before a good home opened to her. Now she is a fine girl about eleven years old, bright, healthy and strong, patient and docile, and an increasing comfort to her foster parents.

Asked to be Deported.

During the fall a young man wanted to get back to England without expense and made a request that he should be deported. To back this up he told a story of hardship and injustice. Placed with a farmer, he had to work hard and in the end his wages had been confiscated by "The Home," since which time he had been unable to get redress and so, in consequence, was without friends or means of support. This sounded very sad and pitiful, but it would not hold good under the searchlight of investigation. Careful enquiry revealed the fact that he had not been over-worked or ill-treated, that he had been paid fairly for his work and that "The Home" had never received a dollar and was not indeed responsible for him. When he learned that his story had been enquired into he did not return, although given every assurance of aid and assistance. There are other stories of this kind that reflect upon the farmers and the country generally, and it might be laid down as a general principle that they should be taken with a grain of salt.

Widows and Deserted Mothers.

In many reports, addresses and newspaper articles attention has been called to the large number of children who are thrown upon public care in Orphanages, Shelters and Reform Schools through widows or deserted mothers being compelled to go out working, leaving four or five children in the house to do as they please all day. At least fifty per cent. of the neglected children of the country might reasonably be expected to grow up and be good men and women if they had their mother's constant care and teaching instead of being left so entirely to their own resources. During his recent visit Mr. Leonard, Supt. of the Ohio Reformatory, took occasion to emphasize this point, and stated that in addition to the fifty per cent., there was other twenty-five per cent. of the neglected youth of the country due to broken homes—divorce, drink and lack of agreement between parents. It is true that some children become wayward and unmanageable in spite of good home conditions, but these are only rare occurrences, probably five per cent., and the other twenty per cent. might be attributed to mental and physical derangement. One who is constantly dealing with the misfortunes of the poor and the helplessness and wrong-doing of children realizes full well that the children are not to blame and that if social conditions could be properly adjusted thousands who now go the way of the prisons and the houses of refuge might be saved to good citizenship.

A Town Constable in reply to an enquiry regarding a boy who was getting very wild, writes: "I may say that his parents have not the slightest control over him. The mother goes out working by the day when she can get anything to do. She has nine children and they do about as they like, as there is no one to look after them while she is away. I think you will understand from this that not much can be expected from the children."

Establishing Day Nurseries.

The creche or day nursery, is becoming a popular charity, providing, as it does, proper care for children, whose mothers are unfortunately compelled to go out working by the day. The little ones are brought in early in the morning and for a small payment are fed and amused until the mother returns for them at night. This is infinitely better than leaving them alone day after day in an empty house, exposed to all sorts of dangers, moral as well as physical, but it is not the true solution.

Some day we will have a system whereby respectable mothers, on whom the care and maintenance of children devolve, will be allowed a pension so that they can stay at home and give them proper attention. It may be, also, that some of these mothers could, at the same time, take motherly oversight of one or two neighbourhood children requiring special supervision. This policy has frequently been emphasized in these reports.

Marriage of the Unfit.

Will the time ever come when this danger to the future well-being of society can be better safe-guarded than at present? A long line of weakness, incapacity, drunkenness, immorality and crime follows in the train of these marriages, and yet it seems difficult to know where to draw the line. A letter received from a Children's Aid officer giving the history of four children greatly neglected, says: "The father and mother are both imbeciles; some foolish boys induced them to get married, thinking it a great joke, and since they wished to be married the clergyman thought he could not do otherwise than perform the ceremony. Since his marriage the father has been in both the jail and the penitentiary and has never worked. The mother, not being well balanced, is dreadfully cruel to the children. They live on the charity of neighbours. One of the children is lame through ill-treatment. The others, if allowed to remain with these wretched parents, cannot fail to grow up a curse to the community." Anyone can see at a glance that these people should never have been allowed to marry, but there is great laxity on the part of license issuers and clergymen in this particular.

Some years ago arrangements were being made to have a feeble-minded girl of seventeen committed to an institution, but as the accommodation for this class of girl was limited, some delay occurred. A young man in the neighbourhood, who worked as a stable boy, illiterate and penniless, proposed that they should get married and she could not then be taken away. One clergyman refused to perform the ceremony, but the next one applied to consented, remarking afterwards that while he did not altogether approve of it, some other minister would have acted if he had not. Some clergymen entertain the idea that they are conserving the cause of morality by performing these marriages since it is better to be lawfully married than to live in sinful intercour e. Let us hope the day is not far distant when such notions will be dispelled and ample accommodation provided for the weak-minded, and clergymen and officials everywhere be so well posted concerning our laws and eleemosynary institutions that they will protect the community against the perpetuation of the unfit.

CHILDREN PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES.

During the past year there were 425 children placed in homes for the first time through the various Societies and this office. Of this number the Children's Aid Societies reported 205 as having gone to Protestant homes and 87 to Catholic homes, while 133 were placed from this office. In addition to this there were twenty-six placed out children reported to this office from the Catholic Orphanages for purposes of supervision.

Of the 205 children placed by Societies during the year 107 were girls and 98 boys.

Ages.—49 were under three years of age; 93 between three and ten; 41 between ten and fourteen, and 22 over fourteen.

Of the 133 children placed out by the General Office for the first time, 63 were girls and 70 boys.

Ages.—29 were under three years of age; 31 between three and ten; 39 between ten and fourteen, and 34 over fourteen.

These figures, of course, do not cover the whole work of home-finding as there were fully two hundred children placed out in former years who were returned and had to be provided with new homes or situations.

The number of children placed in foster homes for the first time for three years past is as follows:

In 1906, 380; 1907, 409; 1908, 425.

Catholic Children.

The visiting and supervision of Catholic children placed in foster homes by Societies or Orphanages is in charge of Mr. Wm. O'Connor, and this work has been carried on in a satisfactory and harmonious manner. The various Catholic Orphanages have shown a commendable willingness to co-operate in placing their wards in family homes, and as the facilities for supervision become better known, there will be a much larger work done.

The total number of Catholic wards of Children's Aid Societies who were placed for the first time in foster-homes in 1908 was eighty-seven. This is an increase of seven over 1907. The Societies placing the children were:—St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, nine; Ottawa, sixteen; Berlin, ten; Provincial office, fifteen; Chatham, five; Hamilton, two; St. Thomas, two; St. John's Industrial School, twenty; St. Mary's Industrial School, three; and one each by North Bay, Brockville, Lindsay, Peterborough, Owen Sound and Guelph.

Their ages were: Under two years, four; two to eight years, nineteen; eight to twelve years, twenty-two; twelve to sixteen years, thirty-eight; over sixteen years, four.

These figures show that the number of children under twelve years of age placed out for the first time was forty-five, or a little over fifty per cent. of the total number placed.

The parentage of the children placed in foster-homes was follows:—Father living, thirteen; mother living, twenty-three; both parents living, twenty-two; both parents dead, sixteen; illegitimate, fourteen.

During 1908 fifteen children were returned from their foster-homes because of being unsatisfactory in some particular; eight were removed because of unfairness of treatment, lack of schooling, etc.; twenty-four were replaced in other foster-homes; twenty left their homes without permission; three were returned to parents; one died; two were sent to an Industrial School; and five were married.

It was very creditable that it only became necessary to send two of the seven hundred children under supervision to an Industrial School. In both of these cases the children had been placed with relatives who could not control them and asked that they be sent to an Industrial School. It is probable had these children been, in the first instance, placed in the ordinary

way with strangers it would not have been necessary to place them under restraint.

Divided according to sex, the children taken in charge by the Children's Aid Societies were: Male, fifty-two; female, thirty-five.

The number of children placed for the first time in foster-homes by Catholic orphanages during 1908 and returns made to this office was twenty-six.

Efforts have been made for some years to assist the Orphanages in finding foster-homes for a number of children in their charge, but there is one real difficulty which stands in the way of orphanage children being placed as freely as they might be, that is, that in almost every case the child has a near relative who objects and threatens to give trouble if said child is placed out. It is an anomalous condition of affairs that parents who are shifting on the charitable public the burden of their children's support should have the right to dictate as to how or where their children shall be supported. This condition of affairs becomes emphasized when it is known that in many cases the parents are not fit to have control of their children.

During the year six hundred children were visited in their foster-homes and over seven thousand miles of railroad traveled in doing this work. In addition, there were probably about two thousand miles of driving, as the most of the children are placed in the country districts and this necessitates hiring a livery in each large town and driving out into the country to reach the children's homes.

Letters From Foster Parents.

It is rather tiresome as a rule to read in print the letters written by doting foster parents about Johnnie's smartness and Mary's sweetness, and these Reports have never been burdened with such letters. However, here is one so nicely worded that it may do service for a hundred:

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Our little boy is well and growing so fast that I don't believe you would know him. He is thinner than he was for he runs about out-doors so much, and is as happy and contented as he can be. He weighs 35½ lbs. We bless the day that we took this child into our home, for he has made it full of sunshine. We have said for years that if we only had a child our happiness would be complete, and now we have one that we both truly love with all our hearts. So many people have told me that he looks so much like myself. He has eyes almost exactly like mine. If we had our choice of a thousand I don't think we could have got a better natured or healthier child, for he has never been sick a day since we got him. He is very fond of new milk, and it would surprise you to see the amount he will drink of it. If all goes well we will have his photo taken this fall, and will send you one.

Visiting the Foster Homes.

One of the most important branches of work carried on by this Office is the supervision of the large and steadily growing family of children, that in sixteen years has advanced from one child to a figure in the neighbourhood of five thousand. Each year has added an average of three hundred to the roll, and although many who were helped in the early days of the work are now grown men and women, we frequently see and hear from them and

follow their careers in life with loving interest and solicitude. An earnest effort has been made to have every child visited at least once during the year. There are exceptions to this rule of course, for in quite a number of instances the adoption is a genuine one, and official visits would be almost an insult. To meet the reasonable wishes of foster parents in such cases, the record is marked "close supervision unnecessary," and an occasional friendly call or letter meets all the requirements. Experience proves that from one cause or another, such as coming of age, adoption, change of address, removal from the Province, or satisfactory correspondence, a personal visit to every child is not practicable, even though that is the ideal. On the other hand some children, the ones needing it most, have been visited two or three times, so that in the end it evens up. The number of children personally visited was 2,350, and in accomplishing this the services of fifteen persons were enlisted. It is a gratifying fact that all these visitors, some of them only temporarily engaged in this class of work, were unanimous in their praise of the foster homes, and of the splendid progress being made by the children notwithstanding the handicap of early neglect. Not more than a dozen were recommended for removal on account of ill-treatment and the reports are full of praise of the kindness, patience and good training bestowed by foster parents on children who often had but few redeeming qualities. No higher service could be rendered the community than that given by thousands of foster parents, in the training of otherwise homeless boys and girls for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

Schooling Better Attended To.

There has been steady improvement in the amount of schooling given to foster children. In the early days it was exceedingly difficult to keep people up to the mark, but now a boy or girl who does not get at least four months' attendance at the district school is the great exception. Country people are better off—pioneer days are about over, and prices for farm produce are good. In addition there is a higher standard of living and a clearer recognition of the advantages of education to young people. All this is distinctly cheering and the outlook for the future is bright.

Children That Never Die.

The death rate has been so low that the country would soon be overpopulated if all children were sent to country homes; only three names had to be struck off the records for this cause, out of a total of 3,650. Fresh air, plain, wholesome food, vegetables and milk, outdoor life and variety of occupation is the great panacea for human ills, and our dependent children are really fortunate in the enjoyment of all these advantages, while the country benefits at the same time.

The Work of Mrs. Harvie.

For twelve years Mrs. Harvie, as Children's Visitor, brought cheer and encouragement into many widely scattered and lonely farm homes. One can realize what it means to a discouraged, over-worked and sometimes sick farmer's wife in an out-of-the-way sideline to have a cultured and sympathetic

Christian woman from the city drop in to talk matters over and give a new viewpoint to life. And when these visits were made at the rate of between seven and eight hundred each year for twelve years, one can still further imagine how welcome and helpful they would be to all concerned. These visits, as I know from conversations and letters, were immensely beneficial to the families visited, apart entirely from the official business of seeing that children were properly treated, and so another and uncontemplated public service was secured in the provision for the personal visitation of children. But the strain of constant travel was too much for Mrs. Harvie and she has been regretfully forced to relinquish a large part of the outside work. She now supervises the visiting of others, makes the necessary entries, visits children in and about the city, and by letter keeps in touch with children and foster parents.

What Visitors Thought About It.

The following letters giving the general impression of two of the visitors may prove encouraging to friends of this work:

Brantford, July 6, 1908.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children.

Sir,—During the month of June, as per reports already sent to you, I visited Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, Thamesford, Kintore, Woodstock and various points in Oxford County on behalf of children in their respective foster homes, and in only one instance was it necessary to recommend a change. This is, in my judgment, a great record, and shows the care and wisdom exercised in providing homes for the children who have been made wards of various societies.

The visitor, I am happy to state, is usually made welcome, and a visit is a thing to be remembered by foster parents and children. Disappointment has been frequently expressed at not being oftener visited. "I thought you had forgotten we had a child" was more than once said. This convinces me that the visit is valued and thought much of when the child is well cared for, and where the child is not doing well there the necessity for visiting exists.

Yours respectfully,

S. M. Thomson.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

General Superintendent Children's Aid Work.

Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you herewith balance of reports of visits paid to children. I am more than ever impressed with the great work the Children's Aid is accomplishing. Having rescued some of the children from homes of vice and neglect, and now meeting them again in their foster homes, with their bright, sunny faces, and contrasting their great possibilities with their past gives a promise of success beyond estimating.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. Traill.

Sample Reports.

In addition to a hundred other things, there come to this desk about three thousand reports or letters concerning children, that have to be carefully read and considered, and appropriate action taken—a large work apart from anything else. Some of the reports might be given here, as they make interesting reading:

C. has been fortunate in the encouragement and the advantages afforded her at school, and has responded very satisfactorily to opportunities. She was about ready to try for Entrance Examinations to Collegiate, but was advised to wait until next year. Careful attention is being given to her religious instruction, so that she is taking an active interest in her Church and Sunday-school. Visitor had a pleasant visit with foster-mother after speaking personally with C.

Found Nellie, aged fourteen, in a very comfortable home. A joking remark led her to suppose that Visitor had come to take her away, and she broke down weeping and could scarcely be consoled. She has been attending school and is in junior fourth book. She likes school well. After getting over her grief she came and talked with me. Found her a modest, retiring, intelligent girl. She is in every way likely to do well, for she has an excellent home. She attends Church and Sunday-school regularly.

When Visitor last called at this home about a year ago, Mr. and Mrs. M. had nothing but faults to find. Saw E. just as she was going to school. On occasion of this visit found improvement in every way; the girl is more truthful, and takes an interest in her school work; is also attending regularly. She is only in the second book, but writes nicely, and has a talent for drawing. Mr. M. says that the girl has a kind disposition. He is an invalid and she comes daily and gently enquires as to his health. She is in good health, is growing rapidly, and is cheerful and good natured.

F. is a strong healthy girl of about thirteen years. She will make a useful girl and woman, if she continues to develop as she now gives promise of doing. She is getting along fairly well at her school, although not naturally studious.

There is no ward more glad to see the Visitor than S., who is one of the finest specimens of girlhood in the country. She seems to be in a nice home, where the people are kind to her, and she appears to be getting along pretty well at her schooling. She, moreover, is a favourite with those she meets. Her sister is also in a foster home, not a great distance from her.

Boy, aged now seven years, has been here sixteen months. He was out when Visitor called, but came in later. He is attending school, which is close to the home, is in second part first book, and learning well. The house is white brick house, somewhat isolated, but on a good farm. Mrs. C. is a widow, and has one son at home. She has raised two orphans, one girl who has since been married; the other a boy she sent to school here until fit for the high school . He then went to the Northwest, where Mrs. C. has two sons, and they are putting the boy through College at Winnipeg.

Saw Florence, who is now fourteen years of age, and she looks remarkably well, and is a lovely girl. This is an excellent home, and Mrs. G. has no fault to find with her, but she laments that the girl will not go to school regularly. Visitor thinks that Mrs. G. has been too indulgent. The girl does no hard or rough work in or about the house, never scrubs floors, never churns, has not learned to bake bread or cook only in the simplest forms. Visitor urged the necessity of taking hold of domestic work and learning everything pertaining to it. The house is good and commodious, with all modern conveniences.

This boy is now called Ralph. Family live in a new brick house, but it is small and not very well kept. Saw Ralph and he appears to be a healthy, playful, little boy. He has two dogs and enjoys playing with them. These people have no other child and are very much attached to the child. It is a fairly good home, and the boy is thriving and is full of life.

M. is now nineteen years of age, and recently left to join her sister in town. She is now employed as a domestic, and likes her place very much. She is an exceptionally well behaved girl, and well liked by her employers.

William, now nearly eighteen, is in an excellent home. They are paying him $10.00 per month for the six summer months. He is a fine, steady, industrious boy. They think a great deal of him.

Hugh is now working in a paper mill, having left his foster home about eighteen months ago. He has grown up to be a bright, industrious young man, and is well thought of by his employers.

James, sixteen, has made excellent progress since being placed with Mr. N., and is now well spoken of by those who know him. He has been induced to quit the use of tobacco, and he is making good physical development. He will receive $60.00 for the year, less his clothing expenses. He likes his home very much, and attends Church and Sunday-school regularly. Visitor was much gratified at his progress.

Cecil is adopted by S. E., a well-to-do farmer about one mile north of the village. There are two daughters in the family. One a young woman, the other about thirteen years. Cecil is well liked by the family. He attends school, Church and Sunday-school regularly and is growing to be a fine strong boy and has every prospect of a bright future.

Charles is not in a wealthy home, but they are quite comfortably situated. He is the only child in the home, and they are much attached to him. He is growing to be a fine sturdy boy. They attend the English Church, and will send him to school as soon as he is old enough.

Pearl attends school, Church and Sunday-school regularly. She has just passed from the senior second to the junior third. She is living with a nice family, and her father, who is a widower, pays her board. Her pastor and his daughter take a special interest in her.

Rose is now fifteen years of age. After introducing myself and explaining my mission, received a cordial invitation to stay over Sunday. Was asked into the parlour to see the girl's new piano. I had seen her at a little distance approaching the house, in her ordinary working dress and cotton sunbonnet. In a marvellously short time she came into the parlour, dress changed, hair tastefully arranged, bright, cheerful face, and greeted Visitor with genteel courtesy. By request she played two instrumental pieces beautifully. She then sang an old plantation melody with sweet expression, accompanying it on the piano. Is provided for by foster father in his will to the extent of $500.

This little girl, just one year old, in the short time she has been with her foster parents, has found a place in their affections. "Oh! how I do love her," Mrs. T. said to Visitor as she drew the child closely to her. The home is neat, clean and well kept, and is well suited to the child, who will there receive all the care which a childless couple have to bestow upon her. She is growing and doing very well.

Irene is married to a young man, a machinist by trade. They have a comfortable home and appear to be getting along nicely.

E. is now eighteen years of age and is employed at domestic service. A well behaved girl, spoken of very highly by her employers.

Visitor found Frank helping to build a fence, and was interested in the physical development of the lad. He had not been attending school regularly, as it was stated the teacher had been a failure and there was a large amount of dissatisfaction. In any case he will not learn a great deal more at school, as he is not interested. Otherwise he is quite bright and will make a good all round farmer by and by.

This boy is getting along exceedingly well. He is growing rapidly, and is at school regularly. He is regarded as their own son by his foster parents. He attends Sunday school, and with his foster parents belongs to the Methodist Church.

A., a former ward, is now twenty-five years of age. She is married to a brakesman on the railroad, who is reported to be a steady and industrious young man.

This boy is getting along well. He is attending school and doing kindergarten work, Sixteen months ago the home was burned one night, and our little boy had a narrow escape Now they have a nice, new brick cottage, and seem to be getting along all right. They are as fond of the boy as if he were their own.

This little boy is a great pet with his foster parents. I do not think that he will be spoilt by his treatment. He is growing fast and strong. He is bright and active, and careful training will make a good man of him.

These friends have had considerable trouble with Arthur. I am glad to say that there seems to be some improvement, and your Visitor had a long talk with the lad, who has grown quite a lot since Visitor saw him last year. He is not very quick at his studies, but is making improvement.

M., now seventeen years of age, has grown to be quite a large woman in size. She has continued to improve in her appearance, and has steadily been advancing in helpfulness to foster mother, and now seems much attached to her home. She has made a number of nice friends amongst the young people of the neighbourhood, and goes out to Church and other meetings. She expects soon to be received as a member of the Methodist Church. Is well supplied with clothing and makes most of her ordinary clothing herself. Foster parents have succeeded in making her life useful and happy. Visitor had great pleasure in seeing the results of her advancement, as she was the cause of much anxiety when first received by the society.

Special visit was made to John, aged fourteen, partly in response to a letter, in which he expressed dissatisfaction with his home. After having talked with foster mother, and learning some of the reasons which seemed to have their root in seeds of discontent sown by outsiders in John's mind, visitor interviewed the boy, who has really had a good home and good training. He advised him to stay and go to school in the fall and winter, where he has begun to make fair progress. He is a bright boy, and would do well if he would apply himself to his studies. John accepted the counsel and said he would do as suggested. When school is ended he is to receive wages.

The boy's own father has promised the lad a small farm when he is grown, bought him a wheel last year, and has visited him with the free consent of foster parents. This foster home is an excellent one. The lad is being trained in good habits, and goes regularly to Church and Sunday-school.

Visitor had a pleasant call at this beautiful home. Lizzie is getting along well, has overcome numerous faults, and is trying to conquer all her failings. She is happy in her home, and is good to the children.

A. is one of three sisters placed in the care of the society, because of the desertion of the father and the incapacity of the mother to look after her children. She is growing into a fine-looking girl, and is getting along well at school. Is in a good Christian home, and the people are fond of her, and she of them. When she first went to her foster-parents she was not at all truthful, but careful training has enabled her to overcome that habit, and she is developing the finest traits of character.

In the Newer Provinces.

It is gratifying to note that in the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan leaders in social and moral reform have secured a Child-Protection law and system similar to that of Ontario. Children's Aid Societies are being formed and numerous requests for advice and literature have been cheerfully complied with. Mr. R. B. Chadwick, who was appointed by the Alberta Government to study the best methods of child-protection, after a personal investigation not only in Canada but also in various parts of the United States, reported in favour of Ontario methods. The prospects are that both Provinces will properly support the Children's Aid movement. Much will depend upon the vigor and enthusiasm with which the work is taken up, for if the interests of the children are thoroughly safeguarded there ought not to be a need for either large or numerous charitable or penal institutions in the west. It is always neglected childhood that creates the necessity for such places.

Commendations from Australia.

It is interesting to know of our Canadian work being discussed in the antipodes, and to learn that our efforts to advance the children's cause is regarded with some degree of approval. At a State Children's Convention held in Adelaide, South Australia, Hon. Thomas Rhodes, Chairman of the State Children's Council, in opening his address, said:

South Australia claims to lead the van in some of her methods. A somewhat close study of the Canadian system, however, leads to the conclusion that we have something to learn from Canada. Our much esteemed colleague, Mr. C. H. Goode, who held a special commission to inquire into the matter during his late trip round the world, will doubtless tell us of the noble work carried on in that Dominion. Such a hold have the neglected and dependent children upon the community, that it is there looked upon as a natural duty to provide normal conditions for these boys and girls. Consequently we find hundreds of children are in homes throughout Canada, without subsidy. We have a long way to go to reach this high standard of national interest in our dependent young people. Such lofty national ideals compel admiration. It is to be hoped that, in some partial manner, at least, they may be emulated in Australia. To make the boarding-out of State children a means of livelihood for the foster-parent is not the most exalted use to which the system can be assigned. If pay alone is the consideration, the probabilities are against securing the best training for the child.

Mr. Goode's Account.

At the same meeting Mr. C. H. Goode, one of the members of the Council, gave the following interesting account of his visit to Ontario:

Mr. C. H. Goode, in comparing the South Australian system with children's department work in other parts of the world, first briefly outlined the steps which had been taken since its inauguration by Miss Clark and Miss Spence to bring it to the present high standard of proficiency. The speaker traced the advancement in the work until the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject and the formation of the State Children's Council. Its methods were familiar to all present; how its system of placing

out in families, visitation by local committees, visitors, and officials, plan of payment for children up to and over the age of thirteen, had all brought about grand results. Since his seventieth birthday he had been able to take two trips around the world, and on the latter journey he had been given a special commission to inquire into the working of children's courts. In Canada, particularly, he had found much to interest him regarding the treatment of State children. He had heard a good deal about the Canadian system, and was glad to meet Mr. Kelso, the manager of that department in the Dominion. He thought he was going to teach Mr. Kelso something, but he found that Mr. Kelso also had something in connection with his department which he could teach to his South Australian visitor, for in some respects Canada was ahead of their own system. One of the greatest points of difference was in the cost of each child to the State. Here our 1,200 children were costing the Government some £18,000 to £20,000 a year. In Canada, where they had about 3,000 children under the department's control, they did not cost more than £1,000 per annum. But there was one all-sufficient reason for the difference. The Canadian Government was able to get nearly all of the children privately adopted. Then there were charitable institutions which took and housed all children not healthy and strong, and they took over those weak little ones without fee. Owing to the huge demand for labour among the farmers, there was not the slightest difficulty in getting the strong children adopted and taken right off the hands of the department. If there were more children on hand than were asked for by people willing to adopt, special efforts were made, and very quickly they were all applied for, and absorbed in private families. But he would not advocate that such a system should be adopted altogether in South Australia, a saving to the Government though it might prove. Here the children were subsidized up to the age of thirteen, and had to be paid regular wages after that age. That gave them something of a start in life. But in Canada there were no subsidies, and no regulations as to paying wages above the age of thirteen, and the children were thus handicapped. Which was of greater value to a country—young people thoroughly well supervised and helped to live good lives and given a material start in life, or children thrown upon their own resources, with only chance means of getting a start? He thought the South Australian Government would be more than repaid for the large difference in the cost of their system compared with that of Canada.

Note.—The last point is hardly well taken, as the great majority of our older children receive remuneration for their services. Over $2,000 is on deposit in this office in trust for children, the Victoria Industrial School has fully $2,000 wages in trust for boys, and various societies and institutions have smaller sums. Unless young people are receiving special advantages in clothing, education, etc., a reasonable wage is provided for.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The movement for ample playground facilities is making splendid progress all over the continent, and the next few years will see thousands of acres of valuable city land returned to the children for health and recreation. In the rapid development of cities and eagerness for wealth and commercial success, no thought was given to the city beautiful, nor did anyone realize that the vacant lots on which their boyish pastimes were held would disappear so rapidly. Now thoughtful men see the mistake that has been made and are earnestly striving to restore the children's heritage. Much remains to be done, but public sentiment is sound on this question and will endorse the necessary expenditure.

Four or five district playgrounds will not by any means meet the need. Better three small playgrounds than one large one. The tendency is to establish playgrounds in the suburbs where land is cheap, but they should be just as numerous in the heart of the city where congestion of population breeds moral and physical degeneracy. A playground should be within five minutes' walk of every child, and if we allow a playground for every twenty thousand of a city's population we can see how far behind this standard most of our cities are at the present time.

Equipment is essential, but far more important even than that is the supervision given to the children in their play. If enthusiastic directors with the proper moral viewpoint are given charge of these playgrounds they can do a truly national work in the development of a sound physique and high character. As much if not more can be learned from play than from books, though there need be no rivalry, and it is undoubtedly true that play diverts from crime and low pursuits; creating contentment and cheerfulness and inspiring youth with noble ideals.

If here and there a few old rookeries were torn down and the land devoted to play space more than one useful purpose would be served. Two hundred feet frontage with the ordinary depth of one hundred and fifty feet would make a good neighbourhood playground. Too many children congested in one place is never desirable.

Children need outdoor amusements in winter as well as in summer, and if there is the willingness to provide for their needs it can be done without great expense. In Toronto a good beginning has been made in the matter of free skating rinks. Thousands of children have been denied the pleasure and benefit of skating because they could not pay for admission to rinks. The civic government as the guardian of children should be interested in the welfare and happiness of future citizens, and should make recreation and simple sport as free as the air. Healthy enjoyment should never depend on the possession of wealth. The fact of being a child is the all-sufficient reason why play should be encouraged, and every facility provided.

"The good old Summer Time."

Winter Pleasures.

But while the city should do its share private citizens of means can also do a great deal. Owners of vacant lots and spacious gardens could at very little outlay make skating rinks and toboggan slides for the children of their neighbourhood. And what a world of happiness they could create in this way! No higher pleasure could come to anyone than the opportunity and privilege of making children happy! Let men of means try it!

Congenial employment could be found in this way for quite a number of middle-aged men without steady work. Maintaining order, flooding the rink and cleaning snow does not require much skill and yet to attempt anything of this kind without putting a man in charge would be to invite failure.

To secure the proper number of playgrounds, rinks, toboggan slides, gymnasiums, bath houses, etc., will require constant agitation for years to come. If the enthusiasm lags they will not be provided, for large expenditure will be necessary. Therefore may we not appeal confidently on behalf of the children to men in authority, aldermen, school trustees, editors, business men, educators—to keep the playground movement constantly in view, giving it their endorsement and advocacy whenever possible, remembering that the best type of citizen can be evolved only from the healthy robust child, who has had a free and well-rounded youth spent in cheerful and clean moral environment.

Parents Should Play with Their Children.

"Outside the time required for providing the means of support for the family, I know of no better way in which parents may employ their time than by playing with their children. It is not only the child that is benefited; it builds character in the parents as well, and it keeps them young. The period of childhood is all too short to those parents who enter into the spirit of child life. The time will come too soon when the absence of dolls, toy dogs and tin soldiers, scattered about the room—even the family sitting room—and the barrenness of the corners and closets where bats and balls, rackets and mitts were wont to lie, will bring loneliness to the heart and moisture to the eyes. Our boys and girls are children but once, and childhood days are short."

Children Influenced Through Play.

"It is easy to find people who are willing to do something for children or give something for them, but it is a rare thing to find those who love the company of children and who will give themselves joyfully to child comradeship. You will find a hundred who will teach for every one who can play with children, and yet the play side of the child's nature will respond more freely to instruction and will open more avenues of approach to the soul within than any other phase of his being. He reveals his true individuality in play more naturally, more directly, more fully, than in any other experience of his child life. Play is the child's natural expression.

It opens up the only approach to his real personality. It is difficult to find people even teachers who have been trained in normal schools, who take play as a means of education seriously, who can or will engage in it joyfully and who see its full meaning and possibilities in the training of children. The influence over the child of the one with whom he loves to play is irresistible and inestimable. Through his confidence gained by comradeship in play, the problem of discipline and education are most surely solved."—R. R. Reeder.

The City Child.

At the banquet of the Washington Playground Association, James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, gave the following address:

The provision of playgrounds for children and open spaces in cities for all inhabitants has received so much attention in England during the last thirty years that I cannot refuse to tell you how warmly we sympathize with your efforts on behalf of the young folk in American cities. We all know that the more open air and the more exercise in the open air, the better for all of us, so far as health goes. But it is not only health we have to think of. The child's mind and character, the child's tastes and habits, are all affected, far more than those of grown up people, by the conditions that surround it.

Of all the changes which the last seventy or eighty years have brought with them, that which has most told upon daily life and habits is the aggregation in cities of an ever-increasing proportion of the people. The process is apparently irresistible, and since we cannot correct it we must try to mitigate its effects. In olden days the child grew up amid the sights and sounds of nature. It gambolled upon the green grass, it climbed the trees, it waded in clear rippling streams, it heard the songs of birds. Now the city child is cooped up in a dense mass of houses. It has its choice between an over-heated room indoors and the street, perhaps crowded with vehicles. It may roll about the asphalt, learning at least the alertness needed to avoid being run over. Or, the little girls may sit on the doorsteps and talk, and the little boys may learn the rudiments of gambling from the older ones and form the habit of loafing, because the conditions don't permit of the games and sports which childhood loves. Dust and noise and dirt with little chance of healthy exercise—these are the alternatives out of doors to poring in a stifling room over sensational tales, perhaps of adventure, perhaps of crime.

Those of you who remember your own days of childhood in the country know what they meant to you. The sights and sounds of nature, the changing seasons, the winds and sunsets, the trees and flowers, all spoke to us with a voice clearer and stronger than they speak with in later life, because we were ourselves nearer to nature, the great mother. There are indeed boys who are like those grown men, of whom Wordsworth says, a primrose by the river's brim was to him a yellow primrose and nothing more. But to most the love of nature is associated with the days when rocks and trees were wonderful, and every flower that grew had a charm of its own, and all the creatures seemed ready to speak to us and to respond to our curiosity about them, as I have known children to repeat the conversations which they fancied they had held with the birds. These were the things which filled and stirred the imagination of boys and girls in old days, and kindled whatever sparks of poetry lay in their souls.

To-day the city child cannot have these things, for the short summer trip gives only a glimpse of them. But at least we can try to secure for it something better than the street. The child may have a little space of grass where it can play, with trees which it can watch, first budding, then blooming in full leaf, and turning to rich colours

in the fall. The birds come to sing among the branches, and the children romp around them and run races or play games upon the grass. Even within the dusty, noisy city, there may be a little oasis to show that nature is not wholly expunged from the daily round of life.

What we have tried to secure in England is to have within a quarter of a mile from every house some spot of at least half an acre where the children may play, or sit quiet if too young for games, under the charge of an elder sister. We have in London turned disused burial grounds to account for this purpose. But half an acre is too little. In a city, like Washington, where many plots of ground still remain unbuilt upon it should be possible to have larger playgrounds and in some of them to have spaces enough for such games as baseball. On the outskirts of the city you have fortunately reserved some beautiful parks, and adjoining some of these there are bits of woodland still left, which I hope you will acquire and preserve in their wild state, not tamed or "improved" by cutting driveways or footwalks through them, but just as the glaciers left them when they receded from their utmost southern limits.

Social reformers are more and more coming to feel that the prevention of bad habits and the promotion of good ones among those classes which most need philanthropic help must begin with the children. You can do nothing better for the children of the city than help to restore in such measure as is possible those opportunities for enjoying open air and play, and contact with nature and the delight of free movement, which our ancestors enjoyed and by which the character of the race was formed.

Street Children.

Children's Aid Societies

The work of the Children's Aid Society has since its inception grown in strength and vital importance to the moral advancement of our country. Not only in large cities, where there is, of course, the most urgent need for its aggressive work, but in the smaller cities and towns, cases of neglect of children have been wisely dealt with in incalculable numbers.

Sheriff Cameron, of London, who is greatly interested in the work, says that in the fifteen years of their Society's existence, they have placed in foster-homes 200 children, giving them continued guardianship and care. Until the Children's Protection Act was passed in 1893 no adequate provision had been made for safeguarding the welfare of the neglected children of our Country. Since that time over 5,000 children had been rescued and placed in foster-homes in the Province. Quoting from the report of the Inspector of Prisons, for 1907, he showed that there were 11,804 persons in the prisons of the Province. Of these there were only 87 boys and girls under 16 years of age. Notwithstanding our increased population, going back 38 years ago, there were 498 children under 16 committed to our prisons. Without claiming that the Children's Aid Societies were the sole cause of this great difference in our prisons, the fact of there having been placed over 5,000 in foster-homes showed how the supply was being diminished by their rescue and care. Once placed under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society, the children received such excellent care and supervision that over 90 per cent. did well and gave very little trouble to anyone. Surely in the interest of the children, as well as in the interest of the community, this was a great work. Foster-homes were offered freely, so there was no difficulty in placing children, and the cost of their maintenance was then assumed by the foster-parents. In the case of

widows and deserted women with families, who were unfortunate, not blameworthy, we should try here the plan adopted in New Zealand of giving, under proper restrictions, from the public treasury, a sufficient sum for each child to enable mothers to remain in their home and care for their own children. Mothers going out to work and leaving children uncared for all day is one of the chief sources from which wayward children come. The cost of carrying on Children's Aid work efficiently was comparatively trifling. Last year our prisons cost $344,000, and there were 11,000 persons in prison! The task of reforming men and women is slow and difficult, but with children it is different, and in good homes their lives became full of promise. He fully believed in child-saving, and could heartily recommend the Children's Aid Society to the support of all benevolent citizens.

Owing to the fact that this Report had to be prepared rather hurriedly, in the midst of other pressing duties, and had to go to the printer immediately, it is impossible to give a complete review of all the work carried on.

Questions for Societies.

The following questions were drawn up to be sent to Secretaries of Children's Aid Societies, but were not sent out. They should be thoughtfully considered by directors and officers, and the records kept in such shape that answers could readily be given at any time:—

1. How many cases of children neglected or ill-treated has the Society brought before the Courts?
2. Is the separate Children's Court law observed?
3. How many children were cared for in the Shelter?
4. How many of these were returned to parents under supervision?
5. How many parents have been warned as to neglect of their children, etc.?
6. How many have profited by these warnings and improved their home life?
7. How many children were made wards of the Society?
8. Give number of children placed in foster homes.
9. How many foster children were visited?
10. How many children were returned from foster homes?
11. How many removed on account of ill-treatment, neglect of schooling, etc.?
12. Is the Society careful to insist that children under school age shall have the opportunity to attend school?
13. Does the Society carefully investigate homes before wards are placed in them?
14. Has the Society received many applications for young children for adoption?
15. Have the wards taken by Society during the year been up to the average mentally?
16. How many were defective?
17. How many delinquent?
18. Is the Society careful to arrange annual payments where child is over school age?
19. Are these amounts paid to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Society to be held in trust for the children?
20. Is the Society receiving financial aid from the City, Town or County Council?
21. If so, what is the amount received from each?
22. Total income of Society for the year?
23. How many wards have been placed in the guardianship of the Society since its formation?

24. How many of these wards is the Society in touch with now?
25. Give approximate number of those who have done well.
26. Give approximate number of those who have become criminal or delinquent.
27. How many are married and have homes of their own?

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

The following reports from the various Children's Aid Societies will give some idea of the great work that is going on. There will be a few omissions owing to the difficulty of securing prompt returns.

Children's Aid Society of Toronto.

229 Simcoe Street, January 19th, 1909.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I have pleasure in giving you a synopsis of the work done by the Children's Aid Society, Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1908. It is as follows:—

There were 1,504 cases of neglected, dependent and delinquent children came under the notice of this Society, involving the interests of 1,660 children.

In the Children's Court, no fewer than 1,269 cases were dealt with, an increase of 157 over the previous year. The Society appointed a paid probation officer early in the year, and the homes of all the children coming before the Court have been visited and re-visited. Besides this, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has also undertaken probation duties, visiting and keeping in touch with the delinquent children, and much good work has been accomplished in this direction.

The rapid increase of the population of our city made it necessary for the Society to extend its premises, and the intention of the Board is to open the new wing during the month of February. This has not been accomplished a moment too soon, considering the recent and expected annexations of the suburbs to Toronto, and the crowded conditions prevailing during the past eighteen months.

The cases coming from the Children's Court were disposed of as follows:—

Suspended sentence	702
Fined	277
Withdrawn	37
To St. Vincent de Paul C. A. S.	81
To Victoria Industrial School	42
To Alexandra Industrial School	26
Discharged	60
To county authorities	19
To parents	12
To Working Boys' Home	3
To Barnardo Boys' Home	2
To jail	3
To Provincial Superintendent	1
Escaped	1
To Insane Asylum	1
Not disposed of	2
Total	1,269

The 235 complaints were disposed of as follows:—

Made wards	34
Assuming custody of children	111
For discipline	10
Co-operation of other Institutions	9
Mediation and advice	43
Warning	13
Lost	14
In abeyance	1
Total	235

The number of children sent to foster homes during 1908 was 20. The Society has experienced great difficulty in securing foster homes for boys, but has been the instrument of finding many situations and temporary homes for needy children.

Since the organization of the Society in 1891, 15,837 cases have come under its supervision, involving the interests of 20,776 children.

The Society begs to acknowledge the cordial assistance rendered by the Police Magistrates and Court Officials; and the amicable relationships existing between the officers of other institutions, and our Society.

We have also to thank the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children for its valuable assistance rendered in visiting foster homes, and Visitors' reports received therefrom.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM DUNCAN,
Secretary.

The officers are as follows:—

President: J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents: W. Harley Smith, M.D., T. Millman, M.D., R. S. Baird, Hon. Thos. Crawford.

Treasurer: A. M. Campbell.

Secretary and Inspector: Wm. Duncan.

Hon. Solicitor: W. B. Raymond.

Committee: C. P. Smith, J. M. Foster, Ambrose Kent, C. J. Copp, M.D., Noel Marshall, C. C. VanNorman, R. G. Kirby, R. A. Nisbet, A. B. Powell, James M. Sinclair, F. W. Gerald Fitzgerald, Herbert Mortimer, Henry Sutherland, Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. C. C. VanNorman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. Percy Leadley, Mrs. Ambrose Kent, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mrs. A. E. Dyment. Ald. J. J. Graham, appointed by the City Council.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

TORONTO, January 13th, 1909.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me great pleasure to comply with your request for our annual statement of the work of this Society for the twelve months, ending December 31, 1908.

During that term 402 cases were brought to the notice of the agent, affecting the interest of 599 children; of these cases 255 were from the Children's Court and 147 were private cases reported to the office.

The Court Cases.

The list of charges under this was as follows:—

Disorderly conduct	78
Theft	73
Malicious injury to property	15
Truancy	2
Trespass	18
Assault	4
Gambling (throwing dice)	6
Breach of the city by-laws	16
Indecent assault	3
House breaking	10
Cruelty to animals	2
Vagrancy	28
Total	255

Number of males	249
" females	6
Total	255

His worship the police magistrate disposed of the court cases as follows:—

St. John's Industrial School	23
St. Mary's Industrial School	3
Remanded till called	66
Discharged on suspended sentence after serving short terms of restraint in our Shelter	60
Fined	55
Discharged	43
Withdrawn	2
Dismissed	3
Total	255

Private Cases.

These cases afford the best opportunity for preventive and amendment work by the agent, and we are happy to be able to report that much good has been effected through kindly endeavours with all interested parties, and the extreme action of taking children from parents is now seldom resorted to, and never until all other efforts for reformation have failed.

We have, however, quite a few children transferred by their parents and guardians to our custody.

Since the inception of this Society, up to December 31st, 1908, there were 4,118 cases recorded in the Society's books, involving the interest of 6,485 children.

Our Wards.

We have on our history books, the names of 154 wards of this Society, all of whom have been placed in good foster homes except eight who are still in our Shelters, and will, no doubt, be well provided for in the near future. In addition 160 boys and 32 girls have been committed to our Industrial Schools through the agency of this Society up to December 31st, 1908, with very good results.

We are largely indebted to Superintendent J. J. Kelso and Inspector Wm. O'Connor, for numerous most interesting and instructive reports of all our wards in their foster homes, and they also render us valuable service in procuring guardians, making transfers, and generally looking after the best interest of our children.

We are most grateful to His Worship George Taylor Denison, Crown Attorney Corley and the Police Department for the ever kindly assistance they have given our agent, which has enabled him to successfully perform his duties on behalf of our unfortunate little ones. As illustration of their exceeding kindness to our Society, I herewith submit a copy of a valuable letter which in a great measure added largely to our funds.

"Police Department, Chief Inspector's Office,
Toronto, March 28th, 1908.

"Mr. P. Hynes,
"Agent, St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society, Toronto.

"Dear Sir,—Understanding that your Society is applying to the Board of Control for an increased grant from the city in order to aid you in the more efficient carrying on of the good work you are doing, particularly for the children, and as I am the officer in attendance and in charge of all the sittings in the Children's Court, I am in a position to know what work is being done by yourself representing the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society, and I have no hesitation in speaking in the highest terms of the benefit done to the large number of R. C. children who appear throughout the year, and also of the assistance which you render to the presiding magistrate. In view of the valuable work performed, I have pleasure in endorsing the application of your Society to the Board of Control for an increased grant.

"Yours respectfully,
"(Signed) D. Archibald,
"Chief Inspector.

"I agree with this.
"(Signed) G. T. Denison,
P.M.

"We are also much pleased with the warm helpful feeling that exists between the Children's Aid Society of Toronto and ourselves."

Financial.

Owing to the generous grant from the city, and the valuable services rendered to us by our institutions, we feel quite equal to meet all reasonable calls that may be made on us.

Officers and Board of Management, 14th Year of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto.

Patron.—His Grace, the Most Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

President.—Matthew O'Connor, 106 Maitland St.

Vice-Presidents.—Remy Elmsley, J. J. Murphy, Eugene O'Keefe and Thos. Long.

Secretary.—W. T. Kernahan.

Treasurer.—Daniel Miller.

Council.

Gentlemen.—J. J. Seitz, L. V. McBrady, J. J. Hanratty, L. J. Cosgrave, T. J. Ford, T. W. Winterberry, J. P. Wright, F. T. Lee and John Rodgers.

Ladies.—Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs. Falconbridge, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. French, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hugh J. Kelly, Misses Foy, Macdonnell, Walsh and Hart.

Advisory Board.

Rev. J. L. Hand, Matthew O'Connor, Remy Elmsley, Hugh T. Kelly, K.C., and Jas. J. Pape.

Assistant Secretary and Agent.—P. Hynes, 181 Wilton Avenue, phone Main 164.

Physicians.—McKenna, McKeown, McMahon and Sweeney.

Hon. Solicitor.—Hugh T. Kelly, K.C.

Auditor.—W. T. Kernahan.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

P. Hynes,
Assistant Secretary and Agent.

West Toronto.

A meeting was held with a view to organizing a branch of the Children's Aid Society in West Toronto, but shortly afterwards the question of annexation came up and the probability is that this branch will not now continue in existence.

Some of those interested were: Mr. W. A. Baird, Mayor; Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. Hazelwood, Mr. W. A. McMaster, Mr. S. J. Chubb and Rev. Beverley Smith.

Ottawa.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, on October 8th, with the President, Mr. W. L. Scott, in the chair, and was largely attended.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. John Keane, was presented and showed that the past year had been one of more than ordinary activity in all departments, the volume of work done being about double that accomplished in some preceding years. One hundred children were taken directly in charge by the Society and perhaps fifteen others were looked after for sister Societies. Of the one hundred mentioned, thirty-seven were replaced with their parents or guardians under the most stringent conditions, and fifty-seven children were placed in foster-homes. A large work has also been done among delinquent children—those brought before the police magistrate for any offence. There were one hundred and fifty-eight of these cases dealt with. Some of the offences were slight, but in other cases it was necessary to commit the offenders to the Industrial School.

Attention was drawn to the zealous efforts of the President, Mr. W. L. Scott, in connection with the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and the hope was expressed that Ottawa might soon have a juvenile court judge. The importance of the bill prohibiting the use of tobacco by minors was commented upon, as were the amendments to the Children's Protection Act, which will tend to make the Act more workable in many respects.

The Detention Home, opened by the Society for the children, is proving a great advantage. Run as it is on the family principle, the results already achieved have been remarkable, many apparently hopeless cases having so responded to kindness received that they are now getting along quite satisfactorily in good foster-homes.

A feature of the meeting was a sweeping condemnation of Ottawa's cheap theatres. This matter was broached by the probation officers, Madame Bruchesi and Miss Cassaday, who blamed these theatres, cigarettes and pool rooms for leading young people astray. A committee of five was formed to investigate these theatres and make a report, with a view to remedying the evil.

The address of the President, Mr. W. L. Scott, was devoted chiefly to the Juvenile Delinquents Act and to the desirability of having a juvenile court judge and a number of probation officers. He also suggested that the salary of the Secretary, Mr. John Keane, should be increased from $1,000 to $1,500 to enable him to devote his entire attention to the work. Mr. Scott commended the city for providing larger play-grounds for the children, and spoke of bringing further pressure to bear upon the Board of Control in order to induce it to help in providing funds for the prosecution of the Society's work.

The Treasurer's report showed that $1,281 had been contributed during the year, and that the balance to the Society's credit was $48.

Reports were also presented by the probation officers, Madame Bruchesi and Miss Cassaday, which showed that truancy is on the decline, and by Superintendent Cook, of the Detention Home. A committee of ladies was appointed to consider means of providing clothing for the children at the Home.

The officers re-elected were:—

President.—Mr. W. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. John Gorman, Mrs. John Thorburn, Madame Lamothe, Sir Louis H. Davies, Rev. Canon Pollard and Canon Sloan.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. P. B. Taylor.

Secretary.—Mr. John Keane.

Added to Council were the names of Messrs. W. P. Archibald, L. R. O'Connell and A. F. H. Jones and Mrs. J. M. Courtney.

Cornwall.

A Children's Aid Society has been formed during the year at Cornwall and since its formation several cases have received attention and the work is progressing most favourably. A Shelter for the Protestant children has been secured with a very fine family and the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu Hospital have fitted up a small house in their vicinity for the reception of Catholic children in need of temporary shelter. The members of the Society are very active in their efforts to look after the neglected children of the district and the Society bids fair to become quite a power for good in the future.

The following is a list of the officers appointed:—

Hon. President.—J. A. McDougald.

President.—Ex-Mayor McCracken.

Vice-President.—J. Connolly.

Secretary-Treasurer.—John C. Alguire.

Agent.—R. Smyth, Chief of Police.

Solicitor.—John G. Harkness.
Physician.—Dr. D. O. Alguire.
Committee.—All local clergymen, A. E. Maclean, J. E. McDonald, S. J. Keys, George F. Ellis, D. Monroe, E. O'Callaghan, G. C. Smith and W. Harrison.

Kingston.

The annual meeting of the Kingston Children's Aid Society was held on December 16th, 1908, with the President, Rev. Alex. Laird, in the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Rev. D. Macallum, showed that during the past year six meetings were held by the Society and that the total number of wards under the Society's care is thirty-six, twelve children, ranging in age from one month to twelve years, having been taken charge of since last January. These children are all doing well and are in comfortable homes. The Society, wherever possible, has been careful to avoid the breaking up of homes, not wishing to separate children and parents unless absolutely necessary. Thirty-eight families were visited during the year in the interests of children and the Society is paying particular attention to truancy.

Mr. Macallum wished to tender his resignation as Secretary and Agent, but at the earnest request of the Society, decided to retain the position for another year.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Macdonnell and adopted that the Society be allowed to intervene where parents neglect to train their children in some useful calling, trade or business, and that legislation be sought in this connection.

It was also moved by Canon Starr that the truant officer be requested to make weekly visits to the schools to ascertain the number of absentees and enforce the Truancy Act.

The following officers were elected:—
President.—Rev. Prof. A. Laird.
Vice-President.—Rev. D. Laing, Canon Cooke, Rev. F. A. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor.—G M. Macdonnell.
Agent.—Rev. D. Macallum.
Treasurer.—Dr. S. W. Dyde.
Committee.—Rev. Canon Starr, Rev. W. Craig, Rev. H. B. Whitmore, Rev. J. C. Villiers, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. D. Ross, Mrs. D. Macallum, Misses Machar, Muckleston, Hurse, Ronan, A. Chown, Cottle, Allen, Connor, Davidson and Beaton.

Gananoque Humane and Children's Aid Society.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Gananoque was held on October 19th, 1908, Mr. J. M. Walker taking the chair.

The following officers were elected:—
President.—Rev. J. T. Pitcher.
Vice-President.—Miss Edith McCammon.
Secretary-Treasurer.—Mrs. J. L. Rogers.

The General Committee was appointed as follows: The clergymen and doctors of the town, and Miss Gorham, Mrs. R. G. Graham, Mrs. I. W. Harrison, Mrs. Bowden, Miss Colton, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hudspeth, Mrs. Ketchum, Miss McCammon, Mrs. J. L. Rogers, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Mrs. J. T. Green, Miss Machar, Mrs. C. A. Watt, Mrs. J. A. Bulloch, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. James Bates, J. M. Thomson, J. A. Jackson, J. M. Walker, J. D. Linklater.

Committee to look after neglected children: The clergymen of the town and the public school teachers and Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Miss Colton, Mrs. Bowden, Miss Edith McCammon, Mrs. J. A. Bulloch, Mr. John Thomson (truant officer).

Belleville and Hastings.

The Children's Aid Society of Belleville and Hastings County has been doing very effective work during the past year and although it has only been necessary to take over three children, the conditions of the children in general have been decidedly improved. A marked improvement in the regular attendance at the public schools is manifest inasmuch that the schools were overcrowded and more accommodation had to be provided.

146 homes were visited, there were 42 cases in Children's Court, 7 children were sheltered, 2 children were made wards, and 36 wards were visited in their foster homes. The object and aim of the Society is becoming better known, and the sympathy of the public is awakened. Several merchants and others have contributed clothing and boots for needy children, thus enabling them to attend school.

Officers for 1909.

Hon. President.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.
President.—C. B. Scantlebury.
1st Vice-President.—J. M. Hurley.
2nd Vice-President.—H. C. Hunt.
Treasurer.—Wm. McIntosh.
Secretary and Agent.—A. E. Checker.
Hon. Solicitor.—W. C. Mickel.
Board of Management.—The Officers and, Rev. Messrs. R. S. Laidlaw, Bishop Greatrex, A. M. Hubly, A. J. Hilts, Father Twomay, G. R. Beamish, Canon Beamish, R. C. Blagrave, Thomas Ritchie, D. V. Sinclair, W. S. Smith, E. J. Butler, Wm. Deacon, Captain Turner, S.A., J. Williams. W. W. Knight, T. Blackburn, A. Marsh, J. Elliott, C. Clap, W. Johnson, Mr. Mott, Miss Holden, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Dunnet, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. St. Charles, Mrs. Hy. Pringle, Mrs. H. H. Leavens, Mrs. Simpkins, Mrs. Egbert Parks, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Yoemans, Rev. R. Wallace, Hon. Dr. C. B. Coughlin.
Hon. Physicians.—Drs. Connor and McCullough.

Brockville.

The annual meeting of the Brockville Children's Aid Society was held on December 7th, 1908, with a good representative attendance. Mr. A. J. Traill, the energetic agent, in his report stated that the year had been a busy one, and it was most gratifying to know that the Children's Aid Society of Brockville was growing in usefulness and popularity. During the last year forty-eight cases of complaint had been brought before the agent and in some measure dealt with. Sixteen children had been committed to the care of the Society and fourteen of these had been happily placed in good foster homes. Through the grants from the Town and County Council, and proceeds from a concert, etc., it had been possible to carry on the work during the past year, but at the same time there was a great deal of work being left undone because of lack of funds.

The following officers were elected:

President.—W. H. Osborne.

Vice-President.—Mrs. W. H. Comstock.

Treasurer.—C. E. Baynes Reed.

Secretary.—Miss C. M. Marron.

Agent.—A. J. Traill.

Advisory Board.—W. H. Osborne, D. M. Spaidal, H. Y. Farr, George A. Wright, H. A. Stewart, A. J. Traill, A. T. Wilgress, C. E. Baynes Reed.

Shelter Committee.—Mrs. W. H. Comstock, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. M. Dowsley, Miss McGannon, Miss Jane Smart, Mrs. H. E. Snyder, Mrs. A. C. Hardy.

Auditors.—H. Y. Farr and A. T. Wilgress.

Medical Officer.—Dr. W. Fred. Jackson.

Legal Adviser.—H. A. Stewart, K.C.

Cobourg.

The annual meeting of the Cobourg Children's Aid Society was held in October, 1908. The cases calling for the good offices of the Society during the year were happily few in number, but the Society is in a state of quiet watchfulness. An infant was taken charge of and placed in a good foster-home, and most encouraging reports have been received from the wards of the Society who are placed out. In December, Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, visited Cobourg and gave an illustrated lecture on work for children, which was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

The officers are as follows:—

President.—J. Burchill.

1st Vice-President.—Mrs. H. F. Holland.

2nd Vice-President.—Mrs. J. T. Field.

Secretary and Treasurer.—John W. Bickle.

Honorary Solicitor.—H. F. Holland.

Agent.—J. C. Ruse.

Brantford.

During 1908, Brantford Children's Aid Society had: 89 applications for children; 96 complaints against parents or guardians; 235 interviews about children; 16 made wards of the Society; 19 placed in foster homes.

The Society had an active busy year with ever increasing interest and sympathy on the part of the citizens generally and hearty and cheerful co-operation of officials. County Judge Hardy, Police Magistrate Livingstone and Crown Attorney Wilkes, render what assistance they can to the cause of children.

The Police Department under Chief Slemin have been helpful in supporting the Secretary in his duties and think nothing of trouble that is likely to benefit children. High Constable Kerr and Constable Mounce have also assisted in County work.

The Press has always been staunch and true to the cause of the little people. The City Council gave generously towards the support of the cause.

These things have placed the Brantford Society well in front as a live progressive Society, aiding, assisting and guiding young lives to future usefulness.

The Officers for 1909 are:

Hon. President.—Rev. Dr. Mackenzie.
President.—Frank Foster.
Vice-Presidents.—W. B. Wood and A. G. Parker.
Corresponding Secretary.—S. M. Thomson.
Recording Secretary.—Mrs. A. H. Elliott.
Assistant Secretary.—Miss Brown.
Treasurer.—C. Cook.
Hon. Solicitors.—Messrs. Harley & Sweet and Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.

Mr. Thomson's Outside Work.

In addition to supervising the work of the Children's Aid Society of Brantford and the County, Mr. Thomson has acted as Children's Visitor and as Organizer in different parts of the Province. His great love for children and his irrepressible enthusiasm have given him a unique place in this movement. His report is as follows:

Looking over the record of the year 1908, I find that a good many different parts of Ontario have been visited in the interests of children. Sometimes visiting families charged with neglecting their children, advising with them, encouraging them and warning them. At other times, after repeated warnings have failed, taking steps to remove children, then placing them in the temporary shelter until such time as a good home is found. Then the looking for suitable homes and seeing the children properly placed where the surroundings are good and the associations healthful and helpful. Then the visiting of the children in their adopted homes, which is always a source of pleasure and delight, seeing the children growing nicely, learning habits of industry and independence, and being taught and trained in their duty to God and their fellowman, with every prospect of becoming good and useful citizens, taxpayers and burden

bearers, instead of a danger and a disgrace to the community, as well as a heavy burden.

Sometimes assisting Societies that for some reason or another have got into a rut and need cheer, encouragement and assistance with counsel and advice.

Sometimes forming new societies and making the work being done over the Province for the betterment of children known in communities that have paid but little attention to it. All these have fallen to my lot during the year.

Not long ago I visited a home in a country place where there were four children ranging in age from six to twelve years, not one of whom was going to school, just growing up in ignorance and indolence. I doubt if any of them had ever been in school. Am glad to say that since then they have been going regularly and am hopeful of a great change for the better at this home.

Another visit was made to a little shack in the woods where it would make the heart ache to see a group of little children, four in all, ranging from the babe of a few months old to a girl of eleven years who had never been to school. All were in a deplorably dirty, filthy, forlorn state. Children brought up in such surroundings that good citizenship could not be looked for or expected from them. My information is that since my visit the shack has been added to and some attempts at cleanliness and orderliness are being made, which, I trust, will continue, so that it will not be necessary to remove the children.

What a contrast these heartrending sights are to homes where children are adopted. On one occasion a visit was made to quite a humble home where a little boy now five years old had been adopted. The boy was playing about the floor and ran up to the foster father, who took him up in his arms, hugged and kissed him, saying, "Poor and all as I am I would not part with the boy for a thousand dollars."

A visit was made to a home where a boy was placed years ago. The lad is now in his sixteenth year, a fine sturdy specimen he is. The foster father said he was a good lad and could be trusted with anything about the place. If it was necessary that he should be gone for a day or two, he did not have to worry, he knew the boy would faithfully see that everything was attended to.

The same remark was made about a girl now in her fourteenth year and still attending school; but the good woman in whose charge she is, said of her, "I never have any trouble, and if I am away for a day or two, the girl keeps everything nice, and gets the meals for my husband and son." Instances like these could be multiplied, showing the love and affection existing in adopted homes.

In visiting different places I am greatly indebted to officials who render me every assistance in the prosecution of my work. And to the press, whose columns are ever open to further the cause of neglected and dependent children.

Stratford.

Arrangements have been made whereby, Rev. Leslie W. Thom, who for eight years was engaged in work among children in connection with Miss Macpherson's Homes, has accepted the secretaryship and agency of the Stratford Society. This Society had become almost defunct but with an active man like Mr. Thom to look after the work it is expected and hoped that Stratford will soon have an organization that will be second to none in protecting the interests of the unfortunate little ones. The Society has been reorganized under the name of the Children's Aid and Humane Society of the City of Stratford and County of Perth.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on the 19th of June, 1908, when Mr. Kelso addressed a representative gathering, arousing in them a sympathetic interest in the work.

Mr. Thom reports that while as yet his work has been of an up-hill nature, he has the assistance of a very capable and aggressive Executive and that each day the Society is becoming better known and receiving more encouragement from the general public. Since December, 1907, twenty-three children have been made wards of the Society. The Society helped to provide clothing for a boy who was being sent to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville. Eight boys and one girl who were brought before the Police Magistrate for theft were dismissed on suspended sentence. A girl was sent to the Alexandra Industrial School. Thirteen boys who congregated together were, upon complaints made by the police, remonstrated with, good results ensuing. Investigations have been made in forty homes with a view to improving the conditions or removing the children. Lady visitors have been appointed to call upon negligent parents and try to arouse in them a sense of their responsibilities towards their children.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

Hon. President.—Judge Barron.
Hon. Vice-President.—Police Magistrate James O'Loan.
President.—Sheriff Magwood.
Vice-President.—George McLagan.
Secretary.—Miss Amy R. McPherson.
Treasurer.—John Reade.
Agent.—Rev. L. W. Thom.
Hon. Solicitor.—J. J. Coughlin
Executive Committee—W. J. Ferguson, William Buckingham, J. N. Orr, W. Steel, W. H. Merry, Thos. Dunseth; Mesdames D. M. Fraser, John Rankin, William Moore, Freeborn, Peter Megan, Peffer, Pauli, Thomas Ballantyne, F. C. Bluxom, Gilbert Hodgins, George McLagan, Bond, Tim Hagarty; and Miss Thistle.

Hamilton.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Hamilton Children's Aid Society was held on Friday, June 5th, 1908, with Mr. Adam Brown, the President, in the chair, and was largely attended.

The report of the Secretary, Miss Forbes, was read and showed that fifteen meetings had been held during the year. Cases affecting sixty-four children were investigated, thirty-seven of these children being handed over to the Society. During the year the Society found foster-homes for seventeen girls and five boys. Of this number four were returned to the Society. Five boys and one girl were sent to Industrial Schools and a girl was sent to the Epileptic Hospital at Woodstock. There were in institutions awaiting homes nineteen boys and nineteen girls. Seven cases had been brought before the Magistrate during the year, affecting nineteen children, all of whom had been placed in foster-homes. A pleasing fact commented upon was that from among the wards of the Society fourteen girls had been married. The reports of children placed in foster-homes by the Society were most encouraging.

The Society received during the year legacies amounting to over eight hundred dollars.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Burns, showed that the Society had a balance on hand of $1,647.46, the receipts for the year amounting to $2,082.96 and the disbursements to $435.50.

Foster-homes have been found since June for four boys and twelve girls. One girl was sent to the Alexandra Industrial School and two boys to the Mimico Industrial School. Ten complaints were investigated by the Society's Inspector and dealt with. Over fifty reports from the visitors on wards of the Society have been received and almost the entire number were exceedingly satisfactory. The Society has had applications for four girls and two boys over fourteen years of age but has not been able to supply them. Two girls were handed over to the Society from the County and have both been placed in good homes. Three boys and two girls have been returned to the Society, but in the meantime are in homes in the City and are not placed out yet.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, in his charge to the Grand Jury, made a very strong plea for the erection of a Shelter in Hamilton. The Grand Jury are enquiring into the matter and have had the Society's Inspector before them to give them information. The Society hopes that the new City Council will grant what has been so long asked for.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President.—Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents.—Lieut.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, K.C., W. A. Robinson.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Elsie B. Forbes.

Assistant Recording Secretary.—Mrs. W. H. Bruce.

Treasurer.—J. M. Burns.

Inspector.—William Hunter.

Executive Committee.—Hon. J. M. Gibson, George Rutherford, J. J. Greene, Adam Brown, Lieut.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, K. C., W. A. Robinson, William Hunter, and Mesdames Gibson, Evans, Lucas, Kilgour, William Hendrie, Jr., Geo. F. Glassco, Barker, Levy, Zimmerman, Urquhart, Henderson, D. B. Pratt, F. Malloch, W. H. Bruce, E. Duffield and Miss Lawson.

Honourary Physician.—Dr. O'Reilly.

Honourary Solicitor.—Wm. M. McClemont, B.C.L., LL.B.

Visiting Committee.—Mesdames Urquhart, Evans, Malloch and Levy.

Hospital Visitor.—Mrs. D. B. Pratt.

Kenora.

The following report of work carried on by the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Kenora, has been furnished by the Secretary:

Children's Aid work is not very well understood here, and the need of a good speaker to come to address a public meeting is necessary.

We have been making an effort to have a probation officer appointed, and to establish a children's court. Before the year is out we hope to have accomplished a good deal in Children's Aid work.

I will enumerate some of our Humane and Children's Aid work:

A deserted wife, who had four children, we have visited and provided with groceries and clothes, and placed the thirteen-year old boy in the hospital to have his jaw operated on.

A recently arrived English family, who had three children, and who had gone to live with disreputable people, were visited and helped to get settled in a little place of their own. They were appreciative, and are now quite comfortable, the father having earned as much as $85.00 some months this winter.

A woman who was destitute, with a little baby three days old and four other small children was provided with food and clothing.

Visited two English families who lived in the same house, and had ten children. We helped them, and as one of the men said he could not get work, we got work for the woman, and loaned her $21.00 to buy a stove, and she got a little place of her own.

The other family, the father was shiftless, and the mother was not strong, but she went out washing. In the fall three of the children took typhoid. We placed them in the hospital. One boy died. The mother contracted it and she died. We disinfected the house and are hoping to do something with the children. Another woman—whose husband had fever at the hospital—contracted it, and two children were also taken down. The husband died. We disinfected the house and went security for the rent until she recovered. A family of English people who had just been in this country two months, and had six children ranging from one and one-half years to twelve years. The father was killed on the railroad, and the wife left penniless in a strange land. They were living in a tent. We placed three children to board, and a friend took her and two children.

That same day a dreadful murder took place. We visited the house, provided food for the children. Had the house cleaned and made habitable after the murder. A citizens' meeting was called and a fund of $560.00 raised for these two families. They turned the money over to our Society. There was a C. P. R. strike at the time, and the strikers offered to build a house for their fellow-worker's family if we would get the lot and building material. The Hudson Bay Co. allowed us to build on their land, and we built a comfortable little home, costing without labour, $346.00.

We opened a subscription fund, and sent a young Englishman, who had rheumatism badly, home to an aged mother.

We placed an old gentleman, who is seventy-five years old, in the Industrial Refuge, Toronto.

An old trapper, who is eighty-six years old, we provide with groceries in the winter. In the summer he has a garden. In the winter he traps.

We help to support two old men and two old women, eighty-four and eighty-six years old.

Our funds are kept up entirely by the generosity of the people of the town, as we do not get a town grant.

We cleared $550.00 out of a picnic, and at a rummage sale cleared $175.00.

We visit personally every needy case reported to us, so that we judge for ourselves what is best to be done.

Officers were elected as follows:—

President.—Mrs. J. K. Brydon.

Vice-President.—Mrs. R. J. N. Pither.

Secretary.—Mrs. J. P. Earngey.

Assistant Secretary.—Mrs. Walter Learoyd.

Treasurer.—Mrs. James Horan.

Convener of Relief Committee.—Mrs. James Sherman.

Honorary Solicitors.—Mr. Alan McLennan, Mr. Peter McKenzie.

Agent.—Chief Gordon.

Board of Management.—Mrs. James Sherman, Convener; Mesdames Lofthouse, Pither, Hose, Humble, Gooding; Misses Fife, Brydon, Beaudro, Spence, Whiten; Bishop Lofthouse; Mr. Nicholson Parsons, Rev. Mr. Nixon, Rev. C. W. McKim, Palmer, Armstrong, Derry, Oleson and Dr. Chapman.

St. Catharines.

The Children's Aid Society of St. Catharines continues active in its protection of the young people of the district, though during the past year, fortunately, not many cases have required attention. However, wherever necessary action has been taken. Five boys were sent to the Industrial School, that being the best disposition that could be made of them. Three families were warned that unless they improved their way of living and sent their children to school action would be taken against them, these warnings bringing about the desired improvement. The Society now has a boy awaiting placement in a foster-home.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President.—Rev. N. I. Perry.

Vice-President.—Dr. W. H. Merritt.

Secretary.—Mrs. Youmans.

Treasurer.—Mr. E. Poste.

Honorary Solicitor.—Mr. Ingersoll.

Agent.—Mr. R. E. Boyle.

Niagara Falls.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Niagara Falls, was held on November 13th, 1908, and was very largely attended, great interest being shown in the work.

The report of the President, Mr. Charles Black, was presented and stated that during the year a great deal had been accomplished both for the children and the dumb animals. At the request of Mr. Kelso, thirty-eight children placed in foster-homes were visited by Mr. Black and, with one exception, all these boys and girls were happy and contented and were giving great satisfaction to those having the care of them. One foster parent remarked that so fond were they of their little adopted girl that they would rather part with their farm than with her, and in other cases conditions were found to be very satisfactory. In addition to this visiting, the cases of thirty-three children were investigated and action taken, wherever necessary children being taken

from vicious and drunken parents and placed in good foster-homes. In twenty cases family troubles were looked into and adjustments made. In connection with animals, drivers have been warned that they must treat their horses humanely and efforts have been made to protect the birds, dogs, etc., from cruelty.

Very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, and Mr. A. Monro Grier, K.C., of Niagara Falls. There was also a most enjoyable musical programme.

The following officers were elected:—

President and Inspector.—Charles Black.

1st Vice-President.—John Logan.

2nd Vice-President.—James Morden.

Secretary.—Rev. A. E. Lavell.

Treasurer.—J. G. Cadham.

Hon. Counsel.—D. B. White.

Hon. Vt. Surgeon.—Dr. Watson.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. J. H. Stuart, James Mowat, Dr. Robb, A. Monro Grier, K.C., Dr. Wilson, John Muir, F. C. McBurney, Dr. J. G. Somerville, John Bealey; Mesdames J. H. Stuart, Norman Walker, George Hanan, John Crawford, Frank Taylor, George Payne, Abel Land, F. J. Gribble, David Waltho, Frank Anderson; Misses M. A. Henderson, M. E. Smith, Annie Butters, M. A. Black; and the clergymen of the city.

London.

Owing to the fact that the annual meeting has not yet been held it is impossible to give a report of the Children's Aid Society of London. It is, however, one of the strongest in the Province and much good work has been accomplished during the past year. Sheriff Cameron is President, J. I. A. Hunt, Treasurer, and Joseph Sanders, Secretary.

Ingersoll.

The Annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Ingersoll was held in the Council Chamber on February 9th, 1909. The Secretary, Mr. Jas. F. Morrey, reported that two boys were made wards of the Children's Aid Society and were transferred to relatives. One boy was committed to the Industrial School. Several boys appeared before the Police Magistrate for petty offenses and were discharged after receiving a severe reprimand.

A number of calls were made at private homes to warn parents regarding their children, and in most instances an improvement was noticed afterwards.

The officers of the society are as follows:—

President—T. R. Mayberry, M.P.P.

Vice-President—H. E. Robinson.

Secretary—J. F. Morrey.

Treasurer—R. J. Robertson.

Solicitor—J. L. Paterson.

Executive—All the above officers with Messrs. Jos. Gibson, A. Macaulay, Rev. M. C. MacLean, Mayor Sutherland and Wm. Dusdass.

Ladies' Auxilliary—Mesdames F. P. Leake, Thos. Seldon, F. D. Canfield, S. Noxon, L. C. Menhennick, T. R. Mayberry, W. O. Smith, Rev. Hughson, Rev. MacLean, Rev. Bright, Rev. Perkins, Rev. Kerrush, Misses N. Dundass, Block (of the Mission) and McKim of the S. A.

Tweed.

The annual meeting of the Tweed Branch of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Opera House on Thursday evening, February 4th. The chair was taken by Reeve Bowlby, who opened the meeting with a few remarks on the necessity of the work, and the good accomplished by the society here and in other places.

The President, Mr. Binnie, was called on and gave a report of the work done since Tweed Branch was organized in April, 1906. Thirteen children had been placed in the shelter in Toronto, and good reports had been received from most of them—other homes had been visited and children looked after. The Treasurer reported the society in a flourishing condition financially. Through contributions from Tweed and Hungerford councils, and donations from private citizens, all claims had been met and $58.30 was reported on hand . The following officers were proposed and duly elected:—

Honorary President—Dr. P. T. Bowlby.

President—Rev. Jas. Binnie.

1st Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Clare.

2nd Vice-President—Dr. A. J. Robertson.

Agent—Mr. P. K. Newton.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. J. G. Frost.

Com. of Management—Rev. C. A. French, Rev. R. Burns, Dr. A. J. Farrel, Messrs. S. B. Rollins, Wm. Jones, W. A. Parker, Charles Clark and Mesdames F. J. Black, Arthur Wallace, E. R. Huyck, F. Pope, S. Way, Leeworthy, Palmateer and J. E. Mitchell.

At the conclusion of the business, a very interesting and impressive address was given by Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford. Mr. Thomson's address was illustrated by magic lantern views of many of the children as they were when taken in charge by the society, also as they appeared after a time of care. The change in very many cases showed that these poor little waifs only needed this care and change to develop them into some of the brightest specimens of Canadian children.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem. The collection amounted to $18.22, of which $6.30 was a donation from the Men's Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Church.

Owen Sound.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and County of Grey, was held on Tuesday evening, January 19th, with the retiring president, Mr. R. B. Miller, in the chair. After some preliminary conference by the Executive, the meeting was opened by singing "Rescue the perishing," and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cadman. Some appropriate opening remarks by the chairman were followed by the presentation of reports, the election of officers and the business arising therefrom.

The Agent's report was heard with close attention, and interest, showing as it did, an increase of work done during the past year, and was unanimously accepted.

The report of the Treasurer was a very satisfactory one, showing that the finances are in good working condition, for beginning the work of another year.

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that a grant of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) be made to Mrs. Campbell for services rendered by her as Matron of the shelter, as a slight mark of the Society's appreciation of her efficient care of the children under her charge. The sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) was voted unanimously to Mr. S. G. King, for the valuable and willing assistance rendered to the Society by him, as special constable for the Children's work.

Short appropriate addresses from the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Morris of the First Methodist Church and Mr. John Armstrong brought the meeting to a close.

Agent's Report.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Executive, and Friends:—

It is with a deep feeling of gratitude to the Father of all mercies, that your Agent presents to you the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and the County of Grey.

Another year of service in this work has been permitted, and the work itself has been more extensive and far-reaching than during the previous two years. More children have shared the care and protection of the Shelter, and a greater number of cases have been investigated; and help, information, or advice given, where required. No less than thirty-seven children have been in the Shelter this past year, for various periods of time; either as wards, or guests, of the Society, or as boarders provided for by their friends.

Seven children have been committed to the Society by the Courts. A brief history of these is as follows:—

No. 1.—Was an illegitimate child born in the hospital, of a mother so deformed, both morally and physically, that there was nothing else to be done than to take the poor baby-boy from her and place him under the care of the Society. Strange to relate, he developed into a specially bright good-looking child, and found a home where he became a treasure, but when he was five months old he caught a severe cold from which he was unable to rally, and death constituted our only loss in that way this year.

No. 2.—As this was the illegitimate son of a woman of known bad reputation who had no means of support for herself, or her child, he was made over to the Society. He was a nice little fellow of four years, and a home was waiting for him, as soon as his mother ceased to have any control over him. His future is provided for I have no doubt, and he will have the opportunity of growing up into a good and useful man.

No. 3.—A girl of fifteen, belonging to a family of Greek gypsies, ran away from their camp, near Shallow Lake, and making her way to Owen Sound, sought the protection of the Magistrate, stating that her parents were in the habit of beating her severely, if she failed to beg or steal something towards her support. With what appeared to be a sincere desire for better things, she sought the protection of the law, and was committed to the Society's care. She was entirely uneducated; and as she was a Catholic she was subsequently transferred to St. Mary's Industrial School in Toronto. As a well-to-do uncle appeared on the scene, who promised to take care of her, she was allowed to go with him.

No. 4.—Was born in Toronto, of a friendless mother, who died at her birth. As some Owen Sound people, residing in Toronto at the time, had applied for a baby, and there were grave doubts whether the little thing would live, they were allowed to take it and do what they could for it, and it survived that ordeal. It transpired that these foster parents, who in the meantime had returned to Owen Sound, were not the kind who should be intrusted with the care of a baby, and as the mother was arrested on a charge of immorality, the child became a ward of the Society.

A severe attack of sickness, from which we had little hopes that she could recover, was the cause of considerable extra work, anxiety, and expense, and while we thought that death would probably be the better thing for the poor little mite, there was no other right course than to do our best to save her and we were successful. A good home is needed for her, and she may, with kind motherly care, outgrow the frailty of her baby days, and become a treasure in some one's home.

No. 5.—A girl of fourteen was brought before the Magistrate, by her father on a charge of being unmanageable; but judging by his manner, and appearance, the girl was evidently the natural product of fourteen years of neglect and abuse, and to get away from such environment was the best thing which could happen her. She was committed to the Society, on the condition that if it was thought best she should be transferred to the Alexandra Industrial school, as she was very ignorant and needed teaching and training. She was sent, and will remain there a term of years, and may under wise, firm discipline become a useful member of society.

No. 6.—Is another illegitimate child who was brought to the Shelter by its mother, when only two weeks old, wrapped in a few dirty old rags, and never having received proper attention from its birth. As both the mother's parents are invalids, and she has to help to support them, she had no place for it, nor means to provide for it and an order for its maintenance was given by the Magistrate. The poor little thing is thriving under the matron's care, and being a girl, a home will be found for it after awhile.

No. 7.—A young widowed mother applied to have her five weeks old baby girl admitted to the shelter, while she found work to support it. She was quite friendless, and in poor health, and it became evident that if she could provide for herself, it was all she was able to do. As the baby was comfortably dressed, and was well in health, an order for its maintenance was reluctantly given, as it did not appear to come under the class of neglected and dependent children. As it had been in the shelter for some weeks, it only needed to be handed back to its mother, to have immediately found itself in that condition. It is now a strong healthy baby, of over three months, and needs a good home. In addition to these cases of commitment this year, some others should be noted. Two big boys aged respectively 16 and 15, both wards of the Society were returned to us, and have been a source of considerable anxiety as the two in the shelter together made matters not too quiet and orderly and as it was not easy to keep them steadily employed, they were also a little expense, though not more than they could help. The elder one has again found employment, which we hope will be permanent, and the other hopes to be taken on again at the Chair-factory. He professes to have a great desire to be an engineer, and if his determination proves as strong as his wish, he will work that out for himself; otherwise he must be left to do the next best thing. A boy of ten years, was returned because the person with whom he had been placed some years before, was not in a position to provide for him. Complaints were made that the boy was not going to school regularly, and was insufficiently clothed and fed. She was unwilling to give

him up, but finally she was forced to do so. As the boy's education had been seriously neglected, and his general health was not good, it was thought wise to give him a term at the Shelter, and incidentally a term at school, and a chance to recuperate in every way. He is of average intelligence and goodness, which is remarkable, when we consider "*the pit from which he was dug.*" He was the youngest of a family rescued by Mr. Lediard some years ago from the worst possible surroundings, and the most immoral mother I have ever met. The sisters were sent to the Industrial School, for a term of years, and are now living useful lives. A very well-written letter from the elder girl, who is now twenty-one years of age, was received by me quite recently, and she appears to be in a good home and doing well. The other girl is, I believe doing equally well. One of the encouraging features of our work is that we see the definite results from our efforts, which are gratifying in the extreme.

Another girl, who was rescued from equally bad conditions by the same means, has recently on coming of age, received a little fortune of $1,000.00, which has been in the hands of the Official Guardian. She is married and settled in a comfortable home, while her younger half-sister is in a foster-home in our immediate vicinity, and doing well.

There are two children sent up by Mr. Kelso in the shelter at present—The one a poor little girl, far from strong, was returned after being in a home for nearly a year, but will have to be returned to Mr. Kelso, as she is an undesirable child, for whom it will be difficult to find a permanent home. The other is a boy of eight who is *unique*. He has been in the shelter for some months, and has never needed reproof once in that time. He also possesses the only spark of genius manifested by any child under our care. We want to find a specially good home for him, because such boys are not always to be met with. It may serve to lend additional interest in this case, if I tell you that he was one of a family whom Mr. Lediard rescued, on his last trip but one before his sickness. I have a picture of the home, with the mother and a number of children standing in front of what might have been a cow-stable, and I remember that he remarked that they vanished at sight of him like frightened rabbits.

Four children whose mother had been sent to the Asylum, were brought to the Shelter last spring, in a deplorable state of dirt and neglect, the father promising to provide for them. Two of them were removed by friends of the mother and the other two remained in the shelter, until the mother was restored, when they were all gathered back to their home.

Two little girls, whose father is in consumption, were placed by their mother in the shelter, while she went into domestic service, but she found that she was unable to earn sufficient to meet the expense of having them there for long, and was unwilling to give them up, so she found friends who were willing to help her by keeping them for less money. The Council helped her to defray the cost, while in the shelter, by contributing the sum of Twenty Dollars for this purpose.

Two other little girls were placed with us, while their mother was in the hospital having her eyes treated for cataract; their father meeting the expense, with a little help from the Society.

A little boy of four years, who had walked, or been carried by his father, from Markdale, was brought to us. The man told a story of trouble enough to try the courage of a stronger man than he seemed. He had gone home from his work one day, to find his wife and their two little girls had gone away with his *chum*, leaving the little boy in the house alone. As he has neither money nor friends in this country, he had been trying in vain to find a home for the little fellow that he might be free to go to work in the bush. There was no doubt about the necessity of taking the poor tired boy in, and caring for him, whether the father keeps him and remits the money for his board or not, which he has promised to do, when the contract is finished and he draws his money.

It may be objected that this form of help does not come within the meaning of the Act under which we work, but after consulting several persons they all agreed that it was justifiable, considering how much good can be done in that way.

The little Syrian girl who has been a ward of the Society for more than a year, was, at the mother's urgent request, returned to her; with the distinct understanding that any shadow of known neglect will be followed by the child's recall, as she is still a ward of the Society.

No less than nine applications have *not* been granted, or have been withdrawn. In the case of illegitimate children, for whom admittance was refused unless provided for, the mothers had homes, and friends, whose duty it is to take care of both the mother and her unfortunate offspring.

The Shelter is still under the efficient management of Mrs. Campbell. A serious sickness of some weeks was a severe trial to her strength, and patience, as there were more children in the shelter than usual. She is, however, now reaping the benefit of having adopted, a number of years ago, a ward of the Society, who showed at that time a marked objection to doing what was right, but with patience and persevering oversight, this girl has become a very valuable assistant in the care of the children. Two younger girls are undergoing the same training, (for whom Mrs. Campbell provides) and will be ready to take her place if she should choose to leave; and as she is over eighteen she is at liberty to do so, though it would be to the interest of all concerned, if she stays indefinitely. Miss Campbell is also a valuable assistant, being amanuensis in looking after the shelter accounts, etc.

Reports of children placed in homes, and visited through the year, have in nearly every case, been favourable; and where conditions were reported as otherwise, a kindly visit or letter has either proved the report incorrect, or led to the removal of the cause of complaint.

There are at present in the shelter six children who are wards of the Society; though one belongs to Dufferin County, which provides for his maintenance. He is a delicate little fellow for whom it has proved difficult to find a permanent home.

I have no means of stating exactly what the year's work has called for in visits, to the homes, and the shelter, interviews at my home and communications by letter, received and answered, as I have not kept a close account

of these minor details. Several cases have been brought to my notice, calling for fuller investigation than they have yet received, and will form the first work of the New Year.

This report would not be complete, without an acknowledgement of the valuable assistance I have received from Mr. King, who in his position as Truant Officer is able to obtain much needed information, more easily than I could otherwise get it. Also from Mr. William Young, Constable in Brook. The uniform kindly consideration I receive from all with whom I come in contact, is a source of comfort which cannot be fully estimated and has my very best thanks and appreciation.

We may enter upon another year's work with every cause of encouragement, that the blessing of God is with us, and that each child saved from its vicious surroundings, and placed in a position where it may grow up into useful citizens, has the double value of one more saved, and one less on the criminal roll. That the next year may develop many such, is the hope and prayer of your Agent.

J. E. Lediard.

The result of the election of Officers is as follows:-

Hon. President.—R. B. Miller, Esq.

President.—H. H. Burgess, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. Allan Cameron, Owen Sound; M. Forhan, Owen Sound; James Shaw, Owen Sound; Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound; Mrs. Bridgewater, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, Hanover; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; N. M. Campbell, Durham.

Treasurer.—Sheriff Moore, Owen Sound.

Secretary.—A. E. Trout

Hon. Solicitor.—John Armstrong, Esq.

Agent.—Mrs. J. E. Lediard.

Executive.—Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyan, Brookholm; Mrs. M. McArthur, Durham; J. C. Ryan; Rev. Father Sullivan; Mrs. Bridgewater; Mrs. D. R. Dobie; Mrs. Burgess; Miss M. Fox; Miss Dobie.

Corresponding Members.—Mrs. Gardiner, Kemble; Dr. Hammil, Meaford; Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs. McArthur, Durham; D. Knechtel, Hanover; Miss Stevenson, Thornbury; Miss McGill, Chatsworth; Mrs. Pickle, Markdale; Rev. Mr. Wellwood, Dundalk.

Sudbury.

Dr. W. R. Patterson, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society at Sudbury, reported on a number of interesting cases which came before the Society during the year. Most of the cases were from the neighbourhood of Webbwood and the suggestion is made that a separate Society might be formed for that town. In a number of cases parents were warned of the consequences of their mode of life and a decided improvement was noticed in their conduct, with a consequent improvement in the condition of their children. Ten meetings of the Society were held and about a dozen cases investigated. In

two instances it became necessary to take the children from their parents and in one case the reputed father was sent to gaol because of his outrageous conduct toward the daughters of the family. An evil existing in parts of New Ontario, which is prevalent enough to cause scandal, is that of men and women co-habiting together without going through the formality of a marriage ceremony. There seems to be no law on the subject so far as the adults are concerned, but there ought to be some method by which children born under these conditions could be removed from the evil surroundings which necessarily accompany such a state of things and, in a measure, saved from the consequences of their parents' sin.

Collingwood.

The annual meeting of the Collingwood Children's Aid Society was held on January 23rd, 1909. Much good work has been done during the year in looking after the wards of the Society placed in foster-homes and also in visiting homes where there was reported neglect of children, but not many new wards have been added to the Society's list. In all cases where parents were warned to look more carefully after their children there was some improvement and in some homes this was very marked, so that the Society is serving one of its most useful purposes. The work is becoming better understood and has a greater sympathy among the people, and the Society is now in a position to deal with any cases that may arise, through the aid of the ministers and the ladies' committee. A small grant has been secured from the Town Council and an effort will be made to have this increased. Five applications for children for adoption have been received during the year, mostly for little girls.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Rev. J. H. Cameron.
Vice-Presidents—The other Ministers of the Town.
Secretary and Agent—E. Ward.
Honourary Solicitor—A. T. Allen.
Honourary Photographer—A. S. Webb.
And an Auxiliary Committee of ladies to assist the Agent.

Sarnia.

Sheriff D. M. Cameron, of Middlesex, and president of the Children's Aid Society of London, and Joseph Sanders, inspector of the Society, and one of the pioneers on behalf of work for children, were the speakers at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society in the school room of the Central Methodist Church on Friday evening, November 20th, 1908.

Much interest in the work was manifest by the representative audience assembled, and in the speakers and reports.

Special music was rendered by Mr. A. W. Mills, who sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and by the quartette, Misses Clarke and Wheatley,

Messrs. Lawrence and Mann, who gave two selections during the evening, which were greatly enjoyed.

Miss French and Mrs. (Dr.) Falconer were accompanists.

The following report was presented by the Secretary, Mr. John Wilkinson:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The secretary begs to submit to you this, the tenth annual report of the Society, for the year ending October 16th, 1908, as showing a continued and growing interest in the work for neglected and dependent children.

The treasurer's report will show an increased response to the Society's appeal for funds from the county and town councils; also from many of the townships and municipalities of the county, from the benevolent societies of the town, as well as several generous gifts from individuals.

A brief review of the work shows that the Society has held ten regular monthly meetings, that nineteen wards have been received, that twenty-eight children have been placed in homes. This number includes some placed for the superintendent or other societies, and sixteen have been transferred to other homes, making in all forty-four homes opened, and where children have been placed. Amongst these three were babies under a year old, and one a year and four months old. Sixty-eight other children have in some measure been looked after. Seventy-four applications have been received, and forty complaints reported to the agent, which he looked into.

Four hundred and eighty-three visits and calls have been made in town, two hundred and seventy-eight out of town. These include visits which were made for the purpose of reporting the progress and welfare of wards to the Society and Superintendent; also special work under the direction of the Superintendent.

The agent has attended court nineteen times when cases relating to children have been heard, and when required, has afterwards supervised and visited children in their homes.

Three hundred and fifty-four letters have been received, and five hundred and forty-six letters written, besides a larger number of cards and printed matter in the interest of the work. Fifty-two addresses have been made in part direct for the work; others at the request of the ladies of the W. C .T. U., in connection with their gaol work, at their weekly Friday afternoon service in the gaol.

In seventeen cases the agent has sought to secure school attendance or to have school attendance continued. Clothing has been supplied in thirty-four instances to families, or some child in the family. One little girl had a new dress made for her by the ladies of the Benevolent Society.

Ninety-one children are now registered as having been made wards of this Society. Amongst the first wards some are now young men and young women; several are now married. With few exceptions, the secretary is glad to report the progress of these wards, excellent. It is a cause of thankfulness that so many good homes have been offered. A few instances both of boys and girls, who were helped in time of trouble, have since made most satisfactory advancement, being a joy to the agent in his work; others have required frequent visits and constant patience and encouragement to strengthen their purpose to do well.

One boy returned from the Industrial School. Two boys and one girl have been sent to the Industrial School during the year.

The Society has made Mrs. Gilbert Causley's home on East Street, their shelter home, and wish to speak of her kind and motherly care of all children committed to her keeping.

The agent wishes to make grateful acknowledgment of the assistance of His Honour Judge MacWatt and H. Gorman, Esq., the police magistrate, in cases of juvenile delinquents coming before them; also of the kindness of Mr. LeSueur, of Hanna,

LeSueur & Co., the Society's solicitor, for his help and advice, and to Mr. Bucke, the C. C. attorney . The friendly help of Chief Pengelly, and of Mr. Harris has always been available to the agent in his work.

The press, both of town and county, have been unfailing in their assistance, publishing all items of interest, which have materially aided the work, and become the means of securing many of the homes for the children, whom the society wished to place. Dr. Logie has very kindly given advice and medicine to the children who have needed medical care. To those who have sent in gifts of clothing, papers and books, which has made it possible for the agent to give timely assistance so often, he wishes on behalf of the Society to offer acknowledgments.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your approval.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. H. Ingram, showed the receipts of the Society during the year to have been $676.94, and the disbursements, $638.26, leaving a balance on hand of $38.68. The report of the Auditors, Mr. George S. Samis and Mr. J. F. Elliott, corroborated this.

The Rev. Mr. Oliver spoke briefly on the great importance of work for children and referred in very complimentary terms to the address of Sheriff Cameron.

Mr. Sanders, in a very interesting address, mentioned several cases where most unpromising children had as a result of the Society's interest in them turned out to be successful men and women industrially as well as morally.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Geo. A. Proctor.

1st Vice-President—G. L. Phillips.

2nd Vice-President—W. F. Lawrence.

Secretary—John Wilkinson.

Treasurer—H. Ingram.

Solicitor—R. V. LeSueur.

Physician—Dr. Wm. Logie.

Executive Committee—R. G. McArthur, A. McLean, David Stokes, C. L. Crassweller, Geo. S. Samis, Melvin Harris, J. F. Elliott, F. C. Watson, Rev. J. R. Hall, John Ferguson, Jos. Simpson, Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. G. L. Phillips, Mrs. A. J. Johnston, Mrs. T. F. Towers, Mrs. H. Ingram, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Geo. S. Samis, Mrs. John Dyble, Mrs. C. Stratford, Mrs. T. A. Drury, Mrs. Geo. Brown.

Circular Letters.

Many of the societies issue leaflets, circulars and cards that are exceedingly useful in making the work known. The following was sent out by the Sarnia Society:

Sarnia, Ont., November 20th, 1908.

The Children's Aid Society of Sarnia and the County of Lambton wish to inform you of the work being done by the Society, with the hope of enlisting your sympathy and co-operation for the neglected, dependent or defective children; also for the

ill-treated and those exposed to improper and vicious surroundings. The Society seeks to help and benefit such children; 1st. By improving the conditions of their home life; 2nd. By removal to some good foster home. There are over eighty children now placed in foster homes in the county, in addition to those who are being aided in a friendly way in their own homes. This work may be helped by the information you may give of cases that the agent could look up, by reporting every neglected child, or any home that would receive a child; any child blind or partially blind; any child needing special medical treatment; any feeble-minded child, or one deaf and dumb; also by gifts of garments or shoes, and especially by gifts of money through the treasurer, H. Ingram, or the agent, John Wilkinson, the Court House, or P.O. box 185.

The Society is seeking to interest the Churches, the Sunday Schools, the day schools, the friendly societies, the municipalities, as well as individual contributors to the work.

Will you kindly remember this important work for the neglected children of our county and Province at your entertainments and Christmas giving. It is better to put up the guard line than to throw out the life line.

The agent is giving all his time to the work, and will attend to all matters reported to him.

Guelph Humane and Children's Aid Society.

A successful meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Guelph and Wellington County was held on October 16th, 1908. The meeting was well attended and much interest shown in the work being done. In the course of the evening Mr. J. J. Kelso addressed the meeting. The Inspector, Rev. P. C. L. Harris, in his report, among other things, said, "The work among the wards of our own and other societies has been full of intense interest. These wards have been visited in the homes where they have been either adopted, or have the care of foster-parentage. There are about ninety of these wards in the County of Wellington, and these were visited, with a very few exceptions, during the spring and early summer. The travelling and labour entailed cannot be tabulated. The case of each child is gone into. Natural inclinations, moral qualities, school progress, physical and mental powers are some of the things which are considered in connection with the visiting. Your Inspector is pleased to be able to state that in about five cases only, of the ninety, conditions are not quite what they might be, and this is, we believe, remarkable, and speaks volumes, not only for the wisdom and care displayed in the placing of these wards, but also for the motives underlying the taking of these boys and girls by those applying for them." Referring to the work for neglected children, he stated that about fifty children were involved in the families about whom complaints were made during the past year. Neglect, drunkenness of father or mother, or both parents, immorality of parents, abuse, family quarrels, lack of control, and indifference, are some of the items which make up the list in respect of these complaints.

The income of the Society for the year was $2.036.95, and the expenditures, $2,017.04, leaving a balance of $19.91.

The officers were elected, as follows:—
Hon. President—Lt.-Col. Higinbotham.
President—Sheriff Allan.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Goldie.
2nd Vice-President—Rev. Amos Tovell.
Secretary—Miss Melvin.
Treasurer—Mr. J. C. Benson.
Solicitor—Mr. W. E. Buckingham.
Physicians—Drs. F. Walsh and H. C. McLean.
Inspector—Rev. P. C. L. Harris.
Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. G. Harvey.
Executive Committee—Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Macdonald, Mrs. H. C. Scholfield, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. D. Allan, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Chas. Reynolds, Misses Masters, Robertson, Forbes, M. Howitt, Guthrie, Ida Lyon, Dr. Brock, D. Young, W. H. Hamilton, Revs. C. H. Buckland, W. H. Crews, W. G. Wilson, R. G. Wart, and R. J. M. Glassford.

Children's Shelter, St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society held on October 27th, 1908, revealed the fact that the year just passed had been a very profitable

and beneficial one for the Society. During the year ten children had been committed to the care of the Society by the County Magistrate and three by the Police Magistrate. During the fourteen years of the Society's existence a large number of children had been provided with good homes and several had grown to manhood and womanhood. The treasurer reported the financial condition of the institution not to be so encouraging as desired, as the balance was on the wrong side.

The officers were elected, as follows:—

President—Sheriff McColl.

Vice-Presidents—F. B. Holtby and Geo. K. Crocker.

Treasurer—Herbert Wegg.

Secretary—W. J. Shaw.

Shelter Committee—Mesdames J. H. Coyne, F. B. Holtby, G. K. Crocker, C. St. Clair Leitch, J. M. Green, W. E. Youmans, E. Pavey, D. McColl, Mary Duncombe, F. W. Wright, J. H. Wilson and Miss King.

The Executive Committee will consist of the Mayor of the City, a representative from the County Council, President McColl, Vice-Presidents Holtby and Crocker, Treasurer Wegg, Secretary Shaw, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, also Chairwoman, Vice-President and Secretary of the Shelter Committee.

Peterborough.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Peterborough, was held on December 18th, 1908, the President, Mr. T. F. Matthews, occupying the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. E. L. Goodwill, was presented and stated that great progress had been made during the year, more work having been accomplished than in any previous year of the Society's history. This is largely due to the fact that the Society now has a splendidly equipped Shelter, which furnishes accommodation for a large number of children, so that the Society is able to render assistance in cases where formerly it would have been impossible to do so. The Society is indebted to the City for the grant of this property and to Mr. Richard Hall, trustee of the Nicholls estate, for a contribution which enabled it to put the building in shape for its present purposes. The Society also has to thank the City and County Councils and a number of private citizens and organizations for financial assistance, and the ladies of the city for the help given in making clothing for the children, promoting entertainments for the benefit of the Society, etc. As a result of the efforts of a committee of citizens, the Sheffield Choir was brought to Peterborough and the proceeds of the concert given handed over to the Society's treasury. Over 100 children have passed through the Society's hands during the year, a large majority of these having been placed in comfortable foster-homes. A few have, unfortunately, had to be placed in Industrial Schools. Some were only kept in the Shelter temporarily while their parents were undergoing medical treatment in the hospitals, etc.

The following cases might be cited as a sample of the work done by the Society: Two boys under the age of twelve years, whose mother was in delicate health and unable to provide for or control them, were several times brought before the magistrate on charges of theft and burglary. An order was made committing them to the guardianship of the Society and they are now reported as progressing favourably and being given opportunities to acquire an education. A former Barnardo girl, who had married, had her husband brought before the magistrate on a charge of non-support and at the trial asked for an order of separation and to have the custody of her two infant children. The Society, however, asked her to wait six months before making up her mind definitely and in the meantime placed her in the hospital for treatment, while the children were cared for in the Shelter. After a few months she was completely restored to health and agreed to return to her husband, who was very penitent for his past conduct and deeply grateful to the Society for the assistance given. They proceeded to a new home, where they are now living comfortably and happily together. There are other cases also where the Society cared for a number of small children while the parents, through the aid of the Society, were placed in the hospitals or other institutions to receive medical attention, and upon their restoration to health their children were returned to them. Two young girls were placed in the Shelter, on complaint of their mother, who was unable to control them. They were placed in a number of homes but ran away each time. Subsequently they were returned to their mother, and, as a result of the lesson received, their conduct is now all that can be desired. A boy who was reported as being so bad that it would be absolutely necessary to place him in a reform school, was given a chance by the Society in a farm home and is doing so well that his employer cannot speak highly enough of him. Three boys were taken from a mother who was bringing them up under evil influences and are now adopted in foster-homes where they are greatly thought of and are doing well. A young girl who had figured in the Police Court on many occasions had ultimately to be placed in the Reformatory, her bad reputation making it impossible to procure a home for her.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Peter Campbell, was read and showed the receipts during the year to have been $2,538.89, and the disbursements, $2,224.34, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $314.55.

Mr. E. L. Goodwill wished to tender his resignation as Secretary, owing to the stress of other duties, but was prevailed upon to continue in the position on condition that he be given an assistant.

The following officers were elected:—

Hon. President—Mayor Rush.
President—T. F. Matthews.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Birdsall.
2nd Vice-President—A. Montizambert.
Secretary—E. L. Goodwill.
Treasurer—Peter Campbell.

Board of Managers—Officers of the Society and the Clergymen of the City, Mesdames Best, Peck, Garvin, Davis, Warde, O'Sullivan, Montgomery, Potter, Hughes-Charles, Harding, Lloyd, Dr. Jessie Birnie, Miss Gow, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Miss Halliday, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Hazen Ritchie, Dr. Geo. Burnham, D. Hughes-Charles, John Butcher, Magistrates Edmison and Dumble.

Agent—Geo. Cochrane.

Lindsay.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Lindsay was held on January 9th, 1909, with Dr. J. A. White in the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, stated that during the year there were ten regular and two special meetings held. A baby girl, who was deserted by its mother, was kept in the Shelter for a time until the mother returned and claimed it. Recent reports show that the child is being well cared for. A boy who was mentally defective was made a ward of the Society and sent to the Asylum at Orillia. A wayward girl had to be sent to the Industrial School for Girls and there are three wards of the Society in the Boys' Industrial School at Mimico. A report was received by the Society to the effect that there were three children in the County House of Refuge. The eldest of these, a child of two years, has now been adopted by a very respectable family in the country. Two children who were sent to the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto are now fully recovered and have been returned to their parents. Mention was made that a real act of charity was performed by the authorities of the Ross Memorial Hospital at Lindsay, in receiving into their institution a little girl of ten years of age who was suffering from a serious illness, pending her admission to the Sick Children's Hospital. A young baby and its mother were maintained for a time until the mother could earn her livelihood. A boy who was returned from a foster-home was replaced by the Peterborough Society and is now doing well. The applications for larger children have been numerous. Parcels of valuable clothing were donated to the Society by private individuals, and a grant of $100 was received from the Victoria County Council and one of $50 from the County Council of Haliburton. A tribute of remembrance was paid to the late Dr. Herriman, who did so noble a work in the interests of unfortunate children.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Milne, gave the receipts for the year as $250.05 and the disbursements $203.62, leaving a balance on hand of $46.43.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Hon. President—S. J. Fox, M.P.P.

President—Dr. J. A. White.

Vice-Presidents—J. Rogers, G. E. Rea, Inspector Knight and G. H. Wilson.

Secretary—Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

Treasurer—Mrs. G. A. Milne.

Solicitors—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Peel.

Auditors—Messrs. A. L. Campbell and E. E. W. McGaffey.

Council—Mesdames Weldon, Cairns, Spratt, Gough, McRae, Wilkinson, Rustad, Grace, and Misses Twamley and Hanahoe; Messrs. A. O'Laughlin, E. E. W. McGaffey, Chief Vincent, Capt. Adamson (S. A.), James A. Gillogley, John Hore, R. Kylie, William McWatters, Ald. Geo. Rea, Ald. W. Jordan and Rev. Joseph Hamilton.

Chatham.

The report of Rev. W. A. Gunton, Executive Officer of the Chatham Society, shows that the Society's work during the past year has been of a most encouraging nature. There were 109 cases investigated, in which 257 children were concerned. Eleven children were placed in good foster-homes, and two had to be sent to Industrial Schools. Of the wards of the Society placed out, three were returned. The number of visits made was 677, and there were thirty-four applications received for children. Police Court attendances were thirty two. There were 256 letters written and 299 received. Mr. Gunton also reports that truancy is very prevalent in Chatham, and that many children are on the streets at night. Through the efforts of the Society, pool playing among boys has been stopped and the new tobacco law is being enforced.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—D. S. Paterson.

Executive Officer—W. A. Gunton.

Secretary—Dr. R. V. Bray.

Treasurer—Fred Stone.

Solicitors—Thos. Scullard and S. B. Arnold.

Dresden Branch.

There is a branch of the Children's Aid Society at Dresden, which has, for quite a number of years now, carried on good work on behalf of children. In addition to enquiring about any who are ill-treated or neglected, the Committee arranges for the distribution of good things at Christmas time and also plans for a charity concert to help unfortunate families. Sewing meetings are also held occasionally.

President—Rev. B. A. Kinder.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. P. C. Blackburn.

Barrie.

The Barrie Children's Aid Society still continues to be active and during the past year has accomplished a great deal for neglected children. Several cases have been dealt with, and where necessary action has been taken. Two little girls have been placed in the temporary shelter, one of whom is still there awaiting removal. Four families have been warned that if there is not immediate improvement in the way their children are provided for

the Society will take steps to have them taken away from them. This appears to have had the desired effect, and reports are to hand that there is a decided improvement in each case.

The Society has held six meetings during the year, 2nd Tuesday each alternate month. The meetings are usually well attended, and a deep interest is taken in the work.

The annual meeting is to be held on February 9th, when it is expected that the present officers will all be re-elected:—

President—H. H. Strathy, K.C.
First Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Witten.
Third Vice-President—J. K. Ross, Esq.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. Burton.
Hon. Solicitors—Donald Ross, C. W. Plaxton.
Executive Officer—Chief King.
Visitor—Mrs. McKee.
Secretary—A. M. Hunter.

Orillia.

The annual meeting of the Orillia Branch of the Children's Aid Society was held on November 13th, 1908. The Secretary, in submitting his report, stated that the knowledge of having accomplished something must be accompanied by regret that the Society had not done more to benefit suffering humanity, as represented by dependent children. However, a number of cases had been dealt with, and the law put into force to remove innocent children from evil surroundings. Two babes had been advertised for adoption and had been placed in good homes, and to know that the condition of a helpless little waif has been made better, and that one has been instrumental in obtaining for it the tender care of a good man or women is sufficient reward for our best efforts. The good services of the agent of the Society, the Chief of Police, were highly commended, for at all times he has been more than willing to carry out the wishes of the Executive.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $49.99.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Geo. McKee.
Vice-Presidents—H. T. Blackstone and D. H. Church.
Secretary—J. D. Knox.
Treasurer—W. Grant.
Solicitors—F. G. Evans and M. B. Tudhope.
Agent—Chief of Police Reid.

The various committees willl be appointed by the Executive.

Meaford.

The Meaford Society has had very little work to engage its attention during the year, but the Agent, Dr. J. D. Hamill, is greatly interested and will lend his aid wherever necessary.

County of Waterloo.

The Children's Aid Society of the County of Waterloo has been doing splendid work during the past year, as was shown by the reports submitted at the annual meeting, held at Galt on November 17th, 1908. There were two meetings, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and both were well attended, considerable enthusiasm being manifested by those present. Delegates attended from the surrounding towns, and Mr. Kelso gave an illustrated address on children's work, which was evidently the means of creating a deeper interest in the minds of his listeners in the welfare of these unfortunate little ones.

The County Agent, Rev. C. R. Miller, presented his report, which stated that during the year 131 cases had been investigated in the county. Thirty-three children were made wards of the Society and forty-six children were placed in foster-homes. Sixteen children were returned from homes during the year for different causes. Seven children were allowed to return to parents. Five boys and one girl were sent to Industrial Schools, while four wards of the Society died during the year. Mr. Miller visited the Police Court in connection with twenty-six cases, and he made fourteen visits to schools in the interests of wards. He also visited in their foster-homes 198 children and received 173 applications from people wishing to receive children into their homes.

Some of the cases mentioned in the report were as follows: A boy left his foster-home and got in with a crowd of lads who used tobacco. Was taken back to his guardians and the tobacco dealers fined for selling to minors. Seven juvenile burglars, who were confined in the gaol, were handed over to the Society by the Magistrate to be cared for. A weak-minded young woman was, with her child, placed in the poor house, where she is sheltered from evil. An imbecile girl who was not fit to be at large was sent to the Orillia Asylum. A little boy, the son of drunken parents, was charged with petty thieving and committed to the Industrial School, but was taken charge of by the Society and placed in an excellent farm home, where he is doing well. Several families were warned that their children must be sent to school and an improvement has since been made. A pair of incorrigible girls were sent to the Industrial School. Five boys were accused of shop-lifting, but were allowed to go upon their parents promising to look after them. A ward of the Society, who had grown up to be a young woman, became unmanageable, but after being brought before the Police Magistrate she promised to do better and was placed in a farm home. A young girl was taken away from a drunken father and placed in a good home, where she is now doing well. A boy nine years of age who was in the habit of setting fire to things was visited by the Society's Agent, with the result that he promised never to be guilty of this offence again if allowed to remain with his mother. A widower whose home surroundings were not good was advised to board his children out, which he promised to do.

The following is a list of the officers:—

County Officers.

President—Rev. W. C. Boese.
Secretary-Treasurer—Rev. W. A. Bradley.
Committee—Sheriff Motz, Berlin; Rev. Father Spetz, Waterloo; J. R. Cavers, Galt; G. W. Tebbs, Hespeler; W. B. Ziemann, Preston.
Agent—C. R. Miller, Berlin.

Berlin Officers.

President—Rev. W. C. Boese.
Vice-President—A. S. Hallman.
2nd Vice-President—Rev. Father Spetz.
Secretary—Geo. H. Clarke.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. H. Lackner.
Hon. Solicitors—W. M. Cram, E. W. Clement.
Committee—The Officers, Mrs. Jacob Kaufman, Mrs. H. L. Janzen, Mrs. T. Eagan, Mrs. M. Wunder, Miss Maude Zinger, Miss M. Snyder, Sheriff Motz, Rev. G. D. Damm, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Rev. Father Fischer Rev. J. W. J. Andrew, Peter Shupe, H. J. Bowman.

Galt Officers.

President—J. R. Cavers.
1st. Vice-President—Rev. J. D. McLauchlan.
2nd Vice-President—Rev. Dr. Antliff.
Secretary—James E. Kerr.
Treasurer—Mrs. Thos. Carscadden.
Committee—Baptist Church, James Ogg, Mrs. Joseph Welland; Central Presbyterian, Mrs. W. A. Wallace, A. H. Goodall; Free Methodist, Miss Mary Edwards, Alfred Carter; Anglican, Mrs. DeGuerre, F. H. Chapple; Knox Presbyterian, Mrs. Thos. Bennett, James Struthers; First Presbyterian, Mrs. J. R. Scrimger, A. B. Scott; Methodist, Mr. James Haw, Arthur Rogers; Lutheran, Fred Eidel; Salvation Army, The Captain.

HESPELER BRANCH.

A committee meeting of the Hespeler Branch of the Children's Aid Society of Berlin and Waterloo was held on December 7th, 1908, with the President, Mr. Eli S. Beer, in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and very interesting addresses were given by Mr. J. J. Kelso and Mr. C. Ferrier, Superintendent of the Victoria Industrial School.

Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, the County Agent, gave a synopsis of the work recently done in the neighborhood.

A letter was read from the Superintendent of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, offering a home for any children in the town afflicted in this way.

Accounts were passed amounting to $69.50, this amount including the Hespeler proportion of Agent's salary, the purchase of collection boxes, etc.

The following is a list of officers for the coming year:—

President—Mr. Eli S. Beer.
Secretary—Mr. Geo. W. Tebbs.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. D. Forbes.
Vice-Presidents—The Local Clergymen.
Committee—Mesdames W. Kribs, John Flynn, Porritt, G. A. Miller, A. Witmer, A. H. Hagmeier, Hannah, Fred. Huether, Geo. Greutzner, Gilners, Riddle; Messrs. E. Parkin, A. Wehner, S. Ballard.

Preston.

The Preston Branch of the Children's Aid Society held a meeting on the evening of September 15th, 1908, when Mr. J. J. Kelso delivered an illustrated address on the Neglected Children of the Province. The hall was filled to overflowing and great interest was shown in the work being performed on behalf of the children. Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, spoke briefly of visits made by him to children in foster-homes and described the happiness existing in many homes on account of the presence of these little people. Mr. C. R. Miller, the County Agent, followed with statistics of what had been accomplished in Waterloo County, which showed the work to be in a flourishing condition.

The following officers were appointed:—

President—B. W. Ziemann.
Vice-Presidents—The Local Clergymen.
Secretary—J. S. Scott.
Treasurer—D. C. McPherson.
Committee—Representatives from the various churches.

Russeldale.

In March, 1908, Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, visited Russeldale and addressed a meeting there in the interests of Children's Aid work, when it was decided to form a Society for the municipality. A family of five children had to be taken from the mother, who was a widow and unable to care for them, and good foster-homes were found for all of these little ones.

The following ladies and gentlemen were proposed to form the new organization:—

President—John McNeil, Ex-M.P.
Vice-Presidents—L. F. W. Turner, Reeve, and John G. Roy.
Secretary—H. C. Facey.
Treasurer—Miss C. Russell.
Committee—Rev. R. J. McKay, Rev. A. C. Baker, Rev. F. Swann, Messrs. J. L. Russell, Alex. Cole, Henry Greenwood, David Davis, Walter Martyn, Mrs. John Cole and Miss Annie Roy.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The Society at Sault Ste. Marie is not in a very flourishing condition, owing chiefly to the fact that the President, Mr. John Dawson, has found it necessary to resign and as yet a suitable man has not been got to fill his place. Mr. C. R. Miller, the Agent of the Waterloo Society, is visiting the Soo, however, and it is hoped that he may be able to reawaken the interest in this important movement.

The officers at the present time are:—

President—Lorenzo Londry.
Vice-Presidents—Mr. D. I. Millar, Mrs. W. H. Ewing, Mrs. C. Kocot.
Treasurer—Mr. George Williams.
Secretary—Mr. Fred A. King.
Inspector—I. J. Downey.
Honorary Solicitor—P. T. Rowland.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Owing to difficulty in understanding the work and getting the Children's Aid Society properly organized, there is not much work to report at Port Arthur and Fort William but several cases of neglected children have been attended to. Two young lads were brought up on a charge of burglarizing a store, but through the efforts of the Secretary, Mr. J. E. Swinburne, they were allowed to go on condition that homes be found for them in the country. Mr. Swinburne has since resigned the secretaryship, owing to stress of other duties.

Following is a list of the officers at Fort William.

President—Mr. A. Snelgrove.
Secretary—E. Sprake Jones.
Agent—Mr. F. E. Trautman.
Solicitor—J. E. Swinburne.

Stouffville.

The Stouffville branch of the Children's Aid Society has not had a very strenuous year but assistance has been given in a few instances. The President, Mr. J. A. Heise, is very energetic and accomplishes a good deal in the interests of the children. He went to a small village some miles north of Stouffville and took charge of two unfortunate children, whose mother was dead and whose father was a fugitive from justice. He also visited another outlying town, upon the request of some of the citizens, with a view to investigating the conduct of a woman with a number of small children. Upon this woman promising that the matters complained of would be remedied, he agreed to allow her to retain the guardianship of her children. Several letters have been written to parents who are not sending their children to school, and the Society endeavours to give practical help and good advice wherever necessary.

Mr. J. A. Heise is President of the Society, and Dr. Ira Freel, Secretary-Treasurer.

Welland.

The Children's Aid Society of Welland held its annual meeting on the evening of March 31st, 1908. During the year a family of three children had to be taken away from their parents on account of gross neglect, and these little ones, who were all bright and attractive, have been placed in exceptionally good homes. Another child who was taken in charge by the Society was weak-minded and had to be placed in an institution. The Society is also keeping a watchful eye on a family consisting of seven children, in order to ensure better care and attention on the part of the parents. If the home conditions do not improve, it may be necessary to find foster-homes for these children but it is hoped that a warning to the parents will render this unnecessary.

Mr. J. W Marshall is President of the Society, and Mr. John Flower, Secretary.

Walkerton.

The work of our Society for the year 1908 has been of a fairly encouraging nature. There were several meetings of the Board of Management, and the interest shown by the members was satisfactory.

The annual meeting was held on November 24, and the various reports showed that the Society was in a healthy condition.

Many matters were dealt with, some of them involving a great deal of work. The President, Mr. Shaw, received several communications from Paisley respecting a family consisting of mother and three children. Mr. Shaw personally investigated the case, and found that the condition of affairs was deplorable. Two children were made wards of the Society, the older one being placed with a farmer near Paisley, and the younger with a family near Gowanstown. A place was found for the mother where she was engaged as a domestic servant, and the third child went to its grandmother.

A family in Walkerton received almost constant attention from the members of the Board. This family consisted of a mother and several small children, being recent arrivals from the Old Country, the father having abandoned them. They are now in a much improved condition.

Besides these, seven other matters in the southern part of the county were investigated; and, where needed, improvement was effected.

In the Bruce Peninsula several families were reported to be in great need of attention. Towards the end of the year, Rev. C. R. Miller of Berlin visited this district and succeeded in making some very desirable changes. From one family the eldest daughter was committed to the Industrial School, and the other two children were made wards. From two other families four children were made wards, one being immediately removed.

Altogether twelve children were made wards, and arrangements were made for the clearing out of two dens of vice. More work in this part of

the county should be done, and it is expected that Mr. Miller will soon make another visit. The standard of morality in the district is not high and the school attendance of the children is not good, but as the community is a new and poor one it is difficult to enforce the laws strictly in these respects.

During the year we received reports of our wards both through official reports from the Department at Toronto and through reports obtained by the local Society by means of correspondence. All the reports showed that our wards were happily situated.

The officers appointed are as follows:—

President—A. Shaw, K.C.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. MacNamara, Mrs. Collins, and Miss Roether.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. Morgan.

Directors—The officers of the Board and Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. MacNamara, Mrs. Benton, Miss Annie Robertson and Mr. A. W. Robb.

Madoc.

There is a branch of the Children's Aid Society at Madoc, which, working in conjunction with the Belleville Society, is looking after the neglected children of the district. There has not been much work for the Society to attend to during the past year, but at the present time a couple of cases of neglect and destitution are being investigated and whatever action is necessary will be taken. The Society has received several applications for children from good homes in the vicinity.

The officers are as follows:—

President—Rev. H. S. Graham.

Secretary—B. J. McKerracher.

Committee—Mrs. A. Milne, Mrs. W. W. Hudgins, Mrs. N. Dingman and Mr. J. R. Brown.

Midland.

A Children's Aid Society was formed in Midland about a year ago and is carrying on the work of looking after neglected children, though not many cases requiring attention have arisen.

The following is a list of officers:—

Hon.-President—James Playfair.

President—W. J. Parkhill.

First Vice-President—Rev. Father Barcelo.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. (Capt.) Macauley.

Secretary—Robert McCracken.

Treasurer—J. F. Goodfellow.

Agent—Chief Bell.

Solicitors—W. Finlayson and F. W. Grant.

Physicians—Charles Clark and R. Raikes.

Executive—The town clergy and Messrs. F. W. Jeffery, J. Morgan, N. E. Luck, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Tremeer.

Simcoe.

During the year the organization of the Children's Aid Society of Norfolk County has been completed and an Order-in-Council was granted on November 5th, 1908. Mr. T. J. Agar, of Simcoe, is Secretary, and Mr. D. E. McIntosh, Agent. In addition to a large number of investigations, four neglected children were placed under the care of the Society by the County Judge, the usual warning having failed to bring about any improvement in their condition. The Society hopes for a good deal of advance during the approaching year.

Tavistock.

At a very enthusiastic meeting held in Tavistock on February 13th, 1908, a Children's Aid branch was formed. Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, addressed the meeting.

Immediately after the formation of the Society a case came up for consideration concerning a brother and sister who had been greatly neglected, owing to illness of mother and inability of father to control them. The boy was sent to the Industrial School at Mimico and the girl was taken to Berlin by Mr. Miller in order that a foster-home might be obtained for her. Since then a number of other cases have engaged the attention of the Society and the interests of the neglected children of the district are being well looked after.

The following is a list of officers:—

President—Rev. C. P. McFarlane.

Vice-President—Rev. I. H. Wood.

Secretary—Rev. E. Burn.

Treasurer—Mrs. F. Krug.

Executive Committee—J. G. Field, G. F. Zimmerman, P. C. McDonald; Mesdames Adam Ratz, Geo. Staebler, V. Stock and F. Veit, with the officers.

Thorold.

At a meeting held in Thorold on March 5th, 1908, a branch of the Children's Aid Society was formed. Mr. Charles Black, of Niagara Falls, addressed the meeting in order get the people interested in the work of looking after neglected and dependent children and though the attendance was not large considerable interest was manifested in the movement.

The following officers were elected:—

President—James Paterson.

Vice-President—John H. Thompson.

Secretary-Treasurer—David Battle.

Gravenhurst.

The Children's Aid branch at Gravenhurst has not had a great deal of work to engage its attention during the past year, but a skating party was held to raise funds, with the result that the Treasurer has in hand $16.60 to meet any calls that may be made upon the Society.

The annual meeting was held on December 9th, 1908, when the following officers were appointed:—

President—Dr. Grant.

Vice-President—J. Groves.

Treasurer—Mrs. Avery.

Secretary—H. W. Gallichan.

Committee—Messrs. Williams, Jos. Graham, Sloan, Gossage, McNab, M. J. Yeats, Sangster, Rev. W. Buchanan, F. Slater, Dr. Cartwright and Mesdames Mickle, Gossage, McPhee, Boyd, Minns, Marter, Young, Harvey, Snider and R. Sharpe.

Huntsville.

A Children's Aid Society has been formed at Huntsville, in connection with the "Huntsville Social Improvement Federation," to take up work under the Children's Protection Act.

The following Committee was appointed:

Rev. C. W. Watch, Chairman; Rev. C. W. Balfour, Rev. J. N. Morton, Rev. G. B. McLennan, Mr. J. R. Boyd, Mr. Hart Proudfoot, Mr. A. Howell; Chief Watson; Mesdames Turnbull, Francis, Wardell, Highstead and Whiteside; Mrs. John Whiteside, Secretary-Treasurer.

Port Hope.

A well attended meeting of those interested in the Children's Aid movement was held in Port Hope on November 5th, 1908. Several clauses of the by-laws were adopted. The annual membership fee was decided on and a strong committee named to canvass the town for members. Already a good membership is assured.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Rev. W. G. Clarke.

First Vice-President—Rev. Father O'Sullivan.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Eaton.

Secretary—Dr. Geo. A. Dickinson.

Treasurer—Mr. R. Gray.

Honorary Solicitor—Henry White.

Agent—Chief Bond.

A temporary Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the officers elected and Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Miss Dora Boulton and Messrs. J. F. Clark and H. Hume.

Since its organization the Society has already had under its care a family of four boys, and three of this number have been placed in good homes in the country, where they will have every chance to grow up to be healthy men and good members of society.

Windsor.

The Children's Aid Society of Windsor held their last annual meeting on February 21st, 1908. The attendance was disappointing and nothing has been done since then.

Essex.

The Children's Aid Society of Essex held its annual meeting on January 31st, 1909, when the work done during the year was reported upon. The Society continues to be quite active, several cases having been satisfactorily dealt with.

The officers are as follows —

President.—Mr. J. S. Laird.
Secretary.—Rev. J. A. Ross.
Treasurer.—Mr. Roseborough.
Solicitor.—Mr. G. B. Geddes.
Physician.—Dr. J. W. Brien.

North Bay.

At the annual meeting of the North Bay Children's Aid Society, held on January 28th, 1909, Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, gave an interesting address on work for children, and the Society reported that many cases had been attended to during the year.

The following officers were elected :—

President.—Mr. Wm. Mackenzie.

Vice-Presidents.—Revs. Father O'Brien; G. L. Johnston, Presbyterian Church; R. M. Carkner, Baptist Church; A. P. Addison, Methodist Church; and C. E. Bishop, English Church.

Secretary.—A. C. Amos.

Committee.—Two ladies from each Church.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The work of the four Industrial Schools has been carried on during the past year without any unusual incident and the officials connected with that work have in every way possible endeavoured to prepare their pupils for future usefulness in the community. There has been considerable increase in the number of pupils committed to these schools, and while increase of population in our cities and Dominion may not be unwelcome, the same can hardly be said of institutions whose work is to care for the product of neglect. We would greatly prefer to see the population of the schools steadily decrease, without, of course, shutting the doors against any who need such sheltering care.

School Population.

The following table shows the population of these schools for the past three years:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Victoria Industrial School	202	219	232
St. John's Industrial School	80	80	75
St. Mary's Industrial School	23	18	17
Alexandra Industrial School	46	65	89
	351	382	413

Financial.

As is probably well known to readers of this report, the pupils of these [illegible] are maintained on a basis of three dollars per week, of which sum $1.25 is paid by the municipality and $1.75 by the government. Under this plan the payments made by the Ontario Government during the past three years are as follows:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Victoria Industrial School	$20,310 80	$20,035 99	$21,170 37
St. John's Industrial School	7,851 53	7,336 25	6,858 25
Alexandra Industrial School	3,904 75	4,748 00	7,188 50
St. Mary's Industrial School	2,205 73	2,197 33	1,660 76
	$34,272 81	$34,317 57	$36,877 88

Home Finding.

As our Industrial School law is advanced in its provisions, giving the school authorities guardianship of the pupils until they are twenty-one years of age, it is possible to very materially help these boys and girls who are unfortunate enough to have improper homes. The plan has been successfully tried of placing such children as are practically homeless in foster homes throughout the province. This office co-operated last year to the extent of finding foster homes and situations for sixty children, in addition to sixty or seventy others who were placed by the schools direct. It has been found exceedingly beneficial to the children to go to the country for a time at least, as in this way they get into touch with nature and have a chance to drop the habits and acquaintanceships that led to their undoing. Even where they only remain in the country for a year or two they are in every way better fitted to enter upon city life and avoid conflicts with the law. It is greatly to be desired that this policy should be still further extended, and there is really no reason why there should be continued increase in population when there are so many good homes offering to take these boys and girls after a few months of discipline in the school proper. Success, under the home-finding system, depends largely on the thoroughness of the supervision and this can be provided with the co-operation of secretaries and agents of Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the following report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1908:—

School Population.

There were 219 boys in attendance on January 1st, 1908. During the year there were 122 committed and 13 returned, making a total of 354 who have been in attendance. Of this number 118 have gone out, two were transferred to the St. John's Industrial School, one to the Sanatorium at Muskoka, and one died, leaving the number in attendance on January 1st. 1909, at 232. From this it will be seen that there is a slight increase in the number over that of the preceding year. In 1907 there were 114 committed and 12 returned and 109 were paroled.

Committals.

Age:—

1	was	8	years of age.
3	were	9	"
12	"	10	"
12	"	11	"
23	"	12	"
17	"	13	"
23	"	14	"
25	"	15	"
5	"	16	"
1	was	17	"

Total 122. Average age at time of committal 12½ years.

Education:

19 were in the Junior First Book Class.
20 " Senior First Book Class.
32 " Second Book Class.
35 " Third Book Class.
12 " Fourth Book Class.
4 could neither read nor write.

Whence received:—

54 were committed from Toronto.
7 " Hamilton.
3 " St. Catharines.
3 " Brantford.
2 " Guelph.
6 " York Co.
4 " Middlesex Co.
5 " Simcoe Co.
3 " Victoria Co.

Two each from the Counties of Lincoln, Waterloo, Elgin, Wentworth, Bruce, Hastings, Welland, Durham and Ontario; two from Winnipeg; one each from the Counties of Kent, Oxford, Halton, Lanark, Dufferin, Lambton; one from Parry Sound, London, Ottawa, Sudbury, Kenora, West Toronto, Peterborough, Haldimand, Norfolk. —Total, 122.

Causes.

Incorrigibility	51
Stealing	41
Housebreaking and Burglary	9
Arson	2
Trespassing	1
Vagrancy	12
Assault	6
Total	122

Review of Work.

I am pleased to report a year of progress in the various departments of work. For eight months of the year we have been greatly handicapped, owing to the destruction of our work-shop building by fire. The cause of the fire is still unknown; but it is not unlikely that it resulted from spontaneous combustion. Rooms were fitted up in the various buildings for carpenter, shoe-making, tailoring and laundry, and in these the work of these departments has been carried on. While the output has not been inferior to that of other years in quality, we have to report decrease in quantity. A much larger and more up-to-date, fire-proof structure has been erected, and is now ready for occupation. This building contains boiler-room, engine and dynamo room, laundry, tailor-shop, shoe-shop, printing, carpenter and fire hall. These are now all in operation, with the exception of the printing-shop. The delay in equipping this department is partly due to a lack of funds. The total cost of this building, including electric plant, equipment and furnishings, is $19,500.00. Towards this amount we have in insurance $9,950.00; the balance of $9,550.00 still to be provided for. All the school uniforms, overcoats, etc., worn by the boys in the school are made in the tailor-shop, with a class of boys numbering on the average about 25.

In the shoe-shop are made all the boots, house slippers, repairs, etc., that are required by the boys of the school. In the printing department a large amount of miscellaneous work has been done, including all the school stationery, reports, etc., besides a lot of local work. We think this department of great value in giving the boys training that serves them well in after life, as the majority of them follow the printing trade. The carpenter department, under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent, is responsible for all works of construction and repairs carried on in the school. The boys are thus afforded a practical training in a very useful art. In the bake-room are made all the bread, cake, pastry, etc., required for our daily consumption.

Our farming operations for the year have been fairly successful; the dry summer and fall were not favourable to the potato crop, but we had an abundant crop of corn for ensilage, roots, etc. We need at least 100 acres more for our growing needs; our present acreage of 50 acres is not sufficient. If we had a large farm we would be able to train more boys for farm life. In an institution of this kind the farm should be large enough to grow everything required; at present we can produce sufficient ensilage, mangels, turnips, etc., for our cattle, but we have to purchase all our hay, straw and oats.

In connection with our farm work, I wish to mention the great need for a new barn, large enough for twenty-five or thirty head of cattle, our horses, roots, hay, etc. Our present structures are too near our other buildings. This is a very urgent need and should not be delayed.

Sewerage.

Our system of sewage disposal is altogether inadequate. The effluent is discharged into a small creek running through the Village of Mimico. During the past summer this became such a nuisance that a petition was presented to the Township Council asking that it be abated. An assurance was given by the school that this would be remedied during the ensuing season. Our sewage plant cannot take care of our sewerage; this results in frequent clogging of our sewers, and the consequent flooding of our cottage basements, thus endangering the health of the entire school. From every standpoint, therefore, a complete change is forced upon us. There are two probable courses open to us; one to construct a system on our own property, and the other to join with the Village of New Toronto in the system now under consideration. The latter would be preferable for the school.

During the summer, 1907, we were able to make substantial improvements in three of our cottages. They are now in a good condition, with modern conveniences for both boys and officers. This was made possible by a Government grant of $15.000.00. We have still one cottage, including the school hospital, requiring similar changes and additions. As it is we have a group of boys who are denied the comfort and conveniences that are enjoyed by the rest of the school. There is not a bath-room or lavatory in this building.

Our Boys' Brass Band has had a prosperous year, filling many engagements that have brought it and the school prominently before the public. It is rather difficult keeping up a band in a school of this kind. We get about two seasons' play from them, and then their places are filled by beginners. It is, however, a very important feature of our school-life, and should be maintained.

Military drill and exercises in physical culture play an important part in the work of training our boys. There is no better means of inculcating habits of obedience and self control.

Our cadet corps is subject to an annual inspection by the militia authorities. That the boys keep up their drill is evident from the report sumbitted by the commanding officer, dated September 16th, 1908, in which he says:—

"I am directed by the G. O. C. W. O. to inform you that the excellent reports submitted by the inspecting officer upon your cadet corps, wherein he states that all the movements, etc., were 'very good,' has much pleased the Honourable the Minister and Members of the Militia Council, and to express to you and the officer commanding the corps, their appreciation with the efforts made by all ranks in attaining such efficiency."

School of Letters.

We have now three teachers in this department, provided by the Board of Education of Toronto. Our new school building is perfect in all its appointments. Well-lighted, heated and ventilated, it is admirably adapted for the purpose of instruction. Our teachers have been painstaking and efficient. Their work is not easy at any time, as the boys are, as a whole, very backward in attainments. Many of them from fourteen to sixteen years of age, are in the first and second book classes. It is a great opportunity for teachers in arousing and stimulating the sluggish mind. There is no arithmetical rule by which we can measure the work of the successful teacher. Progress is necessarily slow. What we consider the important subjects of the Public School curriculum are taught. As the boys attend school for only the half of each day, it is not possible to devote much time to other subjects; hence reading and literature, spelling, writing, English composition and arithmetic, receive most attention.

Last winter the boys had a great deal of keen enjoyment from the skating rink. This is the one sport in which *every boy* can participate. Our rink has proved a great blessing to our school. In other seasons, basket-ball, foot-ball and base-ball are the popular sports.

The religious training of the boys is well looked after. They attend Divine worship in the Protestant churches of Mimico every Sabbath morning; every Sabbath afternoon in our Assembly Hall, Sabbath School is conducted, and the International Series of Lessons are taught by teachers selected from our own staff. Every evening a short religious service is conducted in each cottage. At times we have special services conducted by visiting ministers.

Appended is a statement of receipts and expenditure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. Ferrier,

Superintendent.

Receipts.

Municipalities	$16,015.39
Government grants	21,153 81
Boys' parents	327 75
Printing	133 63
Boys' Band	312 00
	$37,942 58

Expenditure.

Printing	$ 31 50
Furnishings	440 94
Clothing	3,652 50
Escapes	512 11
Fuel and light	4,038 57
Provisions	8,636 28
Interest	1,408 95
Miscellaneous	2,961 09

Expenditure—Con.

Repairs	2,006 71
Farm	1,949 98
Boys' Band	114 14
Salaries	9,333 93
Insurance	578 90
Household supplies	1,044 60
	$36,710 20

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Mr. J. J. Kelso,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Industrial School, East Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

There were in the institution on the 1st of January, 80 pupils, and at the close of the year, 69. During the year 45 boys were received, and 56 either returned to their former homes or were placed in foster homes. Two boys whose services were not required during the winter were returned to us and detained till a favourable opportunity offered for replacing them.

The following places supplied this year's committed boys:—Toronto, 22; Hamilton, 9; Ottawa, 2; Chapleau, 2; Amherstburg, 1; Chatham, 1; Tilbury, 1; Windsor, 1; Sudbury, 1; Brantford, 1; Berlin, 1; Belleville, 1; Cannington, 1; Penetang, 1; Total, 45.

It is satisfactory to state that in most instances the parents pay the municipality amount of $1.25 per week, which is collected by the officers and forwarded to us at the close of each quarter.

In spite of some disappointments, there is hope and cause for encouragement for those interested in the welfare of neglected boys, to know that a large number of paroled ones grow to be good and respected members of society. Old pupils who live in Toronto and vicinity frequently visit the institution, and many others located in the country write letters from time to time. A lad of sixteen writes:—"I have been very well excepting once since I left dear old Blantyre; I miss it very much indeed." Another adds: "I am well and at the place Mr. O'Connor put me; I like it all right. I don't have very hard work to do in the winter, but it is pretty hard in summer." Shortly after arriving at his new home, a youthful correspondent says: "I am milking cows every morning. You can tell the boys that the farm is the best place for the boys to live in." "I have got charge of a horse for myself," one lad proudly states. Another boasts that "I am earning $1.10 a day for four months." With an eye to "the kingdom of God and His justice," another boy writes: "We have had a mission week here, there were two mission priests; they had lovely exercises and a good attendance. I attended twice a day. I am thinking of being a priest." At the end of a few months in his new home a boy enumerates the articles of clothing received, and calculates that they are worth $11.40; and he adds triumphantly: "I can put the single or double harness on any of our horses." "I am going to school every day," says another; "I have not been sick since I came here; I am very glad to be here." On receiving a postal card picture of the school, a lad who has turned sixteen, writes: "Those are the buildings I can never forget. I see on the card the four-trunked oak—the tree around which I, with some of my friends used to sit and talk about this and that we liked and didn't like about Blantyre. But after all, if it had not been for Blantyre and its directors I might now be a reckless boy." Of a once dishonest boy, his aunt writes: "All find him much changed for the better. He appears very well-mannered; we think him perfect. He speaks of visiting you in the fall."

Our architect has plans prepared for a three-story brick building to be erected this summer. The ground flat will be used as a gymnasium; the second is intended to contain the tailoring and shoe-making departments, a music room and a reading room; the third story will be for the carpenters. With this arrangement completed, the laundry will no longer be handicapped for space.

Respectfully,

BROTHER ABNIS.

Receipts.

1908.		
January 1st.	To balance in bank	$7,020 86
	" municipalities	4,612 30
	" government	7,007 50
	" other sources	269 90
	" interest on bank balances	244 32
		$19,154 88

Expenditure.

1908.			
December 31st.	By wages		$1,954 10
	" building		1,248 20
	" house expense		6,935 03
	" balance:		
	In bank	$8,947 88	
	On hand	69 67	
			9,017 55
			$19,154 88

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. KELSO, Esq.,

Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the following report for the Alexandra Industrial School, East Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

During the year 62 girls entered; 29 of these were committed from Toronto, 4 from Hamilton, 4 from Simcoe Town, 3 from Kent County, 3 from Muskoka District, 3 from York County, 2 from London, 2 from Middlesex County, 1 each from Cities of Brantford, Peterborough, Ottawa, and Counties of Haliburton, Leeds, Lambton, Haldimand, Ontario, Northumberland, Grey, Waterloo, Halton, Bruce.

Forty-two were dismissed; 6 of them were allowed to go home, and are now at home; 26 were placed out and are now in good homes; 4 were placed out by Mr. Kelso; 6 were transferred or committed to other institutions as unfit or undesirable subjects for the school.

Causes of Committal.—42 were committed for vagrancy, 3 for theft, 17 for incorrigibility and without salutary control.

Ages of those Committed.—2 were 10 years of age; 1 was 11 years of age; 1 was 12 years of age; 8 were 13 years of age; 14 were 14 years of age; 25 were 15 years of age; 9 were 16 years of age; 2 were 17 years of age; average age was 14½ years.

The number in attendance on December 31st, 1907, was 85, as compared with 65 on December 31st, 1906.

The health of the school has been excellent as usual, no serious cases of illness having occurred.

Another milestone has been passed in the history of the work of the school. A glance at the above statistics will show that the work of the school has greatly increased. The two cottages and main building are filled. The school room has been crowded so that the half-day system has had to be installed, viz.:—one half of the girls go to school in the morning, while the other half go to school in the afternoon. Thus every girl devotes one-half of her time to learning industrial work, sewing, laundry work, cooking, house work, gardening, etc., and one-half to literary work. Cultured and efficient teachers are in charge of every department. The environment of the girl's life in the school is made as refining as possible. Positive rather than negative discipline is the real essential. The majority readily respond to these influences, as on entering they appear to have come to the fag end of existence, but on leaving have gone out and continued to be respectable self-respecting young women. But there are and possibly will be always a hopeless few, due perhaps to mental deficiency or moral depravity early in life.

Success of the work begun in the school can only be assured in securing the suitable environment and treatment for each particular girl on leaving the school. Thus considerable study and care has been exercised in choosing the right home for the girl. We can express our gratitude to many mistresses who by their co-operation and watchful care have safely tided the girl over the slippery paths of her youth. Girls are visited by the keen observing and ever sympathetic visitor as often as they require.

The general work has been carried on as usual. The girls have entered into their work with a commendable spirit and have striven to make the school as home-like as possible. The school-room, under the most zealous teacher, has shown gratifying results. The subjects of the Public School curriculum are taught. Two passed with honours the High School Entrance Examination last June. A very interesting and pleasing collection of art work was exhibited at the close of the Xmas term, consisting of fancy boxes, pictures, needle cases, bags, calendars, etc. Many girls show taste and considerable talent for this branch of school work.

It is very necessary and altogether desirable that we should have another building, where we can place any returned girl, and the most incorrigible of the girls who need work and discipline, and where such girls will have no opportunity of marring the harmony of the school. A general assembly hall for concerts, meetings, etc., and which can be used for drill and calisthenics, is also greatly needed, besides the crying necessity of repairs of the older buildings, and general improvements for which we have not the wherewithal to make.

The girls have enjoyed many outings, and the usual games and sports. Special care is exercised spiritually, as all the work is carried on from a Christian standpoint.

Appreciating much your sympathy and interest for this branch of your work,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPHINE PARROTT,

Superintendent.

Receipts.

To cash from municipalities	$4,272 88	
" cash from girls' parents	348 75	
" Ontario Government grant	6,594 75	
Total		$11,216 38

Expenditure.

By provisions	$2,159 06	
" clothing	955 69	
" Fuel and light	1,107 97	
" salaries	2,418 85	
" general furnishings	466 15	
" miscellaneous	1,603 34	
" new water main on account	650 00	
" weather strip for doors and windows	217 40	
		9,578 46
Balance (applied on building account)		$1,637 92

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

There were eighteen girls in residence at St. Mary's Industrial School at the end of 1907. During the year 1908 five girls were committed and six were allowed to return to their relatives or friends, leaving the number in the school at the end of 1908 at seventeen. These girls average in age from ten to eighteen years.

The cities and towns from which these children were committed were as follows: Toronto 8, Ottawa 3, and Hamilton, London, Tilbury, Latchford, North Bay and Bonfield one each.

It is satisfactory to note that the report states that in the case of nearly every girl at the school there has been some improvement in conduct during the year. In some instances the improvement has been marked. There are, perhaps, two pupils from whom not much can be expected as they appear to be lacking in intellect. It is cases such as these that require a good deal of thought as to the proper method of dealing with them when the time comes for their dismissal from the school. They ought to be protected and safeguarded in an institution all the time.

The pupils receive instruction in ordinary school work from two thoroughly qualified teachers, and in addition are taught the duties of practical housekeeping, and a few who show themselves apt receive lessons in music and fancy needlework.

The health of the children has been good during the year and all appear to be happy and contented.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

During the past year there has been a slight decrease in the number of children brought to Ontario from Great Britain. The work of home-finding and supervision continues to receive careful attention from the resident agents, and on the whole it can be said that the colonization of these young people is conducted in a satisfactory manner. Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Dominion Inspector of Immigrant children, visits and inspects the Ontario agencies.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
7 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL, December 9th, 1908.

J. J. KELSO, Esq.,

Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that in my capacity of examiner of child-emigrants, I have officially inspected during the past season thirty-seven parties who were sent out for settlement in Ontario by the following training homes in this country, namely:—

Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Ilford.
Catholic Emigration Society, Birmingham, and branches.
Manchester Orphan Homes, Strangeways and Cheetham Hill.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Wesleyan Home, Bonner Road, London, and branches.
Miss Macpherson's Home, London.
Miss Smyly's Home, Dublin.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
Waifs and Strays Society, London.
Quarrier Homes, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland.
Salvation Army, London.
Mrs. Wallis, London Bridge, London.

The total number of children in the several parties was 2,071, against 2,289 last year. The boys number 1,386 and the girls 685. Decrease of boys as compared with last year, 211; decrease of girls, 7.

In carrying out the work of the past season nothing occurred calling for special remark.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

Of the children mentioned above a number were placed in other provinces.

Children Received During the Year.

The Ontario agencies report the following numbers received:—

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	629	314	943
Catholic Emigration Association	204	104	308
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	75	.....	75
The Macpherson Home, Stratford	125	52	177
Marchmont Home, Belleville	23	15	38
Church of England Society	59	.....	59
Fairknowe Home, Brockville	88	76	164
The Salvation Army	37	.....	37
The Coombe, Hospeler	18	3	21
The Stephenson Home, Hamilton	101	2	103
The Hurst House Training Home	6	7	13
	1,365	573	1,938

For Three Years.

Number of Children brought to Ontario.—In 1906, 2,243; in 1907, 2,159; in 1908, 1,938.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

In his report of the work done during the year by Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Mr. Owen, the Superintendent, states that since the beginning of the year they have received and placed out 629 boys and 314 girls. The average of the new arrivals is somewhat lower than during the past two or three years, as experience tends every year to confirm the impression that the younger the children can be brought to this country and enter upon Canadian life, the better are their prospects of ultimate success. As in previous years the demand has far outstripped the supply, and, without difficulty, homes have been secured for all the children sent out to this country. The number of children who are in foster-homes, and whose board will be paid from the funds of the Institution until they are considered old enough to be self-supporting, is 445 girls and 780 boys in this Province.

There has been no lack of care and vigilance during the past year in the selection of homes and in investigating the character and position of persons making application for children. In this connection there has been occasion to appreciate most gratefully the co-operation of Ministers of all denominations, Magistrates and other people of official position, who have shown themselves ready at all times to assist.

With the rapid increase of children, it has been necessary to strengthen the Staff, there being eleven individuals employed almost exclusively in visiting, the total Staff in Toronto and Peterboro' now being thirty-eight.

Thanks to the liberality of the Hon. Senator Cox, extensive additions and improvements are being made at the Girls' Home at Peterboro'. The Institution will henceforth be known as the "Margaret Cox Home for Girls,"

in memory of the late Mrs. Cox, who, during her lifetime, was always a warm ally of Dr. Barnardo's work. When the Senator's present plans have been fully carried out, the Institution will probably be as complete and well equipped as any of its kind in the country.

Marchmont Home.

The Marchmont Home, Belleville, of which Rev. Robert Wallace is Superintendent, received during the year thirty-eight children, twenty-three boys and fifteen girls, the majority coming from Manchester, England. These were placed in foster-homes east of Toronto without difficulty or delay, as the number received was smaller than usual. Mr. Wallace reports the children under his supervision as doing well. Several of the girls have recently become trained nurses and one boy took an exceptionally high stand in the high school examinations. A member of the staff is specially detailed to visit the children in their foster-homes and see that they receive fair treatment.

Macpherson Home, Stratford.

Two large parties were received during the year at the Macpherson Home, Stratford, of which Mr. W. H. Merry is Superintendent. The first, consisting of sixty-three boys and twenty-one girls, arrived in May, and the second party, including sixty-two boys and thirty-one girls, in July; making a total of 177. Of this number only one boy remained in the Home at the end of the year. In addition to the regular visitor, two special visitors were employed during the summer, and, on the whole, their reports seem to be satisfactory.

St. George's Home.

The new address of this Home is now 1,153 Wellington Street, Ottawa. There were 308 children received from England during the year, 204 boys and 104 girls, these being disposed of as follows: 115 placed in homes in the Province of Ontario, 177 in Quebec, five in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick. Three of the children were handed over to their father, and five were deported as being physically unfit. 632 applications were received during the year, 361 for boys and 271 for girls. The Staff of the Home consists of the Rev. Mother and four Sisters. During the year the conditions of the children have been found very satisfactory, there being no case of ill-treatment reported. There were five deaths, four being the result of accidents. The general health of the children has been excellent.

"Our Western Home," Niagara-on-the-Lake.

During the year the work of the receiving home of the Church of England Society for the Protection of Waifs and Strays has been carried on as usual. Three parties of girls were received; the first party of nineteen sailed

on April 30th, 1908, the second, consisting of twenty-one, sailed June 5th, 1908, and a third party of nineteen, sailed August 14th, 1908, making in all a total of fifty-nine girls. A special feature of the work was a visit from the Secretary and founder of the institution, Rev. E. de W. Randall.

Salvation Army Agency.

Lieut.-Col. Howell, Secretary of the Immigration Department of the Salvation Army, reports that there were thirty-seven boys brought to Ontario during the year, their ages ranging from fourteen to nineteen years. They were all brought to the receiving Home in Toronto and distributed from there. There are two officers whose time is chiefly engaged in the supervision of this work.

Fairknowe Home, Brockville.

During the past year this Home has received 88 boys and 76 girls from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, for placement in Canadian homes. These were well selected parties, being composed of fine, healthy children. They had all been arranged for previous to their arrival, and within a few days after they reached Brockville they were all placed in good homes. Their ages ranged from four to twenty, but the greater number were between ten and sixteen years of age, and these seem to be the most desirable ages, as it is difficult to secure a home for a child under ten. These children were all well advanced in their schooling, most of them over twelve being prepared for the fourth and fifth grades here. Three visitors have been employed during the year visiting the children in their homes, and, with a few exceptions, the reports have been most encouraging. There have been 32 marriages reported among the older boys and girls, and most of them, as far as can be learned, are comfortably settled. There were six deaths during the year, two of these being due to accidents. There has been no occasion to send any child back to Scotland on account of ill-health. Nearly 400 of these young people, who are now looking after themselves, have called at the Home, and the Superintendent, Mr. Alex. Burges, has taken advantage of these opportunities to learn all about their surroundings and advise and counsel them as much as possible.

Fegan Boys' Home.

There were 75 boys brought out from Mr. Fegan's Homes in England and distributed in farm situations from the Ontario Agency at 295 George Street, Toronto. The party arrived in April and the average age was about thirteen. Mr. George Greenway, who has for the past ten years been the Ontario resident agent, resigned and his place has been taken by Mr. R. Render, who has had a good deal of experience in work for children. An interesting feature of the work in this Home is that in twenty years the boys in Canada have contributed $36,000 to help bring other lads to this country, their gifts for the past year reaching the sum of $3,000.

Hamilton English Children's Home.

Mr. Frank Hills, Resident Governor of the English Children's Home at Hamilton, reports that during the year they received 103 children, 101 boys and two girls, the average age being about fifteen. The year has been a successful one and there has been an excellent demand for boys, not one remaining on hand. They are distributed all over the Province, and there has been no difficulty in securing good homes for all.

Hurst House Training Home.

There were thirteen children sent to Ontario from the Hurst House Training Home, London, England, six boys and seven girls. They were received and placed in foster-homes by the Rev. Robert Hall, of 87 Howard Street, Toronto.

BARNARDO CHILDREN.

Demand for them in Canada is Growing Stronger.

Cases of Neglect or Ill-treatment are rare and are promptly looked into—Senator Cox improving the Barnardo Building at Peterboro'.

The following interview is taken from the Toronto "Globe" of Jan. 10, 1909:

"Still going strong," was the reply of Mr. Alfred B. Owen, manager of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Canada, to an enquiry of a representative of *The Globe* as to the present position of the Barnardo work. "We have had a very satisfactory season, and the prospects for the new year are all we could desire."

"Do you still find the same demand for boys and girls in Canada?"

"Taking one season with another, the demand shows a steady increase."

"Where do you chiefly place your boys and girls?"

"Entirely in the country among the farmers; except older girls for domestic service. They are not wanted in the cities and towns, and we do not want the cities and towns for them. On the farms their help is needed and valued, and they grow up under healthy and natural conditions. They are not mere hirelings on the farms, but in the majority of cases our children share the family life and privileges of the home."

"Do many of your boys drift into the cities?"

"Not in any considerable number. There are, of course, lads and young men who have tastes and ambitions for something other than farm work, and we have old Barnardo boys occupying positions in almost every calling, trade and profession.

"Many scores of them take up land in the Northwest; indeed it would be a very striking testimony to the value of our work if we should produce a map of the western Provinces, showing the lands occupied and cultivated by old Barnardo boys."

"I understand that you have a system of boarding out the younger children?"

"We have, and a most useful and successful development of our work it has proved. We bring out every year some hundreds of children from six to ten years of age. These children are boarded in farm households, a payment, generally of $5 a month, being made to those receiving them, on the understanding that the children are sent to school without intermission. As an alternative to keeping these children in English

institutions until they are old enough to be self-supporting, the boarding-out system has immense advantages. Our view is that for boys and girls who are to become Canadian citizens, it is infinitely better that they should receive their earliest training in Canadian households, and their education in Canadian country schools.

"Cases of neglect or ill-treatment are extremely rare, and if they occur we are not long in hearing of them. The children are kept under constant and watchful supervision, both by correspondence and personal visitation. We find that in the great majority of cases our children are leading happy lives."

"It must require a rather large staff to maintain supervision over the number for whom you are responsible?"

"We have at the present time a staff of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen associated with us in the work."

"What number of boys and girls have you actually placed out in Canada up to the present time?"

"The figures stand at 20,197 up to the close of the present immigration season.

"Previous to the recent general election we made an estimate of the number of boys qualified to exercise the franchise, and there are, roughly, about 5,000.

"Peterborough is still the headquarters of our girls' work, and is likely to remain so. Senator Cox, who has been for so many years a most generous supporter of Dr. Barnardo's enterprise, is now building for us a magnificent addition to the original building at Peterborough, and improving and refitting the original premises. When completed it will be, thanks to the munificence of Senator Cox, one of the most complete and well-equipped institutions of the kind in the country."

"What assistance does your work receive from the Government?"

"The capitation grant of two dollars a head upon children who have not been inmates of pauper institutions, and have passed satisfactory inspections. This grant has been given for many years past, ever since, in fact, the system of free transportation and free meals for emigrants was abolished some twenty years ago. This is all the aid given by the Government towards the bringing out of healthy, picked, carefully trained children. The capitation grant for the present year will amount to about seventeen hundred and eighty dollars. That is rather less than the average weekly cost of the upkeep of our various homes in Canada, and the maintenance of the children boarded out. In other words, the Canadian Government support the work for one week in the year, while its support for the remaining fifty-one weeks means the expenditure in Canada of something like a hundred thousand dollars of English money."

"Do you suggest, then, that Canada is getting the best of the bargain?"

"According to Mr. Conan Doyle, who has just been speaking on our emigration work at a public meeting in England, we are skimming the cream for the benefit of Canada and leaving England the skimmed milk in the shape of cripples and weaklings. Certainly everybody realizes that we are only justified in bringing to this country those who are sound in health and of approved character, but they do not forget to rub it into us on the other side, especially when, as sometimes happens, we have to deport a young man or woman who, after being perhaps ten or twelve years in Canada, has developed consumption or epilepsy or become deranged."

"Do you mean to say you would have to deport a man or woman whom you had brought out ten or twelve years ago?"

"I don't say the law would compel us to do so, but if one of our former charges breaks down in health they are thrown or throw themselves upon our hands, and there is no institution here that would receive an epileptic from us unless we guaranteed payment for their maintenance. We cannot turn a case of this kind into the street, so that we are compelled by force of circumstances to send it back to England."

"What becomes of such cases in England?"

"They become chargeable to some parish, and, of course, at the next meeting of the board of guardians all sorts of violent things are said about the iniquities of the present system and the neglect of Canada to provide for those who have unquestionably established a claim upon public support."

"But you would not expect Canada to support consumptives and epileptics from England?"

"Certainly not, if they were sent out in such a condition, but I think when a person has led a healthy, industrious life of ten or twelve years in Canada, it is rather hard upon English ratepayers or English benevolent institutions to have afterwards to support them, whatever may happen."

"Have you any opinion to express upon the question of adult emigration?"

"I think the present system as far as securing desirable emigrants and rejecting the undesirable is worked as well as it could be worked. Certainly the present Superintendent of Immigration, Mr. W. D. Scott, is the right man in the right place. At the same time I have always advocated strongly the substitution for the present system of inspection and deportation of one under which every intending emigrant would be examined and inspected in the country of his origin before a steamship agent was allowed to sell him a ticket. Let the examination be as strict and exhaustive as you please, covering not only his physical and mental condition, but his character and habits, the same as required of a candidate for life insurance, but let it take place before the man breaks up his home, gives up his employment, and probably spends his little all in paying the passages of himself and his family."

"How has the general work of the homes been progressing in England since Dr. Barnardo's death?"

"The whole organization has been wonderfully maintained. Following upon the doctor's death there was an immense outpouring of liberality, inspired in a great measure by Her Majesty the Queen, and so far we have seen no signs of any reaction. At the present time the homes are supporting over 8,000 children, and both the income and the volume of work accomplished is larger than at any previous period in the history of the institutions."

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

EXPLOITING CHILD LIFE.

If a society is to hold its own in the modern conflict of the nations it must resist this temptation to exploit child life For the nation that sends its children to work when they ought to be at school or play is digging its own grave. The child which is prematurely sent to labour becomes physically, mentally, and morally unfit. It cannot develop into that robust manhood or womanhood upon which the future of the race must depend.

Responsibility for the Weak.

Popular feeling, expressed in democratic legislation, recognizes that the child, for its own sake, has claims upon us in two ways. In the first place, the child is a human being, possessed of infinite possibilities for good or evil, possibilities which impose upon society as a whole a sacred duty of removing all hindrances to its free development, of educating it, and of giving it a fair start in life, as far as that may be possible. In the second place—and here the influence of Christian doctrine appears to be still more conspicuous—the child has a special claim upon us individually, and upon society as a whole, *because it is weak*. The Great Exemplar of the Christian doctrine has left us in no doubt as to His will in such matters. His heart was ever open to the appeal of weakness in any form. His teaching, in this respect, at least, appeals to society of to-day as it never has appealed before . The popular conscience of to-day is sensitive to the claims of the weak. Popular impulse leaps in response to such claims. And of all forms of weakness there is surely none so imperative in its call to us as the weakness of the child—especially the orphan, the child deserted, or the child who starts out upon life handicapped by the fatal impulses of inherited vice.—*Prof. W. Jethro Brown.*

Children Entitled to Protection.

The right of children to protection against the revengeful attitude of organized society is gaining recognition. Many a boy who simply followed the natural impulse to reach out and take some tempting fruit or other delicacy, has been committed to prison and subjected to "punishment" that ruined his life and made him an enemy of society. In this respect there has been considerable improvement, and a gradual recognition of the truth that children need protection against society more than society needs protection against them. The result has been a building up and restoring where formerly there was a degradation and destruction of character.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Children's Aid Society.

The work of child-saving is one of the grandest movements of our time—caring for the little ones who, through stress of circumstances, misfortune or vice are thrust into the streets. It is not charity, it is simply a matter of common justice to those who, through no fault of their own, are the victims of bad environment, example and training. At the same time it is a work of untold possibilities. Childhood is compact of potentialities. A neglected childhood is almost a sure prophecy of a miserable or hurtful life. A redeemed childhood means a redeemed generation. The aims of the Children's Aid Society are such as to commend it to the good esteem and generous

support of all. It has as its first aim to keep children in their homes by seeing that these homes shall be healthful and helpful. The Society recognizes that the ties between parents and children are sacred, and not to be lightly broken. But, unfortunately, it sometimes becomes necessary to sever these ties. And so the Society has a second aim—to find suitable foster homes for the needy and dependent. Institutional care of healthy, normal children is objectionable. At best it is but a temporary expedient. Selected homes of foster-parents is the best substitute for the natural home. The policy of this society is beneficial alike to the children, the foster-parents and the community. Child-saving, as it is carried on under the noble statute which is in force in this Province, is not only true philanthropy and genuine Christianity; it is good business. Money spent in this work is well spent. It affords returns a hundred-fold. Every child saved is a burden transformed into a burden-bearer. That which would have grown up to be a power for evil becomes a power for good. The sword becomes a ploughshare. The spear becomes a pruning-hook.—*Rev. W. H. Sedgewick.*

Everything Cultivated but Children.

We have been accustomed to cultivate and train every living thing, and to look forward to its development, growth, and fitness as the result of such cultivation and training; and yet, with the children of the criminal classes, we have allowed them to remain neglected in homes of vice until the first-fruits of crime have been manifested, and then sent them to prisons and gaols, to be associated with the most hardened and inveterate of criminals. When their terms of imprisonment have expired, we have allowed them to go back to their homes, worse even than at first, to pursue, at an accelerated pace, their course of vice and sin. Happily a great change has taken place during the last twenty or thirty years, and we now realize that to lessen crime our treatment of young criminals must be of a preventive, and not of a retributive, character.—*J. D. Weston, Bristol, Eng.*

Recognized an Angel.

Michael Angelo was walking in one of the purlieus of Florence, in holiday dress and costume. All at once he went down on his knees to a dirty block of stone, and commenced scraping it with earnestness. His friend asked him what he was about. He replied: "I know what I am about. I see an angel in that stone." The block was pure white marble. It was removed to his studio, and after months of patient work with mallet and chisel, the angel came forth.

A beautiful simile for us. A good many of these boys and girls, with patience and endurance, prayer and perseverance, may prove angels. They may perchance be sent into the world as good and happy Christians, and as such do angels' work.

Stem the Tide of Evil.

We know that as long as the world lasts there will be people of every class. There will always be drunkards and thieves; bad fathers, bad mothers. All we can do is to try in different ways to stem the tide of evil. There are numbers of fathers and mothers in the world who are quite careless and indifferent to their children's welfare, and the consequence is that thousands of poor children are utterly neglected, or the example set them has been so bad, that they have grown up familiar with every crime. I believe that the welfare of England depends very much upon our training up these children so that they may lead different lives to what their parents have led. I have no doubt there are amongst us many shades of opinion, and many varieties of religious thought, but I hope we are all agreed upon this one thing, that religious teaching should form the foundation of all work amongst the young. Although there may be

differences of opinion as to the manner in which that work should be brought to bear, yet I think we all feel that religion should stand first and foremost.—*George Hanbury, Eng.*

The Ideal Foster Home.

In both the placing out system and in institutional care of children too little attention has been paid to the personality of those responsible for them. Those who find homes for children frequently exhibit photographs of the home and its environment, pictures of the child driving a pony cart followed by a pet dog, etc. A photograph of the foster parents, accompanied with a character sketch and a report of the hours a day or week spent with the child would be worth more than a whole herd of ponies and dogs, dear as these pets may be to the ordinary child. It really makes little difference whether the foster home is a beautiful house surrounded by lawns and gardens with shade trees and piazzas, serpentine walks and rose bushes, or just a plain four-walled structure at the cross-roads of a treeless prairie where the monotonous expanse of broad acred grain fields meet. Love of home, sweetness and light, and the development of character may go with either, provided the personalities are there in which these qualities live and grow. Daily association and companionship, with a strong sympathetic and lovable character is a brief but comprehensive description of a happy condition of child life. The child that has such a heritage for his early years needs little else, and he that lacks it will be little the better off for anything else he may have.—*R. R. Reeder, New York.*

Probation in Syracuse.

After a year's trial of the probation system in the police court of Syracuse, N.Y., Lloyd L. Cheney, the chief probation officer of the city, gives some interesting figures regarding the pecuniary saving of probation to Syracuse.

The total amount appropriated by the city for Children's Court and probation work was $1,500. When it is considered that Syracuse, like other cities, has hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in jails, criminal courts and penitentiaries, and expends annually an equally vast sum in maintaining its policemen, sheriffs, jailers and penal institutions, and that over half of the criminals are among the young men, it would seem a wise and economic policy on the part of the administration to make the expenditure of this small sum for the prevention of crime among the youths of the city.

During the year ninety juveniles were placed on probation. Of this number fifteen were afterward committed to institutions. Of the remaining seventy-five it is safe to assume that under the old system at least one-third, or twenty-five, would have been committed to some institution. The average time of commitment would have been at least one year, at a minimum expense of $200 per individual. This would have meant an expenditure of $5,000. During the year 192 adults were placed on probation, of whom twenty were afterward committed. That one-third of the remainder, or about fifty-five, would have been committed without the probation system, for an average term of three months, is a conservative estimate. At a cost of fifty cents per day these adults would, then, have cost the city $2,475. According to this estimate, the first year of probation in Syracuse saved the city $7,574, with a total expense of less than $1,500.

The system in Syracuse differs from that used in many cities, in that adults, as well as juveniles, are placed on probation. The efforts with adults have been quite as

successful as with children, and there has been a much larger number of the former cases. The principal offenses charged against adults placed on probation are public intoxication, petit larceny and non-support.

True Civilization Cares for Children.

The only true civilization is that which cares for the children. The nations of the past have vanished like a dream. Why? If you examine you will find that they cared not for the children. But we who are inheritors of a civilization planted nineteen centuries ago by One who flashed like a meteor through this world, revealing God to man, have caught the spirit of Him who made a very ragged school of His bosom, taking the children into His arms and blessing them, while His sternest rebukes were reserved for those who would put stumbling-blocks in the way of the children. You remember, too, when He asked His erring disciple, "Lovest thou Me?" and received the assurance that he did, He bade him "Feed My lambs." Therefore, in caring for the neglected children we are fulfilling a command laid upon us by our great Master.

"Children of the Nation."

The splendid book published by Sir John E. Gorst, of London, England, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, called "The Children of the Nation," will probably not be accessible to many workers for children throughout the country, although well worthy of thoughtful perusal. The following extracts are therefore reprinted from its pages:—

Diseased Glands.—The cure is fresh air, good food, healthy exercise of mind and body: the remedy is almost certain in its effect, but to the poor child quite unattainable.

Defective Children.—How many boys and girls are daily caned for not having heard something they cannot hear, as well as for not seeing something they cannot see, it is impossible to estimate.

Care of the Teeth.—It is obviously desirable that the children in the public elementary schools should be looked after by public authority, and parents instructed in the value and care of their children's teeth.

Measles is by far the most fatal disease of childhood amongst the poor.

If a poor man's illness injured nobody but himself, society might leave him to his own provision against it and decline to meddle in his affairs. But his sickness injures the community, the sick man, from a helper, becomes a burden, and it is in the interest of all to put a stop to this state of things as speedily as possible.

As far as health and education is concerned, in almost all country districts, and in many town homes it would be far better to let little children run about free like the young of other animals, and leave their growing brains fallow, than to coop them up in stuffy schoolrooms and force them to pretend to learn.

The amount spent in drink in the United Kingdom would, if applied to the proper maintenance of the people, feed all the children, render the labour of mothers unnecessary, and place every home in a condition of domestic comfort; many a family now in penury and wretchedness would be in solvency and comfort, if the bread-winner had the moral strength to pass by the temptation of the public-house, and pay his weekly earnings into the hands of his wife to be spent on his children and his home. I should like to see the working people of Great Britain sober, for then they would become free.

Widows with large Families of Young Children.—To bring these children up the mother must work herself almost to death; it is among such women that you find the noblest examples of courage, industry, self-devotion and patient endurance of poverty.

"I believe," Dr. Barnardo says, "the daily monotony of even the best institution affords no channel for the nervous energy of the inmates to run safely in."

So long as a large proportion of school children are underfed, underclothed, and in a miserable physical condition, any attempt to make them perform physical exercises is merely an additional act of cruelty.

The science of Jiu-jitsu, so long kept secret by the Samurai, is now open to and practised by the whole of Japan, and it will at no distant date modify the gymnastic exercises of the civilized world.

Money has been spent lavishly in stone and lime, where the more formal school work can be carried on. . . But gymnasia and play-grounds, which would not have cost nearly so much, and are equally necessary for the welfare of the poorer scholars, have been much neglected.

Deserted babes, as young as seven years old, fit only for a mother's care, are brought as criminals to the police courts, charged with the crime of being "found destitute," or having broken some law they did not understand.

The place in which little children are cared for should be modelled on the idea of a nursery, and not of a school.

The British Association has met in an elementary school room to discuss hygiene, with windows closed, and in an atmosphere which, if existing in the room when used for its normal purposes, would have justified the withdrawal of the Exchequer grant.

In the United States special provision is made in the parks and other open spaces in cities for children's play, such as is now attempted in London and other great cities.

Land which a few years ago had only an agricultural value becomes what is known as "building land." The owner becomes suddenly enriched by no effort of his own. He lets the land to the jerry-builder, who covers it with as many monotonous streets of ugly houses as can be crammed upon it. There are no gardens, only little squalid back-yards, no open spaces, no broad streets, no reserve of natural beauty.

"The more nearly," Professor Cunningham says, "you can approach the rural life, the greater amount of certainty you will have that there will be an improvement in the physical condition of the people.

Children generally, and poorly nourished children especially, require food much more than physic.

Child Labour in Berlin.—If children (at school) desire to work at any employment in the afternoons, they must get permission from the authorities. At this school (one of 2,000 children) from fifteen to twenty boys are so occupied, mostly on errands; and from ten to fifteen girls as little minders of children. No child vendors of newspapers are seen in the streets. No young girls are permitted by the authorities to stand in the gutters selling flowers. Schoolboy smoking is not allowed. The boy would have his cigarette knocked out of his mouth if seen by a workman in the street, and the workman would be thanked by the parents for doing so.

The mother who loves her child is by far the best instrument the State can employ in providing for its real education; better than teachers, or school managers, or medical inspectors, or attendance officers; and it is sound economy to educate and improve the mothers, to draw forth the natural love of offspring implanted in them,

and so to make their influence effective in the bringing up of children to be healthy and useful citizens. It is reckless extravagance to cast away all this natural force which costs the State nothing, and gives work and interest and pleasure in life to the mothers themselves, and trust the whole of education to the hands of State officials.

If Miss Frere's experience in Seven Dials is to be relied on, a systematic visitation of underfed children's homes would marvellously reduce the number of underfed children.

It is without doubt the interest of the community as a whole that every man and woman who contributes to the production of wealth should, when sick, be made whole and efficient as quickly as possible, and that every child should be so brought up as to grow into a healthy man or woman fit to be a strength, and not a burden, to the nation.

Amongst the children of parents who are too poor to perform their parental duty, or who wickedly neglect it, the cruel havoc which is wrought by starvation, by unsuitable food, by the conditions in which they live, by accident, and by preventable disease, is now thoroughly well known. Many are killed; this in the eyes of those who believe Great Britain to be overpopulated may be no economic loss. But many more survive and grow up into damaged men and women, who fill our hospitals, our prisons, our workhouses and infirmaries, who remain a life-long burden on society, and whose cost in care and maintenance to the community in mature age vastly exceeds the sum which, judiciously expended on them in their youth, would have turned them into useful members of society.

Laws of this kind can never be enforced until the sentiments and habits of the workers themselves are altered, and these laws become unnecessary.

Irish parents set an example to the rest of the United Kingdom in their love for their children, and parental responsibility is with them a reality.

Under our present social system, a great number of women have to go out to work, or see their children starve; widows and the wives of broken-down bread-winners are expected to work to maintain their families, and for their children some provision ought to be made.

To many schools there are now attached boards of visitors, mostly women, volunteers acting under the managers, who visit the homes of the children, and come into direct relations with the parents.

—*Sir John E. Gorst.*

THE POLICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

A New Policy of Mediation Inaugurated in Cleveland—Fewer Arrests, Less Crimes.

While it does not deal exactly with children, the following address, because of the humane policy it outlines, will be read with interest by all who are engaged in work for young people:—

Chief Kohler's Address at the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Assembled in Detroit, June 3, 1908.

For a great many years in Cleveland, practically always, certainly throughout the period of my service on the force, the police had done as the police do everywhere with drunks and disorderly persons, petty thieves, bad boys and small offenders generally, we ran them in. It was the custom in Cleveland; it is still the custom of practically the whole police world, and customs—ground as they are into the very fibre of men's minds—are hard to break. But we have broken the custom of the world and the ages in Cleveland. We are treating men as men; even when they are drunk; even when they disturb the peace; even when they insult the dignity of a policeman. We often make arrests, but even then we deal with our prisoners as citizens; as human beings. And we all like the change; not only the offenders, but the police. It works—humanity does—the results of our so-called Golden Rule Policy are good.

For many years I have given confused study and some not very enlightening observation to the numerous arrests made for minor offenses. I couldn't see that these wholesale arrests did any good. The number of them did not diminish; it increased. And I found that the arrests not only did not produce good results; they did harm. They brought disgrace, humiliation and suffering to countless innocent persons in no way responsible for the acts of a thoughtless, careless, mischievous, or even if you will, a malicious first offender. Think a moment, and you will see out of your own experience how true this is. Certainly it was borne in upon me, that something was wrong.

I found daily at these stations relatives and friends in tears seeking the release of some prisoner, who, when I inquired, proved to be not so very, very bad. In Police Court the next day I saw old and feeble parents, weeping wives with crying babies in their arms, and very often other children clinging to their sides—all there to witness the degradation of those they loved. And what was the result? A hasty trial, and since the offense was usually trivial, the prisoner was discharged. Good! But all that suffering was in vain. Sometimes it was worse than vain. Sometimes a friend interceded in the prisoner's behalf and he was released. Perhaps a lesson in "pull." Perhaps the prisoner and his friends perjured themselves—you know how often that happens—and a greater crime was committed. Again sometimes the offender was fined. That was "a result," but who paid? The weeping mother and children; they were robbed of the necessities of life, and the only gain was a few paltry dollars paid into the city treasury. Was there one particle of real good accomplished by this process? Watching it all as I did, day after day, I answer "no," and I say now emphatically, "no."

Now, questioning these unfortunates, it struck me that most of them did what they did through thoughtlessness, natural passion, or in a spirit of frolic or mischief. It seemed to me that this should be understood. It didn't seem at first to be the policeman's duty to study the cases and to use discretion. That was the judge's part. But following the cases from the time the persons were thrown into prison to their

arraignment before a police magistrate, I noticed that, as a rule, the bench showed little sense of the character, and less knowledge of the habits and environment of the offender. The judge had not, of course, seen the offence committed, and he couldn't comprehend the exact situation or the conditions. Or perhaps he was a politician; in that case the arresting policeman was the person put on trial, censured and insulted. There was a misunderstanding all round. And gentlemen, misunderstanding is injustice.

The "very best result" achieved in all this process was that the offender, who may previously have been of good character and reputation, was given a police court record. He was discouraged, and his family and relatives mortified and disgraced.

Then I remembered that all persons are not arrested who commit minor offenses and even larceny. Many escape detection and are not exposed. Their escape did not hurt them or society; it was an advantage.

I know, and you know, men who have erred thus in youth, and yet later have become good citizens; yes, some of them are the leading business men of the country. Some of them are chiefs of police. As we all know with some crime is a disease; with others it is a lack of proper education, training and healthy environment; and with yet others, it is weakness—inability to resist temptation. Now, I finally concluded that it was our duty, not to help these unfortunates on their downward course, but to save them. It seemed to me it was up to the police to learn to know the difference between a thief and a mischievous man or boy. And why not? Of all men, who is so able to judge whether an arrest is necessary as the policeman, if given the opportunity, who knows the neighbourhood, who is first on the scene, who has all the facts and circumstances at first hand,—before there has been time to destroy or make up evidence?

Upon these observations and thoughts my policy was formed. Firm in the belief that some remedy was necessary, I decided to experiment. I determined to have my policemen use their best human instincts. I proposed that my men should exercise that discretion which the judges did not always exercise.

To insure the successful operation of the plan, it was necessary of course, that every member of the force should understand it. They must be made aware of the principle involved and the benefits to be derived from the policy. To that end I personally met with every division of the officers and men, and, in an informal discussion, considered with them every detail. Every misdemeanor and crime was carefully dissected, and we decided together just how far the policy was to be applied.

First.—Juveniles were never to be placed in city prisons. They were to be taken home or the parents sent for and the child turned over to them with a warning for parental correction.

Second.—Intoxicated persons were to be taken, or sent home, unless it seemed necessary for the protection of their lives or their property to confine them until sober, and in that case they were to be allowed to plead guilty, and, by signing a waiver of trial, let go without appearing in court. And for your information I might add, that under this system of so-called Sunrise Court, during the year of 1907 there were 7,733 persons released by signing such waiver without any further punishment.

Third.—Juvenile and intoxicated persons are cited only because they appear to be in the majority, but apparent offenders of any misdemeanor charges are warned and released by simply taking their name and address; unless it can be shown that the offense was committed with malice and forethought; with the intention to injure the person or property of another. And I might add, that this policy has also been applied even where it seemed apparent felonies had been committed.

The force was shown how by conscientiously carrying out this policy, they would save many hours' duty in court, a matter of great importance to the officers on night duty, and to the public when officers are on day duty. They would save to the city thousands of dollars in witness fees; much work for the police judges, police clerks

and court attaches; wear and tear of all police apparatus. And they would cut politicians and shyster lawyers out of their source of revenue, and drive them back to good, honest work—maybe.

The force became thoroughly interested, and, though there were a few mistakes to correct at first, the policy has proved a success during the five months of severe trial which we have given it.

To show this I quote from our reports the number of arrests for the first five months of 1907 and 1908:

January, 1907, 2,158; January, 1908, 911; February, 1907, 2,257; February, 1908, 829; March, 1907, 2,711; March, 1908, 939; April, 1907, 2,434; April, 1908, 907; May, 1907, 2,731; May, 1908, 888.

These figures show that arrests have decreased 68 per cent.

Reports and complaints have diminished at a corresponding rate. Officers, detectives and patrolmen are able to devote more time to the pursuit of the habitual criminal and crimes of a serious nature; to suspicious persons and to those whose livelihood depends upon the swindling and robbing of the honest citizen. This in turn has resulted in driving from our city practically all these vultures, and those that remain are under such close surveillance that it is almost impossible for them to operate successfully. I think I can truthfully say that Cleveland is well pleased with the result.

I believe in my policy. I believe that if it is properly and generally carried into effect, it will put the police officer in the position he should occupy. He will learn that the people he has to deal with are human beings, not machines; liable to make mistakes and failures, but not therefore lost souls. And I believe that the patrolman should be the friend and parole officer of these laggards. I believe that the best policeman is he who manages all offenders against the law with the least show of authority, with the least personal pride, with the greatest sense of human justice.

At our last meeting I described to you our policy of "Police Repression," and I explained that the purpose of it was to prevent violations of the law instead of waiting for them to occur. That policy, in connection with this, the "Golden Rule Policy" has really made Cleveland a good city to live in.

And, to take a broad view, I submit that we police can help to make the world a better place to live in. It has been said, and you, gentlemen, with your long experience in police business, know that the police, unwillingly and unwittingly, perhaps, have been instrumental in making as many criminals as any other agency, poverty, heritage and association excepted.

This we have done by making these numerous arrests of first offenders; by exposing and branding them with police court and prison records.

We have discouraged men. We have driven young and weak men to the haunts and association of habitual and expert criminals, who have taught them the ideals and practices of crime. We have punished, we have *not prevented crime.* The time has come to change all this, and I believe we in Cleveland have found the way to do it.

Results After a Year's Trial.

The following Bulletin, giving the results of this new policy, was issued January, 1909.

In reviewing the results obtained through the application of our Common Sense or so-termed Golden Rule Policy, inaugurated by me on the first day of January, 1908, and which has attracted so much attention and comment throughout this country, or in fact the entire continent, for the twelve months just passed, the one thing most noticeable, is the intelligence with which the force has carried out my instructions, and the able manner and good judgment used in disposing of minor or petty offences that

have been brought to your notice. You have certainly rendered a great service to those unfortunates who, from circumstances surrounding them, are most likely to do wrong. You have prevented loss of time and money to them, and suffering to their families, and imposed no hardship on anyone, and still improved conditions in the entire community. There has been less crime committed in Cleveland, the growth of the city and industrial conditions considered, and less property stolen than the previous year.

The total number of arrests for the year 1908 is 10,085, in comparison with 30,418 for year 1907, a decrease of 20,333, or 66.8 per cent.

The 10,085 arrests during 1908 were disposed of as follows:

Intoxicated persons, released on waivers by officers in charge of precincts without appearing in court, and approved by the Police Judge	2,512
Turned over to other authorities by the police	470
Bound over to Common Pleas Court	653
Sent to workhouse	1,124
Fined money (paid)	911
Cases continued into 1909	260

(Of the total number of arrests made during the year 1908, 260 have been continued from time to time, and in some instances as many as five, six or seven times, until now some will have to be carried into 1909).

The remaining 4,155 arrests were allowed to go *free* by the Police Judge.

To further review the good results obtained, compare the 938 arrests for felonies included in the total of 30,418 arrests for 1907, with 1,000 arrests for felonies in the total of 10,085 arrests for 1908. This must prove to anyone, that by elimination of arrests of first and minor offenders, we give the police more time for the prevention of crime and the apprehension of the more serious offenders, and show conclusively that we have not been allowing this Common Sense Plan to be applied to criminals.

About 39 per cent. of the arrests made, were made on warrants secured by persons not members of this department, on information furnished the Police Prosecutors. Of this number 1,956 or 68.4 per cent. (not taking into consideration the warrant cases "continued") were allowed to go *free* by the Police Judge. This proves conclusively that with the exception of a few instances of extreme emergencies, too many arrests are made on the strength of the evidence as related by the persons making the complaint *only*. The person against whom complaint has been made having had no opportunity to be heard, no fair minded person will say that it is fair to take from any person his liberty and place him in prison, on the statement of an irresponsible person who imagines he has been injured, when there is no necessity for immediate imprisonment without hearing the story on both sides.

Certainly you, with your varied experience in police investigations, must appreciate the fact that a large percentage of persons making complaint, are prompted by spite or imaginary wrong, and therefore offer their view of the transaction, without recognizing the rights and privileges of the person supposed to have injured or offended them. The making of arrests under such conditions, must result in a great number of persons being taken to prison, when in fact the arrest should never have been made had both parties been called upon to relate their version of the transaction.

For a last word of advice let me caution you to be always on the alert to render every proper assistance, be kind and courteous to all, and do not lock anyone in prison for a misdemeanor, unless you are sure you have sufficient evidence to convince a competent Police Judge, that an actual and intentional violation has been committed.

FRED KOHLER,

Chief of Police.

THE WAIF OF ST. ASAPH'S.

In 1890, England was greatly excited over a man who had just returned from the heart of darkest Africa, where he had led a daring expedition, and founded the Congo Free State. A fearful revolution had broken out during his stay in Africa, and this man had, at the sacrifice of all the wealth that years of struggle had brought him, laid aside his own affairs, turned his back on success just when it was within his eager grasp, and devoted himself to feeding hungry women and starving babies, and guiding hunted, fear-maddened fugitives back to comfort and safety.

People sneer a bit, sometimes, when men perform such deeds, but for all that, deep down in its heart the great world rejoices in such a rare soul, and is glad, and afterwards turns itself upside down and inside out to show that man how it honours him. So it was when the doer of this great deed appeared one day in London town, quietly and unheralded, regarding what he had done as merely a man's duty to his fellow-man, to his consternation he found himself the lion of the hour. He was not at all a satisfactory lion, though, for he positively refused to roar, and instead, hied himself to a quiet country house, where he growled menacingly at persistent reporters and persevering celebrity hunters.—said he was writing a book, was busy, was ill, was anything they chose, if they would go away and let him alone. Growling did no good, though, for this was a man quite after the heart of the world, and from famous ministers, great statesmen, foreign courts, and even the Queen of England herself, honours came pouring in upon him thick and fast.

A few months later, this man was married in Westminster to one of the proudest and most beautiful women in England, and again did his countrymen do him honour, the old Abbey being packed with a brilliant throng that represented the flower of England's nobility, royalty lending its presence to show that sometimes, even in high places, true worth is appreciated as it should be. The newly married pair was fêted and toasted and entertained for weeks by the most noted people in the country, and then one morning, with never a word to anyone, the bride slipped away to go on a little journey with her husband. Their way led them to St. Asaph, a quiet village tucked in a charming nook among the hills and mountains of Wales.

The distinguished-looking pair aroused the wildest excitement in the decorous little town, and as they strolled through the quiet streets, old ladies' white caps bobbed in agitation at open windows, and old men gathered on corners to wag their heads and wonder who the visitors were, where they had come from, and why they had come. Queer taste they had, the good people thought, for instead of admiring the new church, which boasted a steeple and bell, they stood for nearly an hour talking before the old parish school. Then they went straight to the almshouse of St. Asaph, and not only did they look at it, but they actually went inside,—that beautiful woman, with pride of race showing in every line of her face and figure, and that white-haired man, whose powerful countenance showed that in this world he had suffered much. How the old ladies chattered that day, to be sure, and that afternoon their agitation reached the boiling-over point when they heard that that night the tall stranger was going to give the inmates of the poorhouse a dinner, and that every inmate, from the most aged down to the youngest waif there, was expected to go.

The like of that dinner has possibly never been known. The old, the deaf, the halt, and the blind were there, seated round such a table as St. Asaph's had never even imagined, so filled was it with rare silver, costly viands, and gorgeous flowers, all shipped from London town. At another, set with equal beauty, equally decked with flowers, and with toys such as make glad the heart of childhood, piled high at each plate, were seated all the waifs from St. Asaph's poorhouse, wretched little outcasts on

life's ocean, into whose meagre lives possibly no pleasure ever had come before. At the head of this table of rags and tatters sat the two strangers, the stately man and the beautiful woman, and as her glance rested on the careworn little faces before her, saw the little mouths, that while retaining the soft outlines of babyhood, still had the hopeless droop that told of heavy burdens already borne, the beautiful woman's own lips quivered, and more than once she quietly wiped her eyes.

Not until each little body, each trembling old figure, had leaned back in its chair, unable to swallow another mouthful, did Henry Morton Stanley rise in his place, and tell them all about it; tell them how he too had been a St. Asaph's boy, and how he had started out alone, on foot, to make his way in the world, with no capital to invest save a determination to succeed, and a stout heart within him that refused to give up, no matter what obstacle rose in his path. He told them of that terrible voyage to America, when he worked his way across, often labouring under the rope's end, and of the long, heart-breaking search for work that followed in the strange country. Then with a wonderful tenderness in his voice he told of how a big-hearted man found him, a poor, miserable little wharf rat, and taking him into his own house, not only gave him a home and friends, but generously bestowed on his his own good, honest name. This waif, who had achieved greatness such as comes to few men by his own indomitable perseverance and determination, told those wild-eyed, ragged boys of how the chief aim of his life had been to keep that name, bestowed on him so long ago, as white and clean as it had been given into his keeping.

None of that ragged band ever forgot that night, or the keen-eyed, strong-faced man who had gone his way the next morning into the great world, where fame and many honours awaited him. As one reads it—of the man who was never so truly great as when he stood there and told these miserable children that he, too, had been a poorhouse boy—one can honour Stanley as never before, and think with the man who has held out a helping hand to hundreds of struggling boys that a waif is of such inestimable value that to uplift him is a work worthy of Angels.—*Harriet Hobson Dougherty, in the Sabbath School Visitor.*

ADVANTAGES OF THE PRIVATE HOME.

Orphans and other neglected children are more likely to be happy and to prove useful citizens if brought up in private families instead of in public institutions. The virtue of the foster home has been amply demonstrated even in the case of delinquent boys and girls. Boys sentenced to reformatories have been instead apprenticed to men who could give them homes and help to develop the manhood latent in them. The success attending the "placing out" of the entire population of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, and the Ontario Refuge for Girls is a familiar story. The recuperative influence of wholesome foster homes upon neglected children is now accepted by all authorities on the child problem, and it only remains to bring such pressure to bear as will secure a more general distribution of the inmates of orphanages and boys' and girls' homes.

There is no intention to criticize the management of those public institutions in this Province which care for between four and five thousand inmates per annum. It is not altogether the fault of those in charge that little ones who mourn for parents who never come are not given the special personal attention that they require. The number of the children cared for renders such individual treatment difficult. The lot of the charity children would be much bettered while they remain in the orphanages if each director would seek to brighten the lives of a certain number of the unfortunates instead of delegating the duty to a paid official, who, no matter how capable and sympathetic he or she may be, finds it useless to attempt more than a general supervision of the institution and its population. Another defect of the institutional care of children is that it prevents the formation of permanent personal attachments. Friendships established in youth are an important factor in the development of character, and the freedom of family life is best adapted to the growth of such relationship.

Instances constantly recur of children cramped in character and capacity by long incarceration in machine-run institutions. Boys and girls who recognize that nobody in particular cares for them soon come to care for nobody in particular Selfishness and distrust corrupt and warp the disposition, so that the whole after-life is impoverished and rendered ineffectual. In an institution there is no development of the spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence. The children cling to those in charge of them in pitiful helplessness. Each action of the daily life they perform in a body, and in response to a superior intelligence. Left alone, they become confused and incapable of normal action.

How different it is in family life. As Mr. Kelso says, "the foster child becomes a member of the household. He has his own little duties, and after being instructed in these he is expected to perform them without supervision. If any difficulty arises in the performance of these duties he has to depend upon himself, to a great extent, in working out the solution of the difficulty. This makes for manliness and the development of character. In an ordinary family home a child's business faculties are made keen and bright. He hears discussed around the fireside the various little problems which come up before ordinary people, and insensibly he becomes interested, and takes note of the solution of these problems for his future guidance. He has to perform little errands to the post office and the store, and learns how the daily bread he prays for is purchased, and how much it costs."

A NEWSPAPER'S ADVOCACY.

No work has received more favourable consideration from newspapers than this movement to help the boys and girls of our country, who by misfortune or death have become in any way public charges. Quite recently the "Toronto News" had the following editorials:—

Care of Children.

The conviction grows that foster homes accomplish more for destitute and neglected children than do public orphanages. Concurrent with the development of this opinion there is a constant and unfilled demand from private families for children that may be adopted. In the face of these facts the inmates of orphanages continue to increase in number. In his annual report, Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Charities for Ontario, points out that thirty-one institutions, with a population of 4,426 boys and girls, receive Government assistnce. For one year the maintenance of these children costs $158,368, or $1.64 per week per child.

To quote from Dr. Smith's latest report: "The number of children in the orphanages of Ontario is two hundred more than last year. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. The Children's Aid Societies throughout Ontario have more applications for children for adoption than can be supplied, and it seems peculiar that so many children should be kept in orphanages who might be adopted into comfortable homes. Nearly all the institutions for the care of children in Ontario are well managed, but at best the life of a child therein is deprived of that broadening development that comes from intercourse with outside children. The environment in childhood has a potent influence in moulding character. No matter how kindly cared for they may be in these institutions, the inmates lack in some of the elements that make for rugged upbuilding of character. The fault lies, I am convinced, not nearly so much with the people in charge of our orphanages as with the persons who commit children to these institutions with the expressed understanding that they must be kept there, and not given out for adoption into private homes. I have expressed the opinion that the rules governing the admission of all inmates should be changed so as to permit the management of all our orphanages, after a child has remained a certain period, to decide in regard to his removal for adoption."

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected Children for Ontario, is authority for the statement that he cannot supply children to one-half the number of childless parents who apply for them. Many comfortable homes stand open to dependent boys and girls, and any general appeal probably would increase the list of applicants to thousands. In view of these facts it is sometimes difficult to understand why the institutions in Toronto and elsewhere do not allow more of their charges to be adopted. By so doing they would relieve themselves of the heavy financial burden of maintenance. No hostility to the institutions as such is implied. The point is that the children should be given the first consideration. There are good homes available where they may be maintained and cared for without expense to the country, and given that attention and affection that all children need. Everybody concerned should be willing for the children to enjoy the advantages thus held out to them.

Those charitably disposed persons who sit upon the orphanage boards should place no obstacle in the way of the children's release. Then there are those negligent parents who get the institutions to bring up their offspring until they are old enough to earn wages and then resume control of them. Fathers and mothers of this class should be given no consideration when they object to their children being placed in the helpful surroundings of carefully selected and duly inspected foster homes in private families. Such parents should not be allowed to interfere with their children's welfare, nor with the relief to the State which the distribution of the children to private homes would bring with it. It is estimated that by a united effort on the part of child-saving agencies, within one year one thousand of the boys and girls now resident in these public institutions could be transferred into good families to their own lasting benefit, and to the permanent relief of the institutions themselves. *The Children's Protection Act* authorizes the trustees or governing bodies of incorporated orphanages, homes and industrial schools to "place out" the children under the direction of any Children's Aid Society. Provision is made that children so transferred to foster homes shall be personally visited and reported upon till they are of age, without further expense to the institution.

One trouble is that in many cases the persons in charge of the various institutions have failed to take advantage of these arrangements, and to co-operate with local Children's Aid Societies in finding good homes for their charges. The Mount Hope Catholic Orphanage, of London, a year or two ago, fell into line with the authorities and facilitated the transfer of orphaned and deserted inmates to the care of private families.

Originally the boys' and girls' homes were founded by persons "inspired with a love of humanity and a desire to do some good in the world, and children brought into the orphanage were blest by the tender compassionate love of men and women who sought to give them the best possible substitute for parental care. But gradually these persons pass away and others take their place who have not the same deep personal interest, and who either accept the office by special request or because they desire to be associated with persons of good social standing. As a result there are to-day hundreds of clean, well-fed children growing up in these institutions, whose emotional natures are being starved—who do not know and never can know the ordinary joys of childhood and the endearments of home ties." Herein is found the chief reason why the transfer of dependent boys and girls to private homes should be facilitated in every way possible.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

To quote one who has devoted much study to the problem, there is an increasing conviction that the confinement of healthy, normal children in orphan asylums, when they can be placed in private families, is unnecessary, extravagant and contrary to the best interests of the child, the community, and the state. In the past twenty-five years the National Home-Finding Society of the United States has placed 61,000 children with respectable private families. In this way "a small army of neglected human beings have been helped to a life that is worth while." Public opinion is being so aroused as gradually to force the public orphanages and refuges to distribute a greater proportion of their inmates to the wholesome, supervised homes that await them.

Still there are three or four thousand children in Ontario and 100,000 in the United States who are kept in old-fashioned orphan asylums, and subjected to oppressive routine and discipline, who might just as well enjoy the privileges and recuperative influences of a real home. In the institutions they get enough to eat and to wear. But still they are "hungry and cold—with a hunger that is heart-deep and a chill that strikes to the soul." They live a solemn, suppressed life unnatural to childhood. They act in unison, and in a body perform feats in response to signals from the superior intelligence which stands to them almost in the place of deity. Year after year of doing things by routine and in concert converts them into mechanical automatons, largely devoid of will power. Uniformed alike, they fail to develop the individual will-power and personal initiative essential to a successful career in the outside world.

Some American institutions have substituted cottages for the great barn-like orphanages long used and by this means a considerable step towards the establishment of home-like conditions is arrived at, but nothing really takes the place of the private family circle. In Massachusetts they use the institution merely for the abnormal or defective child. For this legitimate purpose it is recognized it must always be needed. All normal children they place in families for adoption, if possible. If the child still has its own family ties in a father or mother, the State has it boarded in a private home. At the same time the State encourages and helps the parents toward a re-establishment of their own domestic circle, temporarily disbanded, perhaps through poverty or sickness.

Those who give considerable study to the problem believe that the dull, stoical indifference developed in the institutional child tends to produce the adult criminal. Nobody cares for him, he cares for nobody, and the sequel is a logical one. The Delineator, a New York publication, which some time since undertook a campaign for the distribution of dependent children, has ascertained that there is a home for every one of them with some private family. The same thing, no doubt, is true in Canada. Many a childless

home would be blessed by the presence of one of these little ones. Letters acknowledging the blessing have been received from many husbands and wives who have found joy in the adopted boy or girl. The clergy can do a great deal in aiding this new social movement.

It is the policy of the Roman Catholic orphanages of Ontario to place a number of their wards each year in foster homes. But the old difficulty arises here. Most of the children cared for in these institutions are not orphans. Seventy-five per cent. of them have one and fifty per cent. both parents still living. As a rule these parents protest vigorously against their offspring being sent into private families. It is manifestly unfair that fathers and mothers should shift the burden of their children's support to the State and then stand in the way of what is best for their offspring. Again, some friends of the orphanages have feared that the religious welfare of the boys and girls would be neglected in private homes. They have thought it well to keep the children in orphanages until they have been confirmed, because in their foster homes they might not have the facilities to obtain this benefit. These fears have been shown to be groundless. Of all the Roman Catholic children who are sent to Roman Catholic foster homes, none are placed without a recommendation from the parish priest and one or two other prominent residents of the district. The children are visited regularly in their foster homes, so that where a mistake has been made in the placing of a child it can soon be rectified. In the great majority of cases, dependent children are adopted into homes in country districts, where they develop self-confidence, self-reliance and habits of usefulness. Their schooling and religious education are assured. The parish priest who has recommended the foster home insists that the child be fairly treated or returned to the orphanage.

The Roman Catholic authorities are ready to facilitate the transfer of children from the institutions to suitable private homes. They say: "We are willing to place the children in our care in foster homes if we can be protected against claims for damages on the part of irate parents who say they never gave us permission to place their children out." Surely it may be possible to devise some means to thwart the selfish purposes of those careless, unfit fathers and mothers who use the orphanages as a convenience to bring up their children until the latter are old enough to earn money for the support of their parents. It should be possible so to curtail legal parental rights in such cases that heartless fathers and mothers should not be able to stand in the way of their children's welfare or to impose a needless burden on the State and upon the charitable public. Foster homes stand ready to receive hundreds of children. Transfer to these homes would mean much in the way of moral, spiritual and intellectual well-being for the children. It would render possible the discontinuance of some of the present institutions. Neither reactionary orphanage boards nor worthless parents should be permitted to block so wise a reform.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt Invites Philanthropic Workers to Confer on the Best Methods of Providing for Dependent Children.

Leading minds in all countries have been centering on social problems and endeavoring to decide on the best methods of combatting sickness, misery, pauperism and crime. And no matter where the enquiry begins it invariably leads to the conclusion that in the proper care of the nation's children will be found the surest remedy for many social evils. The following is one of the evidences of progress: During the past year *The Delineator* of New York has valiantly championed the cause of "The Institution Child," and has attracted world-wide attention to the injustice of shutting away bright boys and girls for whom homes with a small "h" could readily be secured if the proper effort were made. The attention of President Roosevelt was called to the fact that notwithstanding the offer of private family homes there were still remaining in the orphanges of the United States over one hundred thousand children, and he immediately decided to call together some of the leading works for conference. In a letter, of which the following is a fac simile, he invited the writer to attend:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 25,1908.

My dear Mr. Kelso:-

I have received a letter of which I enclose a copy together with a statement of the official positions of the persons who signed it and a memorandum which is suggested for consideration and action if the conference which the letter suggests be held. I am confident that you will be imprest with the very great importance of the subject touched on in this letter, and the desirability that there should be the fullest discussion of the propositions, a memorandum of which I enclose.

Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of the children who are destitute and neglected but not delinquent. Personally, I very earnestly believe that the best way in which to care for dependent children is in the family home. In Massachusetts many orphan asylums have been discontinued and thousands of the children who formerly have gone to the orphan asylums are now kept in private homes, either on board, with payment from public or private treasuries, or in adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents. Many religious bodies have within the past ten years organized effective child placing agencies.

I am accordingly inviting a number of men and women, a list of whom I will announce, to a conference to be held in Washington January 25th and 26th. The conference will open by my receiving the members at the White House, January 25th at 2:30 p.m. Can you attend? Will you please communicate with Mr. James E. West, 1343 Clifton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.?

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. J. J. Kelso,
Supt. Neglected & Dependent Children,
Parliament Building, Toronto, Canada.

This letter was submitted to the Provincial Secretary, who at once decided that an invitation so graciously accorded to a worker of another country should be accepted. Accordingly the writer had the privilege and pleasure of meeting with the President and representative men and women from all sections of the Union to consider important matters relating to child-dependency and care.

President's Address.

The opening session of the Conference was held in the White House at 2.30 on Monday afternoon, January 25th. President Roosevelt shook hands with each delegate and when all were assembled in "the East room" took the chair and made the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In greeting you here, I wish to say a word of special appreciation of the sacrifice which has been entailed upon you in coming. In this country much can be done by governmental work, but the governmental work will go for nothing unless we continue to be able to call upon bodies like this which I am addressing to do the disinterested work which you have done in coming here. It is a fine thing for you to have come; it is a fine thing that you are doing, and I thank you in the name of our people as a whole.

There can be no more important subject from the standpoint of the nation than that with which you are to deal, because when you take care of the children you are taking care of the nation of to-morrow, and it is incumbent upon every one of us to do all in his or her power to provide for the interests of those children whom cruel misfortune has handicapped at the outset of their lives. I earnestly hope that the members of this conference will take a progressive stand, so as to establish a goal toward which the whole country can work. In other words, I earnestly hope that each of you will consider not only the interests of his immediate locality, but the interests of the nation as a whole.

Varied Problems to Solve.

There are, of course, several different types of conditions which you are trying to meet. I believe that we all of us have come to the conclusion that, where possible, the thing to be done for the child is to provide a home for it; and that where that is not possible we should make the conditions as nearly as possible like those which the child would have in a home.

There are half a dozen different types of children for whom we need to care. There is, first of all, the complete orphan, the child who has lost both father and mother. For this child we wish to make permanent provision. My own belief is that the best kind of permanent provision, if feasible, is to place the child in a home. We then have to meet the case—one of the most distressing of cases—where the father has died, where the breadwinner has gone, where the mother would like to keep the child, but simply lacks the earning capacity. Surely in such a case the goal toward which we should strive is to help that mother, so that she can keep her own home and keep the child in it: that is the best thing possible to be done for that child.

How the relief shall come, public, private, or by a mixture of both, in what way, you are competent to say, and I am not. But I am competent to say what I think the goal should be.

Then we come to the case of the child who must be taken away temporarily from the parent or parents, but where it is not desirable that the separation should be permanent. These children offer cases for which the institution is peculiarly fitted

There are other problems, of course, that you will have to deal with—for instance, the crippled child, the child that cannot be treated at home, and the case of the child whose parents are hopelessly vicious or hopelessly inefficient.

Here we must provide for the exercising of the greatest wisdom obtainable in knowing just where to draw the line, so as to know just when it becomes necessary to say that even the undoubted advantages of keeping the child in a pretty poor home, if that home is its own, are counterbalanced by the fact that the home has become not a source of benefit but a source of menace and danger to the child. You will have to consider a dozen such problems.

The government can do much. But never forget that the government cannot do everything; there must always be help by individuals and associations outside; that religious and philanthropic associations of many different kinds must co-operate with the government or we cannot get the best results. Another thing as to the government itself. Remember always that "government" is not merely an abstract term. The government consists of the men in it, and if you do not have the right men handling any part of a great governmental system, then that part will work badly.

In the last analysis the human equation is the vital equation in dealing with all these questions. The wit of man cannot devise a system so perfect that it will work well unless it is worked by men both good and wise and unless outsiders who take a genuine interest in the matter also give their aid and exercise their supervision.

Let me say again before leaving how much I appreciate your having come here, and the importance of the work which has brought you. I look forward to meeting you to-morrow evening, when I shall hear what plan or plans this body has adopted, and what resolutions it presents.

After organization and the appointment of committees, the President withdrew to attend to numerous other duties, and the Conference entered upon the discussion of a wide range of subjects. With continual interchange of opinion for two days, it would take many pages to give any adequate record of the proceedings, but as the views of the delegates were embodied in a series of resolutions and presented to the President at an evening banquet they will amply set forth what was attempted and accomplished.

RESOLUTIONS.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States.

SIR,—Having been invited by you to participate in a conference on the Care of Dependent Children, held at Washington, D. C., January 25-26, 1909, and having considered at the sessions of such conference the various phases of the subject as stated in the memorandum accompanying your letter of invitation, and such others as have been brought before us by the Executive Committee, we desire to express the very great satisfaction felt by each member of this conference in the deep interest you have taken in the well-being of dependent children. The proper care of destitute children has indeed an important bearing upon the welfare of the nation. We now know so little about them as not even to know their number, but we know that there are in institutions about 93,000, and that many additional thousands are in foster or boarding homes. As a step, therefore, in the conservation of the productive capacity of the people, and the preservation of high standards of citizenship, and also because each of these children is entitled to receive humane treatment, adequate care and proper education, your action in calling this conference, and your participation in its opening and closing

sessions, will have, we believe, a profound effect upon the well-being of many thousands of children, and upon the nation as a whole.

Concerning the particular objects to which you called attention in the invitation to this conference, and the additional subjects brought before us by the Executive Committee, our conclusions are as follows:

Home Care.

1. Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great moulding force of mind and of character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers who are without the support of the normal breadwinner, should, as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children. This aid should be given by such methods and from such sources as may be determined by the general relief policy of each community, preferably in the form of private charity, rather than of public relief. Except in unusual circumstances, the home should not be broken up for reasons of poverty, but only for considerations of inefficiency or immorality.

Preventive Work.

2. The most important and valuable philanthropic work is not the curative, but the preventive—to check dependency by a thorough study of its causes and by effectively remedying or eradicating them, should be the constant aim of society. Along these lines we urge upon all friends of children the promotion of effective measures, including legislation, to prevent blindness, to check tuberculosis and other diseases in dwellings and work places, and injuries in hazardous occupations, to secure compensation or insurance so as to provide a family income in case of sickness, accident, death, or invalidism of the breadwinner; to promote child labour reforms, and generally, to improve the conditions surrounding child life. To secure these ends we urge efficient co-operation with all other agencies for social betterment.

Home Finding.

3. As to the children who for sufficient reasons must be removed from their own homes, or who have no homes, it is desirable that, if normal in mind and body, and not requiring special training, they should be cared for in families whenever practicable. The carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for the natural home. Such homes should be selected by a most careful process of investigation, carried on by skilled agents, through personal investigation, and with due regard to the religious faith of the child. After children are placed in homes, adequate visitation, with careful consideration of the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual training and development of each child, on the part of the responsible home-finding agency, is essential.

It is recognized that for many children foster homes without payment for board are not practicable immediately after the children become dependent, and that for children requiring temporary care only, the free home is not available. For the temporary, or more or less permanent, care of such children different methods are in use, notably the plan of placing them in families; paying for their board; and the plan of institutional care. Contact with family life is preferable for these children, as well as for other normal children. It is necessary, however, that a large number of carefully selected boarding homes be found, if these children are to be cared for in families. The extent to which such families can be found should be ascertained by careful inquiry and experiment in each locality. Unless and until such homes are found, the use of institutions is necessary.

Cottage System.

4. So far as it may be found necessary temporarily or permanently to care for certain classes of children in institutions, these institutions should be conducted on the cottage plan, in order that routine and impersonal care may not unduly suppress individuality and initiative. The cottage unit should not be larger than will permit effective personal relations between the adult caretaker or caretakers of each cottage and each child therein. Twenty-five is suggested as a desirable cottage unit, subject to revision in the light of further experience in the management of cottage institutions. The cottage plan is probably somewhat more expensive, both in construction and maintenance, than the congregate system It is so, however, only because it secures for the children a larger degree of association with adults, and a nearer approach to the conditions of family life, which are required for the proper moulding of childhood. These results more than justify the increased outlay, and are truly economical. Child-caring agencies, whether supported by public or private funds, should by all legitimate means press for adequate financial support. Inferior methods should never be accepted by reason of lack of funds without continuing protest. Cheap care of children is ultimately enormously expensive, and is unworthy of a strong community. Existing congregate institutions should so classify their inmates and segregate them into groups as to secure as many of the benefits of the cottage system as possible, and should look forward to the adoption of the cottage type when new buildings are constructed.

The sending of children of any age or class to almshouses is an unqualified evil, and should be forbidden everywhere by law, with suitable penalty for its violation.

Incorporation.

5. To engage in the work of caring for needy children is to assume a most serious responsibility, and should, therefore, be permitted only to those who are definitely organized for the purpose, who are of suitable character, and possess, or have reasonable assurance of securing, the funds needed for their support. The only practicable plan of securing this end is to require the approval by a State Board of Charities or other body exercising similar powers, of the incorporation of all child-caring agencies, including the approval of any amendments of the charter of a benevolent corporation, if it is to include child-caring work; and by forbidding other than duly incorporated agencies, to engage in the care of needy children.

State Inspection.

6. The proper training of destitute children being essential to the well-being of the State, it is a sound public policy that the State, through its duly authorized representative, should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children, whether by institutional or by home-finding methods, and whether supported by public or private funds. Such inspection should be made by trained agents, should be thorough, and the results thereof should be reported to the responsible authorities of the institution or agency concerned. The information so secured should be confidential, not to be disclosed except by competent authority.

Inspection of Educational Work.

7. Destitute children at best labour under many disadvantages, and are deprived in greater or less degree of the assistance and guidance which parents afford their own children. It is important, therefore, that such children be given an education which will fit them for self-support and for the duties of citizenship, and the State should provide therefor. In order that this education may be equal to that afforded by the schools attended by the other children of the community, it is desirable that the

education of children in orphan asylums and other similar institutions or placed in families should be under the supervision of the educational authorities of the State.

8. *Facts and Records.*—The proper care of a child in the custody of a child-caring agency, as well as the wise decision as to the period of his retention and ultimate disposition to be made of him, involve a knowledge of the character and circumstances of his parents, or surviving parent, and near relatives, both before and at the time the child becomes dependent, and subsequently. One unfortunate feature of child-caring work hitherto is the scanty information available as to the actual careers of children who have been reared under the care of charitable agencies. This applies both to institutions, which too frequently lose sight of the children soon after they leave their doors, and home-finding agencies, which too frequently have failed to exercise supervision adequate to enable them to judge of the real results of their work. It is extremely desirable that, taking all precautions to prevent injury or embarrassment to those who have been the subjects of charitable care, the agencies which have been responsible for the care of children should know to what station in life they attain, and what sort of citizens they become. Only in this manner can they form a correct judgment of the results of their efforts.

We believe, therefore, that every child-caring agency should,—

(*a*) Secure full information concerning the character and circumstances of the parents and near relatives of each child in whose behalf application is made, through personal investigation by its own representative, unless adequate information is supplied by some other reliable agency.

(*b*) Inform itself by personal investigation at least once each year of the circumstances of the parents of children in its charge, unless the parents have been legally deprived of guardianship, and unless this information is supplied by some other responsible agency.

(*c*) Exercise supervision over children under their care until such children are legally adopted, are returned to their parents, attain their majority or are clearly beyond the need of further supervision.

(*d*) Make a permanent record of all information thus secured.

Physical Care.

9. The physical condition of children who become the subjects of charitable care has received inadequate consideration. Each child received into the care of such an agency should be carefully examined by a competent physician, especially for the purpose of ascertaining whether such peculiarities, if any, as the child presents, may be due to any defect of the sense organs, or to other physical defect. Both institutions and placing-out agencies should take every precaution to secure proper medical and surgical care of their children and should see that suitable instruction is given them in matters of health and hygiene.

Co-operation.

10. Great benefit can be derived from a close co-operation between the various child-caring agencies, institutional and otherwise, in each locality. It is especially desirable that harmonious relations be established in regard to the classes of children to be received by each agency; the relations of such agencies to the parents of children received; and the subsequent oversight of children passing from the custody of child-caring agencies. The establishment of a joint bureau of investigation and information by all the child-caring agencies of each locality is highly commended, in the absence of any other suitable central agency through which they may all co-operate.

11. *Undesirable Legislation.*—We greatly deprecate the tendency of legislation in some States to place unnecessary obstacles in the way of placing children in family homes in such States by agencies whose headquarters are elsewhere, in view of the fact that we favour the care of destitute children, normal in mind and body, in families, whenever practicable.

We recognize the right of each State to protect itself from vicious, diseased, or defective children from other States, by the enactment of reasonable protective legislation; but experience proves that the reception of healthy normal children is not only an act of philanthropy, but also secures a valuable increment to the population of the community and an ultimate increase of its wealth.

The people of the more prosperous and less congested districts owe a debt of hospitality to the older communities from which many of them came.

We earnestly protest, therefore, against such legislation as is prohibitive in form or in effect, and urge that where it exists, it be repealed.

12. *Permanent Organization.*—The care of dependent children is a subject about which nearly every session of the Legislature of every State in the Union concerns itself; it is a work in which State and local authorities in many States are engaged, and in which private agencies are active in every State; important decisions are being made constantly by associations, institutions, and public authorities, affecting questions of policy, the type of buildings to be constructed, the establishment of an edequate system of investigating homes and visiting children placed in homes, and scores of important matters affecting the well-being of needy children. Each of these decisions should be made with full knowledge of the experience of other States and agencies, and of the trend of opinion among those most actively engaged in the care of children, and able to speak from wide experience and careful observation. One effective means of securing this result would be the establishment of a permanent organization to undertake, in this field, work comparable to that carried on by the National Playground Association, the National Associataion for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National Child Labour Committee, and other similar organizations in their respective fields. It is our judgment that the establishment of such a permanent voluntary organization, under auspices which would insure a careful consideration of all points of view, broad-mindedness and tolerance, would be desirable and helpful, if reasonably assured of adequate financial support.

13. *Federal Children's Bureau.*—A bill is pending in Congress for the establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau to collect and disseminate information affecting the welfare of children. In our judgment the establishment of such a bureau is desirable, and we earnestly recommend the enactment of the pending measure.

Summary.

14. The preceding suggestions may be almost completely summarized in this—that the particular condition and needs of each destitute child should be carefully studied, and that he should receive that care and treatment which his individual needs require, and which should be as nearly as possible like the life of the other children of the community.

15. We respectfully recommend that you send to Congress a message urging favourable action upon the bill for a Federal Children's Bureau, and the enactment of such legislation as will bring the laws and the public administration of the District of Columbia and other Federal territory, into harmony with the principles and conclusions herein stated, and we further recommend that you cause to be transmitted to the Governor of each State of the Union a copy of the proceedings of this Conference for the information of the State Board of Charities or other body exercising similar powers.

AN EVENING BANQUET.

The final session of the Conference took the form of a banquet, at which a large number of Washington people attended. A number of addresses were given and President Roosevelt, who arrived after the dinner, made everyone happy by heartily endorsing all that had been done.

Address of the President.

It is a great pleasure to me to come here this evening and congratulate you upon the amount of work that you have done. I need hardly say that its value is immeasurably increased because it represents your unanimous judgment. It would be a good thing for other bodies to remember that a chronically divided court is not a source of strength. I am particularly pleased at the way in which you have been able to act in harmony, at the excellent feeling that has prevailed. Among very earnest, very zealous men and women it is not always that one finds the saving grace of common sense. This body stands in startling contrast to some other most well-meaning and philanthropic bodies in having shown so much of that homely and indispensable quality.

I am sorry to learn that there are States which have passed such legislation as that complained of. A State has an entire right to prevent diseased or morally defective children coming within its borders, but the normal child who, through misfortune, has been deprived of a home or his or her own, and for whom the endeavour is to supply such a home, that child is a source of strength, and not of weakness, to the State. It should be the objects of all good Americans, no matter in what State they live, to see that child put into a family where the chances are that it will grow up to be a good man or a good woman. I hope that the State Legislatures will not persevere in a course of conduct which means a refusal to do each his duty by his neighbour.

Aiming for Better Things.

Now, I do not think that it is necessary for me to say what I am about to say, and yet on the off chance of its being necessary, I shall say it—that at no time has any responsible person in this meeting, or person responsible for the organization of this meeting, referred to those engaged in any form of child-saving work, and especially members of the boards of directors of institutions, save in a temper and spirit that recognized in the fullest degree the good done by those men and the good that they aim to accomplish. Continually, as we proceed with work for the betterment of our people, we find that agencies which were the best possible agencies a decade, or a couple of decades or three decades ago, have been passed by; that their usefulness is greatly diminished, compared to other new agencies, and we are not attacking good men and good women who did so much in the past, or the good man and good woman who are engaged in trying to do good along the same old ways, when we advocate an improvement in the ways.

Whenever I come in close contact with men and women such as these before me, one of the first things I have to find out is that the three principles in which I cordially believe, because they were the principles according to which I worked thirty years ago, have been passed by.

Improving the Weapons.

We were then in the muzzle-loading stage in the fight against evil. Men and women did mighty good work with the muzzle-loaders, but we want to use breech-loaders now. It is no assault upon the captains of hundreds and captains of tens who still naturally cling to the weapons of their youth when we advocate an improvement in the instruments with which we strive to work to meet the evils in conditions to-day. We recognize to the fullest degree the importance of all that is being done in this field of endeavour. Institutions have a great part to play, but the most important of all institutions is the home; and where we have to utilize an institution as a substitution for it, it is well to make the unit of influence as small as possible—that is, to adopt the so-called cottage plan, so as nearly as may be to reproduce the conditions that make the home of such inestimable value to the growing child.

Importance of Good Employees.

I would like to say one word, especially to all who have any control whatsoever in any institution, in any society, and that is, that they should take the utmost possible care to have no employee who is not of the best possible character in any position which will bring that employee in contact in any way with the children of the institution. It is an evil thing to have a bad public servant in any capacity. It is not merely an evil but a criminal thing to permit any employee, public or private, in an institution where children are peculiarly liable to temptation, peculiarly liable to have their principles perverted, unless that employee is of a character concerning which we are absolutely certain.

There should be affirmative knowledge of the good character of every individual employed in any capacity around an institution where these children are being educated to be the citizens of the future.

I earnestly hope that the managers, the directors of all institutions and societies throughout the United States, will carefully study the recommendations of this body of experts. I hope that this study will be given alike by the men in public and the men in private life; that legislatures, public officials, philanthropists will try to apply these principles in their philanthropic work for children.

I hope they will apply not only what is good, but what is wise in what you have recommended. If there is any one quality, if there is any one failing against which it is necessary that a philanthropist should always be on his or her guard, it is the failing of permitting the avoidance of hardness of heart to carry him or her into the cultivation of softness of head. It is just as necessary to be wise as it is to have good intentions.

Will do His Best.

I shall send a special message to Congress, recommending the establishment of a federal children's bureau and recommending a law for the District of Columbia and the federal territories which shall apply the principles and methods that you advocate in practical fashion. I want to explain that when I have sent such a message to Congress it does not do any good to write and ask me why it is not passed. Excellent people will now and then get me to recommend something and then write me in great indignation to inquire why I have not made it a law. I will send the message to Congress, and then you do your best to get it made into law. I will do all I can to help it, but I have got to have your help to that end.

I am sincerely glad to have had the chance of greeting you to-night. I thank you for the great work you have done, and I will do all that in me lies to see that that work, as regards the federal capital and the federal government, bears immediate fruit.

To Establish a Children's Bureau.

To give effect in part to the deliberations of the Conference a bill has been introduced in Congress to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau.

Section 2.—That the said bureau shall be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive an annual compensation of five thousand dollars. The said bureau

shall investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion and illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the working classes, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children. The chief of said bureau shall, from time to time, publish the results of these investigations.

Section 3 and section 4 provide for the bureau sufficient statistical experts, secretaries, clerks, copyists and special agents to carry on the work of the bureau, and for quarters in the offices of the Department of the Interior. The total appropriation required is less than $50,000 per annum.

Section 5 provides that this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

CHILDREN'S COURT LAW.

DOMINION ACT UNDER WHICH A GREAT WORK OF PREVENTION CAN BE DONE.

Following is the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, providing the latest and best facilities for the rescuing and befriending of youthful offenders. It should be put into force in every Province as speedily as possible. It must be remembered, however, that the law in itself will be valueless unless its operation is placed in the hands of large hearted men and women who love children and who count it a privilege to help and befriend them:

7-8 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 40.

An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents.

[*Assented to 20th July, 1908*].

Preamble. Whereas it is inexpedient that youthful offenders should be classed or dealt with as ordinary criminals, the welfare of the community demanding that they should on the contrary be guarded against association with crime and criminals, and should be subjected to such wise care, treatment and control as will tend to check their evil tendencies and to strengthen their better instincts;

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.

Interpretation. 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Child." (*a*) "Child" means a boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years;

"Guardian" (*b*) "Guardian" includes any person who has in law or in fact the custody or control of any child;

"Juvenile delinquents." (*c*) "Juvenile delinquent" means any child who violates any provision of The Criminal Code, chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or of any Dominion or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, for which violation punishment by fine or imprisonment may be awarded; or, who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provisions of any Dominion or provincial statute;

"Probation officer." (*d*) "Probation officer" means any probation officer for juvenile delinquents duly appointed under the provisions of any provincial statute or of this Act;

"Justice." (*e*) "Justice" has the same meaning as it has in The Criminal Code.

(*f*) "The Court" or "the Juvenile Court" means any court duly established under any provincial statute for the purpose of dealing with juvenile delinquents, or specially authorized by provincial statute, the Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to deal with juvenile delinquents; "Court."

(*g*) "The judge" means the judge of a Juvenile Court seized of the case, or the justice, specially authorized by Dominion or provincial authority to deal with juvenile delinquents, seized of the case; "The judge."

(*h*) "Industrial school" means any industrial school or juvenile reformatory or other reformative institution or refuge for children duly approved by provincial statute, or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in any province. "Industrial school."

3. The commission by a child of any of the acts enumerated in paragraph (*c*) of section 2 of this Act, shall constitute an offence to be known as a delinquency and shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided. Delinquency.

4. The Juvenile Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of delinquency except as provided in section 7 of this Act. Courts jurisdiction.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, prosecutions and trials under this Act shall be summary and shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be governed by the provisions of Part XV. of The Criminal Code, in so far as such provisions are applicable, whether or not the act constituting the offence charged would be in the case of an adult triable summarily; provided that whenever in such provisions the expression "justice" occurs, it shall be taken in the application of such provisions to proceedings under this Act to mean "judge of the Juvenile Court, or justice specially authorized by Dominion or provincial authority to deal with juvenile delinquents." Summary trials. R.S., c. 146.

6.—(1) When any child is arrested, with or without a warrant, such child shall, instead of being taken before a justice, be taken before the Juvenile Court; and if a child is taken before a justice, upon a summons or under a warrant or for any other reason, it shall be the duty of the justice to transfer the the case to the Juvenile Court, and of the officer having the child in charge to take the child before that court, and in any such case the Juvenile Court shall hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if such child had been brought before it upon information originally laid therein. All cases to go to juvenile court.

(2) The provisions of the foregoing subsection shall not apply to any justice who is a judge of the Juvenile Court, or who has power to act as such, under the provisions of any Act in force in the province.

7. Where the act complained of is, under the provisions of The Criminal Code or otherwise, an indictable offence, and the accused child is apparently or actually over the age of fourteen years, the court may, in its discretion, order the child to be proceeded against by indictment in the ordinary courts in accordance with the provisions of The Criminal Code in that behalf; but such course shall in no case be followed unless the court is of the opinion that the good of the child and the interest of the community demand it. The court may, in its discretion, at any time before any proceeding has been initiated against the child in the ordinary criminal courts, rescind an order so made. Exceptional procedure when offence is indictable. R.S., c. 146.

Notices to parents.

8.—(1) Due notice of the hearing of any charge of delinquency shall be served on the parent or parents or the guardian of the child, or if there be neither parent nor guardian, or if the residence of the parent or parents or guardian be unknown, then on some near relative living in the city, town or county, if any there be, whose whereabouts is known, and any person so served shall have the right to be present at the hearing.

Service of notice.

(2) The judge may give directions as to the persons to be served under this section, and such directions shall be conclusive as to the sufficiency of any notice given in accordance therewith.

Duties of clerk.

9. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Juvenile Court to notify the probation officer or the chief probation officer, in advance, when any child is to be brought before the court for trial.

Private trials.

10.—(1) The trials of children shall take place without publicity and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons, and at suitable times to be designated and appointed for that purpose.

Place of trials.

(2) Such trials may be held in the private office of the judge or in some other private room in the court house or municipal building, or in the detention home, or if no such room or place is available, then in the ordinary court room; provided that when held in the ordinary court room, an interval of half an hour must be allowed to elapse between the close of the trial or examination of any adult and the beginning of the trial of a child.

Names not to be published.

(3) No report of the trial or other disposition of a charge against a child, in which the name of the child or of its parent or guardian is disclosed, shall, without the special leave of the judge, be published in any newspaper or other publication.

A detention home.

11.—(1) No child, pending a hearing under the provisions of this Act, shall be held in confinement in any county or other jail or other place in which adults are or may be imprisoned, but shall be detained at a detention home or shelter used exclusively for children or under other charge approved of by the judge or, in his absence, by the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge and the sheriff, by the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place.

Penalty.

(2) Any officer or person violating the provisions of the next preceding subsection shall be liable on summary conviction before a Juvenile Court or a justice to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Exception.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a child as to whom an order has been made pursuant to section 7 of this Act.

Exception.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a child apparently over the age of fourteen years, who, in the opinion of the judge or, in his absence, of the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge and the sheriff, of the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place, cannot safely be confined in any place other than a jail or lock-up.

Where there is no detention home.

12.—(1) Where a warrant has issued for the arrest of a child, or where a child has been arrested without warrant, in a county or district in which there is no detention home used exclusively for children, no incarceration of the child shall be made or had unless in the opinion of the judge of the court, or, in his absence, of the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge

and the sheriff, of the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place, such course is necessary in order to insure the attendance of such child in court.

Promise to attend may be accepted.

(2) In order to avoid, if possible, such incarceration, the verbal or written promise of the person served with notice of the proceedings as aforesaid, or of any other proper person, to be responsible for the presence of such child when required, may be accepted; and in case such child fails to appear at such time or times as the court requires, the person or persons assuming responsibility as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court, unless in the opinion of the court there is reasonable cause for such failure to appear.

Bail may be accepted.

13. Pending the hearing of a charge of delinquency the court may accept bail for the appearance of the child charged at the trial as in the case of other accused persons.

Proceedings may be informal.

14. On the trial of a child the proceedings may, in the discretion of the judge, be as informal as the circumstances will permit, consistently with a due regard for a proper administration of justice.

Child's oath may be dispensed with.

15.—(1) When in a proceeding before a Juvenile Court a child of tender years who is called as a witness does not, in the opinion of the judge, understand the nature of an oath, the evidence of such child may be received, though not given under oath, if in the opinion of the judge such child is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence and understands the duty of speaking the truth.

Corroborative evidence.

(2) No person shall be convicted upon the evidence of a child of tender years not under oath unless such evidence is corroborated in some material respect.

Release on probation.

16.—(1) In the case of a child proved to be a juvenile delinquent the court may adjourn the hearing from time to time for any definite or indefinite period; and may impose a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or may commit the child to the care or custody of a probation officer or of any other suitable person; or may allow the child to remain in its home, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, such child to report to the court or to the probation officer as often as may be required; or may cause the child to be placed in a suitable family home as a foster home, subject to the friendly supervision of a probation officer and the further order of the court; or may commit the child to the charge of any children's aid society, duly organized under an Act of the legislature of the province and approved by the Lieutenant-Govenor in Council, or, in any municipality in which there is no children's aid society, to the charge of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children for the province, if one there be, duly appointed under the authority of any such Act; or may commit the child, if a boy, to an industrial school for boys, or, if a girl, to an industrial school or refuge for girls, duly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Guardianship.

Support of child.

(2) In every such case it shall be within the power of the court to make an order upon the parent or parents of the child, or upon the municipality to which it belongs, to contribute to its support such sum as the court may determine.

A ward of the court.

3. Every such child, whether allowed to remain at home or placed in a foster home, or if it be in any way committed, shall continue to be a ward of the court until it has been discharged as such ward by order of the court or has reached the age of twenty-one years; and the court may at any time during the period of wardship cause such child to be returned to the court for further or other proceedings, including discharge upon parole or release from detention; Provided that in a province in which there is a superintendent of neglected and dependent children appointed under the authority of any provincial statute, no child shall be released by the judge from an industrial school without a report from such superintendent recommending such release.

When returned for further proceedings.

4. When a child is returned to the court for further or other proceedings as in the last preceding subsection provided, the court may deal with the case on the report of the probation officer in whose care such child has been placed, or of the secretary of a children's aid society, or of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children, or of the superintendent of the industrial school to which the child has been committed, without the necessity of hearing any further or other evidence.

The child's own good.

5. The action taken shall, in every case, be that which the court is of opinion the child's own good and the best interests of the community require.

May be dealt with under provincial law.

17. Whenever an order has been made under the next preceding section committing a child to a children's aid society, or to a superintendent of neglected and dependent children, or to an industrial school, if so ordered by the secretary of the province, the child may thereafter be dealt with under the laws of the province in the same manner in all respects as if an order had been lawfully made in respect of a proceeding instituted under authority of a statute of the province; and from the date of the issuing of such order the child shall cease to be a ward of the court and, except for new offences, it shall not be further dealt with under the provisions of this Act. The order of the provincial secretary may be made in advance, and to apply to all cases of commitment mentioned in this section.

Parent or guardiam may be ordered to pay fine, etc.

18.—(1) Where a child is proved to have been guilty of an offence for the commission of which a fine, damages or costs might in the case of an adult be imposed, and the court is of the opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, damages or costs, whether with or without any other action, the court shall order that the fine, damages or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child, instead of by the child, unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or otherwise.

Security by parent or guardian.

(2) Where a child is charged with any offence the court may order its parent or guardian to give security for its good behaviour.

Parent or guardian to be heard.

(3) No order shall be made under this section without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard; but a parent or guardian who has been duly served with notice of the hearing pursuant to section 8 of this Act shall be deemed to have had such opportunity, notwithstanding the fact that he has failed to attend the hearing.

Recovery of fine, etc.

(4) Any sum imposed and ordered to be paid by a parent or guardian under this or the previous sections may be recovered from him by distress

or imprisonment in like manner as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian of the offence in question.

(5) A parent or guardian shall have the same right of appeal from an order made under the provisions of this section as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian. Appeal.

19.—(1) No Protestant child dealt with under this Act shall be committed to the care of any Roman Catholic children's aid society or be placed in any Roman Catholic family as its foster home; nor shall any Roman Catholic child dealt with under this Act be committed to the care of any Protestant children's aid society, or be placed in any Protestant family as its foster home; but this section shall not apply to the placing of children in a temporary home or shelter for children, established under the authority of a statute of the province, or, in a municipality where there is but one children's aid society, to such children's aid society. Religion of child to be respected.

(2) If a Protestant child is committed to the care of a Roman Catholic children's aid society, or placed in a Roman Catholic family as its foster home, or if a Roman Catholic child is committed to the care of a Protestant children's aid society or placed in a Protestant family as its foster home, contrary to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, the court shall, on the application of any person in that behalf, make an order providing for the proper commitment or placing of the child pursuant to subsection 1 of this section. Order to enforce preceding provision.

20. No child, other than an infant in arms, shall be permitted to be present in court during the trial of any person charged with an offence or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, and if so present it shall be ordered to be removed unless it is the person charged with the alleged offence, or unless its presence is required, as a witness or otherwise, for the purposes of justice; Provided that this section shall not apply to messengers, clerks and other persons required to attend at any court for purposes connected with their employment. Children not allowed to be in court.

21. It shall not be lawful to commit a juvenile delinquent apparently under the age of twelve years to any industrial school, unless and until an attempt has been made to reform such child in its own home or in a foster home or in the charge of a children's aid society, or of a superintendent of neglected and dependent children, and unless the court finds that the best interests of the child and the welfare of the community require such commitment. Children under twelve.

22.—(1) No juvenile delinquent shall, under any circumstances, upon or after conviction, be sentenced to or incarcerated in any penitentiary, or county or other jail, or police station, or any other place in which adults are or may be imprisoned. Children to be separated from adults.

(2) This section shall not apply to a child who has been proceeded against under the provisions of section 7 of this Act. Exception.

23.—(1) There shall be in connection with the Juvenile Court a committee of citizens, serving without remuneration, to be known as "the Juvenile Court Committee." Juvenile court committee.

(2) Where there is a children's aid society in a city or town in which this Act is in force, the committee of such society or a sub-committee thereof shall be the Juvenile Court Committee; and where there is both a Protestant and a Roman Catholic children's aid society then the committee of the Protestant children's aid society or a sub-committee thereof shall be the Juvenile court committee, *ex-officio*.

Juvenile Court Committee as regards Protestant children, and the committee of the Roman Catholic children's aid society or a sub-committee thereof shall be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Roman Catholic children.

Appointment by court.

(3) Where there is no children's aid society in a city or town in which this Act is in force the court shall appoint three or more persons to be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Protestant children, and three or more other persons to be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Roman Catholic children. The persons so appointed may in their discretion sit as one joint committee.

Duties of committee.

24. It shall be the duty of the Juvenile Court Committee to meet as often as may be necessary and consult with the probation officers with regard to the cases of juvenile delinquents coming before the court, to offer, through the probation officers and otherwise, advice to the court as to the best mode of dealing with such cases, and, generally, to facilitate by every means in its power the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

Probation officers.

25. Wherever no probation officer has been appointed under provincial authority and remuneration for such has been provided by municipal grant, public subscription or otherwise, the court shall, with the concurrence of the Juvenile Court Committee, appoint one or more suitable persons as probation officers.

Powers of a constable.

26. Every probation officer duly appointed under the provisions of this Act or of any provincial statute shall have in the discharge of his or her duties as such probation officer all the powers of a constable, and shall be protected from civil actions for anything done in *bona fide* exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Probation officer to investigate.

27. It shall be the duty of a probation officer to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such informataion and assistance as may be required; and to take such charge of any child, before or after trial, as may be directed by the court.

Probation officers to confer with committee.

28. Every probation officer shall, as far as practicable, discuss each case and the recommendation proposed to be made with the Juvenile Court Committee before reporting to the court, and convey to the court the recommendation of the committee.

Adults liable who contribute to delinquency.

29.—(1) Any person who knowingly or wilfully encourages, aids, causes, abets or connives at the commission by a child of a delinquency, or who knowingly or wilfully does any act producing, promoting or continuing to a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, whether or not such person is the parent or guardian of the child, or who, being the parent or guardian of the child and being able to do so, wilfully neglects to do that which would directly tend to prevent a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, or to remove the conditions which render a child a juvenile delinquent, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Juvenile Court or a justice, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

May impose conditions.

(2) The court or justice may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under this section, and suspend sentence subject to such conditions; and on proof at any time that such conditions have been violated may pass sentence on such person.

No preliminary hearing.

30.—(1) Prosecutions against adults for offences against any provisions of The Criminal Code in respect of a child may be brought in the Juvenile Court without the necessity of a preliminary hearing before a justice, and may be summarily disposed of where the offence is triable summarily, or otherwise dealt with as in the case of a preliminary hearing before a justice.

Summary disposal.

Powers of judge.

(2) In addition to those expressly mentioned in this Act, the Juvenile Court judge has all the powers and duties, with respect to offenders, under or apparently under the age of sixteen years, vested in, or imposed on a judge, stipendiary magistrate, justice or justices, by or under The Prison and Reformatories Act, chapter 148 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or any amendment thereto: Provided that the discretion of the Juvenile Court judge as to the term for which a juvenile offender may be committed is not affected by this subsection.

R. S., c. 148. Proviso: as to term of commitment.

Act to be liberally construed.

31. This Act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care and custody and discipline of a juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable every juvenile delinquent shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as a misdirected and misguided child, and one needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance.

Not to affect provincial statutes.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as having the effect of repealing or over-riding any provision of any provincial statute; and when a juvenile delinquent who has not been guilty of an act which is, under the provisions of The Criminal Code an indictable offence, comes within the provisions of a provincial statute, it may be dealt with either under the provincial Act or under this Act as may be deemed to be in the best interests of such child.

R. S., c. 146.

Repeal of former law.

33. Whenever and so soon as this Act goes into force in any province, city, town, or other portion of a province, every provision of The Criminal Code or of any other Act of the Parliament of Canada inconsistent with the provisions of this Acts hall stand repealed as regards such province, city, town, or other portion of a province.

R. S., c. 146.

When Act shall be enforced.

34. This Act may be put in force in any province, or in any portion of a province, by proclamation, after the passing of an Act by the legislature of such province providing for the establishment of Juvenile Courts, or designating any existing courts as Juvenile Courts, and of detention homes for children.

Any city or town may ask for this law.

35.—(1) This Act may be put in force in any city, town, or other portion of a province, by proclamation, notwithstanding that the provincial legislature has not passed an Act such as referred to in section 34 of this Act, if the Governor in Council is satisfied that the proper facilities for the due carrying out of the provisions of this Act have been provided in such city, town, or other portion of a province, by the municipal council thereof or otherwise.

Special appointment of judge.

(2) The Governor in Council may designate a superior court or county court judge or a justice, having jurisdiction in the city, town, or other portion of a province, in which the Act is so put in force, to act as Juvenile Court judge for such city, town, or other portion of a province, and the judge or justice so designated or appointed shall have and exercise in such city, town, or other portion of a province, all the powers by this Act conferred on the Juvenile Court.

Enforcement of Act.

36. This Act shall go into force only when and as proclamations declaring it in force in any province, city, town or other portion of a province are issued and published in *The Canada Gazette*.

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health

of Ontario, Canada,

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1908.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1909.

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TORONTO, March 12th, 1909.

To His Honour, Col. J. M. GIBSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I beg herewith to present for your consideration the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, being the transactions of the Board for the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, March 12th, 1909.

To the Honourable W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chas. A. Hodgetts
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO

1908.

Minister in Charge of the Department.

HON. W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary

Members

CHARLES SHEARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.H.O., *Chairman* ..... Toronto
MILTON IRA BEEMAN, M.D., M.H.O. ..... Newburgh
JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT MCCULLOUGH, M.D ..... Alliston
WILLIAM ROBERT HALL, M.D., M.H.O ..... Chatham
CHARLES ALFRED HODGETTS, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond ..... Toronto
Secretary and Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Bacteriologist in charge of Laboratories.

JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D.

Branch Laboratory—Kingston.

W. T. CONNELL, M.D.

Medical Inspector.

R. W. BELL, M.D.

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Resume of the Transactions of the Board

For the year ending December 31st, 1908.

The Board held four quarterly meetings during the year at which the following were the most important items of business transacted:—

Petitions were received from the following cities and towns in reference to the application of the "Tuberculin Test" to all cows supplying milk for human consumption:—

Cities.—Chatham, Niagara Falls, London, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Woodstock.

Towns.—Berlin, Brampton, Brockville, Cobourg, Oakville, St. Marys, Thessalon, Trenton, Walkerton.

The text of the petition was as follows:—

That Whereas there is much reason to suspect that milk from cows infected with Tuberculosis is being regularly peddled from house to house for domestic use in the cities and towns of this Province;

And Whereas danger of infection is thereby incurred;

And Whereas the only method of ascertaining whether an animal is infected with Tuberculosis is by the Tuberculin Test;

Therefore, your petitioners beg to most humbly urge upon the Provincial Board of Health the necessity of amending the Public Health Act so that Local Boards of Health may be empowered to pass By-laws authorizing the application of the tuberculin test to all cows supplying milk for the purposes of the inhabitants of the Municipality; the marking of all cows found to be infected, and the prevention of the sale of milk from these cows so marked.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray,

Chairman.

Secretary.

After a careful consideration of the question, recommendations *re* dairies, etc., were adopted by the Board, and with the approval of the Minister, copies were sent to the health authorities of the cities and towns in the Province.

Consideration was given by the Board to the question of Tuberculosis, and a Bill was drafted and presented to the Honourable the Minister for consideration, but owing to the fact that the matter could not receive the attention of the Minister at the time, action thereon was deferred.

The lines upon which the recommendations were made were as follows:—

(1) For compulsory notification of all cases of Tuberculosis occurring within the Province.

(2) The necessary control and nursing of those who have not the means to provide such for themselves.

(3) Enforced disinfection of premises in every case upon the removal, recovery or death of the subject of the disease.

(4) The supervision of the Home Treatment of such cases by specially trained nurses connected with Local Boards of Health who would attend to the proper carrying out of precautionary measures under the advice and direction of attending physicians where such are employed.

(5) Practical measures for the education of the people, and more especially the subjects of the disease, with a view to their own safety and that of their families and the general public.

(6) Legislation encouraging the establishment and maintenance of district sanatoria with such an equitable adjustment of the cost in connection therewith as will encourage immediate action being taken.

Re Diploma in Public Health.—Dr. Beeman was appointed a committee to bring a report on this subject at the first meeting of the Board, and at the second meeting, held in the month of February, the attached report was presented by Dr. Beeman and unanimously adopted.

Re Toronto Water and Sewage Question. - The Board met in conference with the Mayor, the Board of Control and the City Engineer of the City of Toronto, and discussed the question of the water filtration and sewage disposal, subsequent to which, the following letters were received by the Board from City Engineer Rust (Appendix "A") (page 15) and on motion of Dr. Beeman, seconded by Dr. Hall, the following was presented to His Worship the Mayor and Board of Control as the Board's opinion in reference to the proposition dated February 13th, 1908. See Appendix "A."

Re Pembroke Water Supply.—A deputation consisting of Mayor, J. S. Fraser: Deputy Reeve, E Behan, and G. H. Bryson, Town Engineer, interviewed the Board at the quarterly meeting held in the month of December. After conference, the following proposition was laid before the Board:—

DEAR SIR.—On behalf of the Town of Pembroke I beg to submit the following plans for a pure water supply, to put in a new intake pipe and well of sufficient capacity for domestic and fire purposes, 5,000 feet long, and to install slow sand filter beds of sufficient capacity to filter enough water for domestic and fire purposes at a rate not exceeding 6,000,000 gallons per acre per day.

Yours truly,

G. H. BRYSON,
Town Engineer.

The Board replied to this as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—The Provincial Board of Health have carefully considered the plans of proposals submitted by you, having a regard to an improvement of the water supply of the town, furthermore, we have had submitted a very exhaustive and complete report of Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board, regarding the prevalence of Typhoid Fever in Pembroke, and the result of his personal investigation after a careful examination of the situation and are prepared to recommend that a new intake pipe be provided which will have sufficient capacity for domestic and fire purposes, and being according to the plan submitted about 5,000 feet from shore, at which point in our opinion a supply may be secured probably as good as from any point in that locality. We are of the opinion that this water will not be satisfactory unless properly and scientifically filtered, and would recommend slow sand filtration as the method most likely to best meet your requirements under the present circumstances and conditions.

THE FOLLOWING SEWERAGE SYSTEMS WERE APPROVED OF DURING THE YEAR:

Sewerage System of Blind River,

Plans of the Spadina Avenue Sewer Extension, Township of York, by P. S. Gibson & Sons, C.E., etc.

Plans as submitted by W. Chipman, C.E.

Plans of the Sewerage System of the Town of L'Orignal, by E. T. Wilkie.

Ottawa South Sewerage System, by N. J. Ker, C.E., City Engineer, Ottawa.

Plans of the Sewage Disposal Plant of the Town of Preston, submitted by W. Mahlon Davis, C.E.

Application of the City of Stratford for approval of various sewer extensions, as submitted by the City Engineer, were approved:—

Waterworks.—Plans for proposed waterworks system of Blind River, submitted by W. Chipman, C.E.

Plans for the extension of the Guelph waterworks system, submitted by W. Mahlon Davis, C.E.

Plan of the Oakville waterworks system, by W. Chipman, C.E.

Ottawa Sanatarium.

The plans of the Sanatarium as submitted by the Local Association of the City of Ottawa were approved.

Re the Pollution of the Ottawa River by Aylmer Sewage.

At the request of the Board, a series of float tests were made in the Ottawa River, to ascertain the direction of the currents in the river above the City of Ottawa and below the proposed outlet of the sewage of the Town of Aylmer of the Province of Quebec. Appended are the reports of the City Engineer, together with plans showing currents.—see appendix B.

THE SANITARY CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLIES, DAIRIES, ETC.

The Board, after a careful consideration of this most important question, deemed it advisable to issue a set of Recommendations dealing with the dairies, the cows, and the methods of collecting and storing of milk, all of which are of a practical nature, and are most sanitary in their character. It was felt that by instituting sanitary improvements in the buildings and in the methods that now appertain to the care of the cows and the collecting and storing of the milk, the best results will be secured and the desideratum of "a pure milk supply" be the more readily guaranteed to the consumers of this important article of food.

Copies of these regulations were mailed to all Local Boards of Health, and already assurances have been received that good results have followed in several sections of the Province.

Recommendations to Local Boards of Health Governing Milk Supplies Offered for Sale for Domestic Use, as Approved of by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

Standard of Milk.

1. All milk containing less than thirteen per cent. (13%) of total solids, of which three and three-quarters per cent. (3.75%) must be chemically dry butter fat, should be deemed below the standard required when the same is intended for human consumption.

Buildings.

2. All buildings for stabling cows should be so located that they will have good drainage; the floors should be water-tight and of some non-absorbing material, and properly graded and drained.

3. No building used for dairy purposes should be within 100 yards of any marshy or stagnant water, and no chicken coop, hog pen, privy or water closet should be within 100 feet of the building used for keeping or handling milk.

4. The surroundings of all buildings must be kept clean and in good order. Manure, dirt or decaying matter must not be allowed to accumulate in the barn yard, and should not be at any time in contact with the stable or milk house, or at least within fifty feet of the same. Removal thereof at frequent intervals is required.

5. The stable yard should be well drained so as to be usually dry and no pools allowed to form.

6. The stables where cows are kept should be used for no other purpose. They should not be used as storage places for straw, hay or other feeds, or as a wagon or tool house.

7. The buildings should be well lighted and so ventilated (preferably from the top) that no disagreeable or strong odor shall be noticeable.

8. The stable in which cows are kept continuously (as in stormy weather) should be cleaned often enough to be kept reasonably free from the odor of manure.

9. Each cow should be allowed at least 500 cubic feet of air space.

10. The cows' stalls should be at least three feet wide and the flooring short enough so that all manure will be dropped into the gutter and not upon the floor.

11. The gutters behind the cows should be open and of a depth of 6 or 8 inches, with sufficient incline to ensure good drainage. They should be kept free from manure.

12. The walls and ceilings should be kept clean and white-washed at least twice a year.

13. The stables should be thoroughly cleaned at least an hour before milking time, and all manure removed therefrom, or not until after milking. Dry fodder should not be fed to cows either during or just before milking.

The Cows.

14. The herd from which the milk is sold shall not include any sick cows, and especially none showing signs of tuberculosis, contagious abortion, or any other trouble associated with parturition, or with mammitis, mammary abscess, or other udder disease; or one that is within 30 days of calving, or 10 days after calving.

15. Any cow showing evidence of ill health or suspected of being ill, or being off feed, should be at once removed from the main cow stable and the milk of such cows should not be sold.

16. The employment of the tuberculin test is recommended for the detection of tuberculosis.

17. The cows should at all times be kept in a healthy condition.

18. The cows should be kept clean and for this purpose should be groomed daily, and all collection of manure, mud or filth thereon should be removed, and the hair of the tail cut so that the brush should be well above the ground.

The clipping of long hairs from the udder and flanks of the cow is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth about these parts.

19. Cows should be bedded with sawdust, shavings, dried leaves, or straw or some equally clean litter. The use of horse manure should be forbidden.

Feed Stuffs, Water, Etc.

20. No mouldy hay, decomposed vegetables, wet brewer's grains or any other materials that are unsound or will affect the taste or character of the milk, shall be fed the cows.

21. Every dairy should be supplied with pure water, the source of which shall not be contaminated by any barnyard, privy, or other possible source of contamination.

22. Cows should not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools, and shall have free access at all times to a pure water supply.

Employees' Habits, Etc.

23. Employees should be clean in their habits, and free from contagious diseases.

24. No person connected with the dairy shall enter a house where smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or other contagion exists, or is known to have existed, until it has been disinfected.

25. Before commencing milking the milker's hands should be thoroughly washed and dried.

26. Just before milking the udder and surrounding parts of every cow should be brushed and then wiped with a cloth clean and damp (not dripping).

27. The milker's hands should not come in contact with the milk.

28. The first few streams from each teat should be rejected, as they contain more bacteria than the rest of the milk.

29. Milkers should avoid handling the cows more than is necessary.

30. Only one pail should be allowed each milker, and each pail shall have as small an opening at the top as can be used in milking.

31. If the milk is bloody, stringy, or thick, if it has an unnatural appearance, or if manure gets into it, it should be discarded and the pail scalded before it is used again.

Care and Delivery of Milk.

32. The milk house should be separately partitioned from any part of the dairy buildings, and far enough away from the cow stable that no odor therefrom can be noticed in the milk house.

33. Immediately after each cow is milked, the milk should be taken to the milk house, promptly strained through a fine wire gauze and cheese cloth, and cooled to the temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit within two hours after being drawn.

34. Ice should be used in cooling.

35. Cooling tanks should be tightly constructed, of non-absorbent material and frequently cleaned, and when cold water is used the water should be changed often enough to prevent its having an unpleasant smell or appearance.

36. No preservatives or other substance should be added to milk for any purpose, and no part of the milk should be removed. The delivery of milk of such a character should be sufficient cause for the exclusion of the same from the municipality.

37. While awaiting delivery milk should be kept in a clean room not used for domestic purposes.

38. No milk vessel should be used that is rusty or otherwise unfit.

39. All milk containers, vessels or utensils used in the delivery of milk should be so covered as to protect them from the rain, sun, dust or mud.

40. No milk vessel or utensil used in the delivery of milk should be used for any other purpose, and should not be used the second time without having been thoroughly washed and sterilized.

41. All milk utensils, including pails, cans, strainers, dippers, etc., should be kept thoroughly clean and washed and scalded after using.

42. No person should drink from any vessel or utensil or the cover of any vessel or utensil used in the delivery of milk.

43. All drivers of wagons or other persons engaged in the sale or delivery of milk should be free from contagious disease.

44. The collection of empty bottles or any vessel used in the delivery of milk, or milk tickets from any house where a contagious disease is known to exist, shall be made only after the house has been fumigated and such bottles sterilized.

N.B.—*In the inspection of dairies the employment of the score card system is recommended and the accompanying card is furnished as a specimen.*

Sanitary Inspection of Dairies.

Dairy Score Card.

(Recommended by Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.)

Owner or lessee of farm: .....

Address .....

Total No. of cows..... No. milking..... Quarts of milk produced daily.....

Product is sold at wholesale—retail. Name and address of dealer to whom shipped .....

Permit No..... Date of Inspection, ..., 190

	Score. Perfect	Allowed.	Remarks.
Cows.			
Condition	2	.....	.....
Health: Outward appearance	3	.....	.....
Comfort	2	.....	.....
Ventilation	4	.....	.....
Cubic space	3	.....	.....
Cleanliness	5	.....	.....
Food	2	.....	.....
Water	4	.....	.....
Total	25	.....	Per cent. perfect.....

	Score. Perfect	Allowed.	Remarks.
Stables.			
Location	3		
Construction	5		
Cleanliness	7		
Light	5		
Stable air	2		
Removal of manure	2		
Stable yard	1		
Total	25		Per cent. perfect
Milk House and Storage.			
Location	2		
Construction	2		
Equipment	3		
Cleanliness	3		
Care and cleanliness of utensils	5		
Water supply for cleaning	5		
Storing at low temperature	5		
Total	25		Per cent. perfect
Milking and Handling Milk.			
Cleanliness of milking	10		
Prompt and efficient cooling	10		
Protection during transportation	5		
Total	25		Per cent. perfect
Total	100		

Question 1. Has the herd passed the tuberculin test within a year? Yes. No.

Question 2. Has the water supply been examined for contamination? Yes. No.

Question 3. Is there any case of Contagious disease on the farm that is not properly isolated? Yes. No.

Signed .....

Inspector.

Note.—If conditions are so exceptionally bad in any particular as to be inadequately expressed by a score of 0 the inspector will write BAD in the column of Remarks, opposite the 0.

Directions for Scoring.

(Check each allowance or deduction made where amount of score is not self explanatory.)

Cows.

Condition.—Allow 2 if in good flesh. Deduct according to condition.

Health.—Allow 3 if apparently healthy. Deduct for indications of disease.

Comfort.—Allow 2 for good conditions. Deduct 1 for poor or no bedding and 1 if left too long in cold outside or inside of stable.

Ventilation.—Allow 4 for good system—King or muslin curtain; 2 for windows inclining inward at top; 1 for sliding windows; and nothing for holes in ceiling.

Cubic Space per Cow. Allow 3 if 500 to 1,000 cubic feet per cow; 2 for less than 500 and over 400; 1 for less than 400 and over 300; for less than 300, nothing. Deduct 1 for each 500 cubic feet over 1,000 under winter conditions.

Cleanliness.—Allow 5 if perfect. Deduct 1 if flanks and udders are not kept clipped, otherwise according to conditions.

Food.—Allow 2 if good. Deduct for anything musty or decomposed.

Water.—Allow 4 for clean, running water in trough *near* stable and 3 for same *inside* stable; deduct for running water *distant* from stable, according to distance; deduct 1 for still water or water pumped by hand. (Water from windmill tanks under good conditions will be considered as running water.)

Stables.

Location.—Allow 3 if used for no other purpose, conveniently located, on well-drained ground, with yard protected from cold winds. Deduct 3 if horses, swine, or poultry are kept in stable. Deduct 1 if poultry are allowed in stable during day.

Construction.—Allow 1½ for floor of good cement or equally good material in good condition; good wood floor, 1; properly constructed gutter, ½; good stall, swinging stanchion, or good tie, ½; smooth tight ceiling, ½; ceiling proper height, ½; side walls smooth and tight, ½; convenient box stall, ½; good low-down manger, ½.

Cleanliness.—Allow 4 for a washed floor; 2 if well-swept; and 1 if well-scraped. Allow 1 for clean side walls; 1 for clean windows; and 1 for clean ceilings and ledges.

Light.—Allow 5 for four square feet of unobstructed glass per stanchion or stall and evenly distributed. Deduct ½ point for each square foot less than four; deduct 2 for uneven distribution of light, not exceeding 2 points.

Stable Air.—Allow 2 if free from dust and odors at time of milking. Deduct according to conditions.

Removal of Manure.—Allow 2 if removed daily to field or to proper pit giving off no odor to stable. Deduct 1 if removed to yard and over 30 feet from stable; otherwise allow nothing.

Stable Yard.—Allow ½ point if clean, and ½ point if well-drained.

Milk House and Storage.

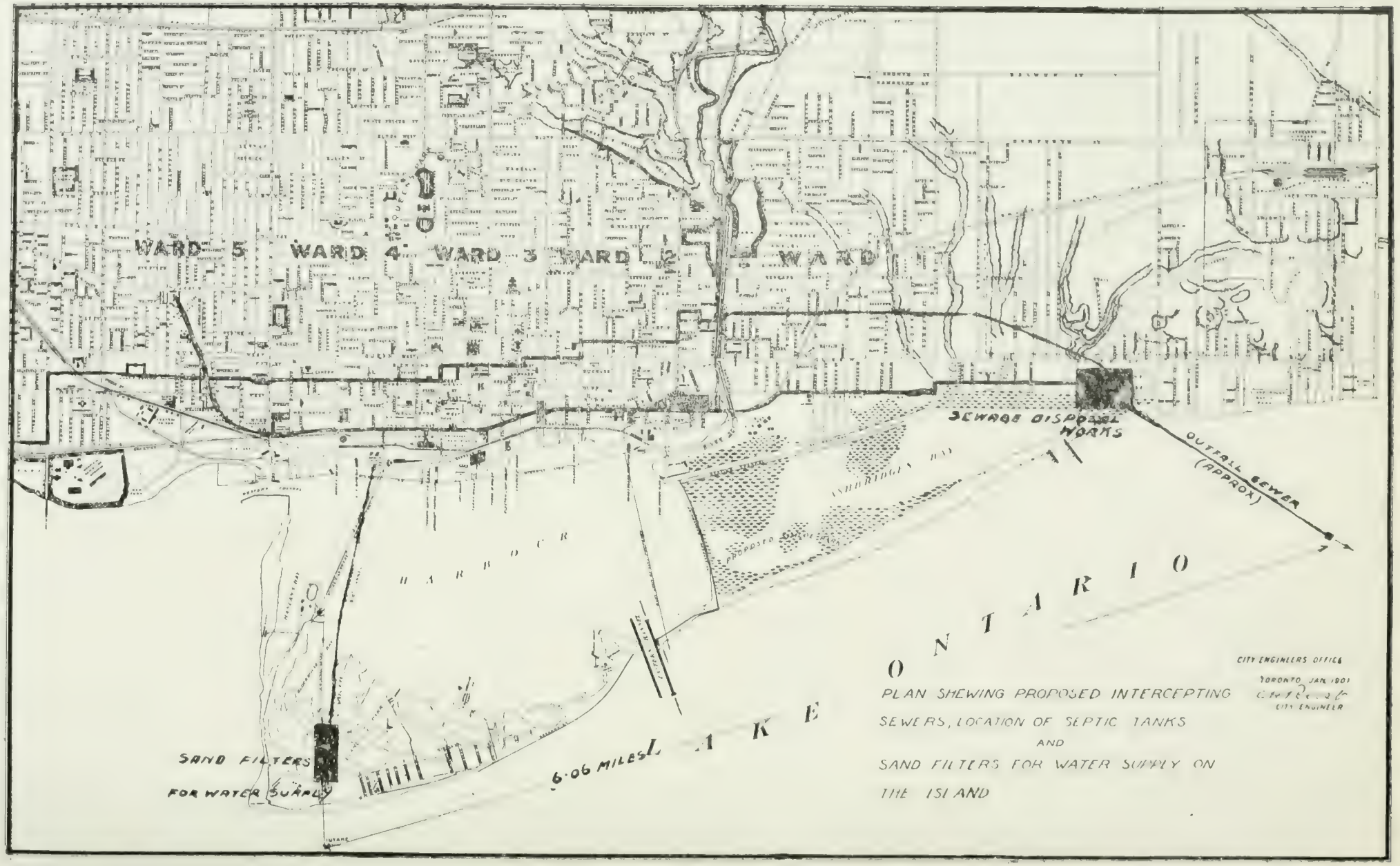
Location.—Allow 2 if conveniently located, away from hog pen, privy, or other source of contamination. Deduct 1 for no clear air space between stable and milk room.

Construction.—Allow 2 for tight, sound floor, walls, and ceiling, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and free from flies.

Equipment.—Allow 1 point for hot water or steam for cleaning utensils; ½ point for cooler in good condition; 1 for proper narrow-top milk pail; ½ point for general utensils properly constructed.

Cleanliness.—Allow 3 if interior is clean. Deduct according to conditions.

Utensils.—Allow 3 if clean; 2 for proper care (inverted in pure air). Otherwise nothing.


WARD 5
WARD 4
WARD 3
WARD 2
WARD 1
SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS
OUTFALL SEWER (APPROX)
HARBOUR
ONTARIO
LAKE
SAND FILTERS FOR WATER SUPPLY
6·06 MILES
CITY ENGINEERS OFFICE
TORONTO JAN 1901
CITY ENGINEER
PLAN SHEWING PROPOSED INTERCEPTING SEWERS, LOCATION OF SEPTIC TANKS AND SAND FILTERS FOR WATER SUPPLY ON THE ISLAND

Water Supply for Cleaning.—Allow 5 if abundant, convenient and pure. Deduct according to conditions.

Storage.—Allow 5 if stored at 50° F. or below; over 50° and not over 55° F., 4; over 55° and not over 60° F., 3, over 60° F., nothing.

Milking and Handling Milk.

Cleanliness of Milking.—Allow 3 for clean suits used only for milking and kept in a clean place when not in use. Allow 4 for washing udders and teats and wiping them with a clean towel; 2 if wiped with moist cloth only; 1 if wiped with clean, dry cloth; nothing if cleaning is done after milker sits down to milk or if no attention is given. Allow 2 if milking is done with clean, dry hands.

Prompt and Efficient Cooling.—Allow 5 if cooled immediately after each cow is milked. Allow 5 if cooled to 50° F. or below; over 50° and not over 55° F., 4; over 55° and not over 60° F., 3; over 60° F., nothing.

Protection During Transportation.—Allow 5 if iced and covered; 4 if cans are jacketed or covered with clean, wet blanket; 2 for dry blanket. If no protection, nothing.

APPENDIX "A."

To Résumé of the Transactions of the Board.

Letters of C. H. Rust, C.E., Engineer of the City of Toronto, *re* Water Filtration and Sewage Disposal.

Toronto, February 13th, 1908.

Charles Sheard, Esq., M.D., *Chairman, and Members of Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.*

Gentlemen,—At the meeting of your Board this morning at which the Mayor and Members of the Board of Control were present, in reference to the filtration of the water supply, and disposal of the sewage, after discussing the matter for some time the Board of Control suggested that the sewage could be disposed of by means of septic tanks, and that the water should be filtered through slow sand filters situated on the Island.

This proposition was favourably considered by your Board, and I was requested to prepare a brief report embodying these suggestions and in compliance therewith I beg to submit the following.

The plan suggested is the construction of intercepting sewers and the purchase of a sufficient area of land in the vicinity of the Woodbine to provide for the construction of septic tanks and contact beds, if at any time your Board should require that the sewage should be further purified by passing through these beds.

The proposed sewers are of sufficient capacity to provide for a population of 600,000.

The sewage after treatment in the septic tanks will be discharged into the lake as shown on the accompanying plan at a distance of about six miles from the waterworks intake pipe. It is proposed that sand filter beds should be constructed on the Island for the filtration of the water supply as shewn.

The approximate cost of these works is as follows:

Sewage Disposal, including the construction of high and low level sewers, pumping station, purchase of land and construction of septic tanks...	$2,400,000
Filtration of water	$1,750,000
Total	$4,150,000

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. H. Rust,
City Engineer.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Control, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health held on Thursday, February 13th, 1908, your Board presented verbally a proposition embracing the construction of properly constructed and operated Sand Filters placed upon Toronto Island for filtration of the entire water supply of the city. In addition, your proposal embraced the construction of intercepting sewers and the purchase of a sufficient area of land in the vicinity of the Woodbine to provide for the construction and operation of septic tanks and contact beds of sufficient capacity to provide for a population of 600,000.

So far as the Provincial Board of Health are able to pass upon the plans of Sewage Disposal submitted and the Sand Filters for water supply outlined, we are of the opinion that the same would meet with approval and approbation.

We presume, however, that before this work is finally undertaken, detailed plans will be submitted for the approval of the Board. We are of the opinion that the proposal submitted will be the one found to most fully meet the needs of the situation.

TORONTO, December, 16th, 1908.

DR. CHARLES SHEARD, *Chairman, and Members of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.*

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto I submit for your approval, plans of the proposed system of Sewage Disposal. The proposition covers the construction of two intercepting sewers, the treatment of sewage in septic tanks and the discharge of the effluent into the lake.

It will be seen by the plans that we propose constructing two intercepting sewers, one to be known as the High Level and the other as the Low Level. The sewage from the High Level sewer will reach the septic tanks by gravitation. The sewage from the Low Level district will have to be pumped from the Don eastwardly to the tanks.

The city have purchased 50 acres of land lying south of Queen Street, situated between Morley Avenue and the Woodbine Race Track, and extending south to the waters of the bay, and intend constructing at once thirty-two septic tanks, 200 feet x 50 feet x 9 feet 6 inches (inside dimensions) on this land.

These tanks will cover an area of between eight and nine acres, and will have a capacity sufficient for twelve hours supply. The tanks are to be uncovered and constructed of concrete.

The effluent will be discharged into Lake Ontario at a distance of 1,500 feet from the shore of the Lake, in a depth of 20 feet of water. The plans submitted show the location of the discharge pipe.

It is also proposed to construct a storm-water outlet into Ashbridge's Bay, but it is not expected that this outlet will be used more than two or three times during the year.

I also submit detail plans showing the type of sewers we intend to build, together with connections, etc.

It is further proposed to construct filter beds on the Island for the filtration of the water supply. These plans will be submitted to your Board as soon as completed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. H. RUST,
City Engineer.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD *re* TORONTO SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It was moved by the Secretary, seconded by Dr. Hall, that the plans as submitted by Mr. Rust, City Engineer, Toronto, of the trunk sewer and sewage disposal plant with outfall into Lake Ontario be approved by the Board. *Carried.*

APPENDIX "B."

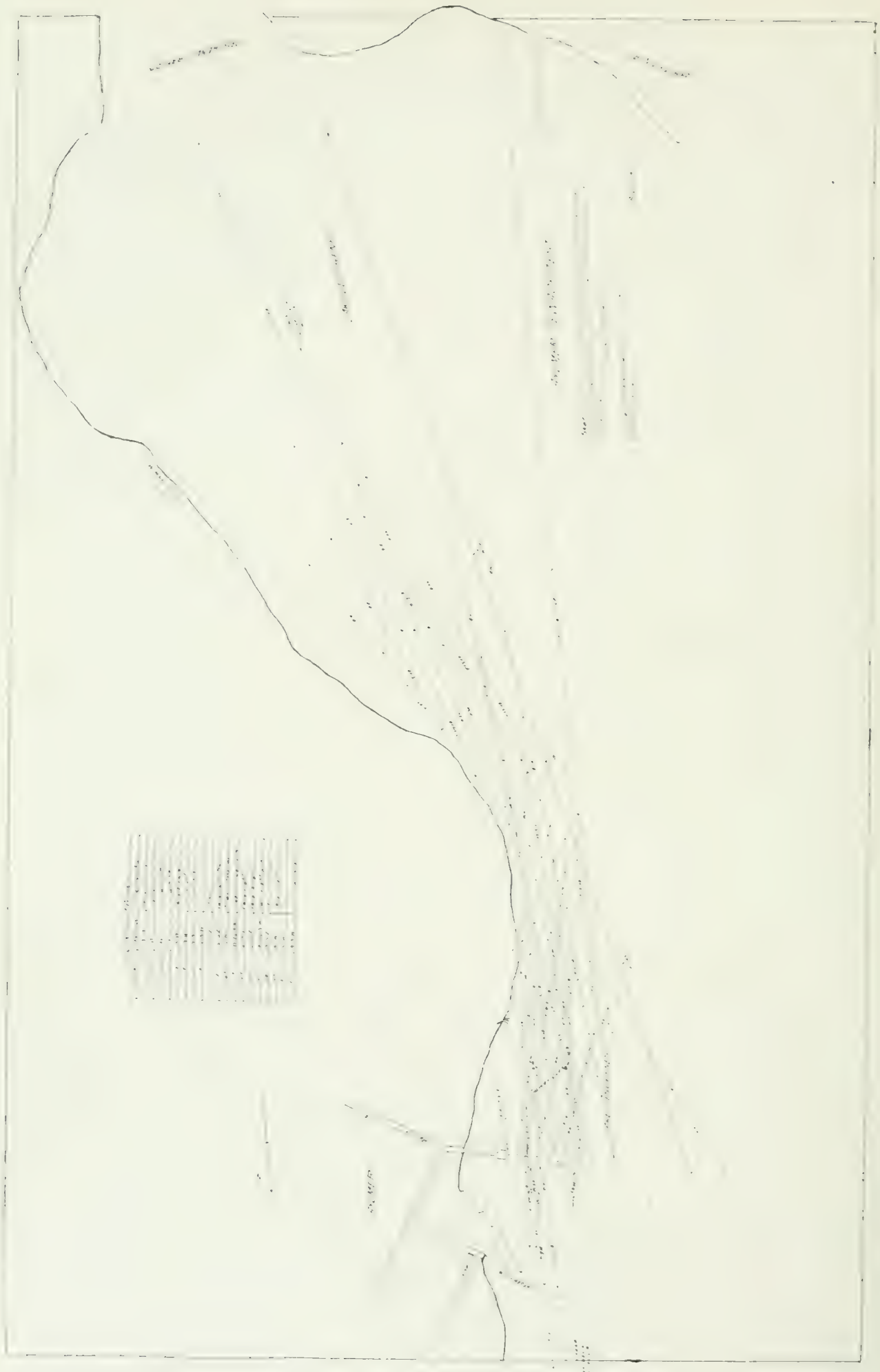
To Résumé of the Transactions of Board.

REPORT ON FLOAT TESTS ON OTTAWA RIVER IN REFERENCE TO POLLUTION BY AYLMER (P.Q.) SEWAGE.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Sept., 8th, 1908.

DR. CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Principal Health Officer for Ontario, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In pursuance of our conservation on the 1st inst. I herewith enclose detailed reports by my assistant, Mr. Bryce, of the float tests taken at Aylmer, Quebec. Under separate cover, I am also mailing plans, shewing the direction taken by the floats and the time occupied in going the distances as shewn.



These tests were taken in July and August, both a separate report and plan being prepared for each month, and the result shews that while many of the floats went ashore and that the shores adjoining the summer cottages would be fouled, other floats drifted to the vicinity of intake pipe of the Aylmer Water Works, while others went down the Deschene Rapids into the swift current leading to the intake pipe of the Ottawa Water Works, shewing that there would no doubt be contamination, not only to the Ottawa Water Works supply, but also to the Aylmer Water Works supply.

I trust that the Provincial Board of Health will assist the Corporation in having the Aylmer Town Council construct Purification works to treat the sewage before it is deposited in Lake Deschene.

Yours truly,

NEWTON J. KER,
City Engineer.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4th, 1908.

NEWTON J. KER, ESQ.,
City Engineer.

I herewith submit the results of the Aylmer Sewage Test, taken during the month of July.

Sub-surface floats were used. They consisted of double conical tin floats connected to a wooden frame covered with canvas. The frame was weighted by a piece of lead tied to the bottom of the frame. The frame was let down in the water at various depths according to the depth of the water. The water for half mile out from Aylmer is hardly ten feet deep.

At first it was proposed to run the sewer out straight from Main street. Afterwards I found out that the sewer would be run out at an angle of 45 degrees with the wharf: most of the tests were made from the former place.

The prevailing winds in July, were rather light and most of them were from the west or northwest. On only three days were there south-east winds. On those days the floats were carried to the Aylmer intake pipe. On all other days the floats were carried either down stream or else in towards the Quebec shore. At no time was there any indication of them going across the lake. Great difficulty was experienced down past Fraser's saw mill. This was owing to the numerous booms of logs. We left Ottawa on the 7.30 a.m. car and tried to have the floats in the water as soon as possible. It generally took till 9 or 9.35 a.m.

July 8. A very strong north-west wind was blowing. It was found impossible to manage a row-boat. One float put in off the end of the pier grounded about a hundred feet to the south.

July 10. The wind at time of setting floats. Floats travelled down till southwest blew which drove them in to shore.

July 11. The results were the same as on the preceding day.

July 13. Strong northwest wind. Floats travelled well down.

July 14. Taken till 10.30 when a northwest wind blew. Floats went down 1¼ miles.

July 15. Northwest wind very strong. Floats travelled well down. One was left in over night but could not be found next day.

July 16. Conditions much the same, floats landed about one mile down.

July 17. Southeast wind. Floats travelled down about a hundred yards, then went up to intake pipe.

July 18, 20, were spent in making new floats.

July 21. Southeast wind. Floats travelled up about 100 degrees where they were stopped by logs.

July 22. Practically dead calm. Floats travelled down.

July 23. A light northwest wind. Floats travelled to a quarter of a mile above Fraser's Mill. They were put in the next day and went down to rapids.

July 24. A northeast wind. Floats only travelled about a quarter mile.

July 25. A very light southeast wind. Floats came down to about the same distance as preceding day.

July 27. Floats travelled nearly to Fraser's.

July 28. Southeast wind. Floats went up about 60 degrees then went down.

July 29. Floats travelled down. Practically calm.

July 30. A light northwest wind. Floats travelled down to mill.

Put in the next day and followed to near top of rapids but were stopped by logs.

July 31. A very strong northwest wind. Surface float travelled to Britannia in three hours.

From the results of the test both the Ottawa and Aylmer intake pipes would receive sewage. The Aylmer pipe would be affected within two hours if there were a strong southeast wind, such as blows in the fall and spring. In the spring when the

water is high and cold the sewage would rise to the top and with a strong current would come down much faster. The summer cottages along the Quebec shore, which all take their water out of the lake would also be in great danger. I also found that at Fraser's Mill there is a closet which is on a crib and discharges into the water. As this is only a little more than a mile above the rapids there must be pollution. At the Hull Electric power-house there is a closet which empties into the river.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. M. Bryce.

Ottawa, Aug. 29th, 1908.

Newton J. Ker, Esq.,
City Engineer.

Dear Sir,—I herewith submit the report of the float tests made in August at Aylmer.

The prevailing winds in August were on shore. There were only one or two days in which the wind was down the lake. On these days there was an east wind. On all of those days the floats were carried to the Aylmer intake pipe.

The water was about two feet or more lower than in the preceding month. The result of this seems to be that the currents are more dependent upon the direction of the wind than when the water was high. The floats nearly all came into shore when the wind was blowing from the west or northwest, at distances ranging from a few hundred feet to a mile and a half.

In all we were out sixteen days. On the 22nd I had no assistant and owing to the gale that was blowing, I found it absolutely impossible to manage a boat with floats in it. The wind was blowing directly on shore and would have carried the floats right in.

August 10. Practically dead calm. Floats travelled down a mile.

August 11. Light southwest wind. Floats travelled to half a mile above Fraser's Saw Mill. The wind when it strengthened, blew the floats to shore.

August 12. A southeast wind. Floats were carried up to intake pipe

August 13. A southwest by west wind blown on shore. Floats travelled about 2,000 feet then came into shore.

August 14. Northwest by west wind. Floats travelled down about a mile.

August 15. A northwest wind. Floats travelled well down.

August 17. Dead in morning. Southwest in afternoon. Floats travelled down till wind got up when they were blown into shore.

August 18. West by northwest wind. Floats travelled about a mile before they were carried into shore.

August 19. West wind. Floats travelled about same distance as preceding day.

August 20. Very strong northwest wind. Floats came into shore three quarters of a mile down.

August 21. Strong west wind. Floats came into shore.

August 24. N. W. light wind. Floats travelled down the lake.

August 25. N. W. light wind. Floats travelled down the lake.

August 26. East wind. Floats travelled out into lake.

August 27. Southeast wind. Floats carried past the intake pipe.

From the results of the tests it seems that the only wind which will not affect some one is the east. When it is calm or the wind is from the northwest or west, the current is straight down the lake towards the rapids. A southeast or south wind carries the floats up to the Aylmer pipe. A west wind or in fact anything but an east or south wind carries floats down the lake. When the sewage has been continually running into the lake, the current will carry it down to the rapids. In the summer when the water is low the whole Quebec shore below Aylmer would have sewage washed up on it.

Your obedient servant,

W. F. M. Bryce.

Reports of the Secretary to the Board, 1908

Report "A"—On Contagious Diseases, 1907, with Tables

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the returns of cases and of deaths from the following contagious diseases for the year 1907, as reported each month by the municipal clerks.

As an evidence of the interest taken in this work by the local authorities it is noted that 92 per cent. of the estimated population of the Province has been reported upon, and, although, the totals given in any one of the diseases either as regards cases or deaths can only be taken as approximate, yet as an indication of their prevalence they serve the purpose of showing the fluctuations occurring from month to month.

Comparing the figures with those of 1906 it is found that smallpox scarlatina and measles have occurred to a greater extent than in that year, the form apparently in each of the groups being a mild type. By reference to the table it will be seen that scarlatina reached its maximum prevalence in the month of December and the same may be said of smallpox.

Measles during the month of January was quite prevalent and continued so during the next five months, the deaths therefrom increasing from 5 in January until in June 35 were reported. Then a marked subsidence is noticeable in July, the reported cases falling from 376 to 60 and the deaths from 35 to 5. The minimum number of cases happened in September (14), with no deaths.

The sudden rise in the number of cases reported in November stands out in marked contrast to the fall in July as compared to June, the latter no doubt being due to the closing of schools for summer vacation, while for the former, explanation may be in the fact that the disease had been very mild and hence infection had become widespread before the true nature of the disease had become apparent. While the mildness of the disease in the month of November is shown by the fact that although 332 cases were reported there were no deaths, the closing month of the year would indicate its continued prevalence with an increased mortality.

Smallpox has been much more prevalent during 1907 than in 1906, indeed the total of 833 does not represent the actual number of cases. As the result of enquiries made by the officers of the Board in all parts of the Province it has been found that large numbers of cases of the disease have occurred without medical attendance having been required, the parties being ignorant of the true character of the disease. In many other instances concealment consequent on the fear of quarantine has resulted in the spread of the disease, while in many municipalities the disease has not been fully recognized, physicians diagnosing it as chickenpox or impetigo. The caution must therefore again be given to local health authorities—That whenever an eruptive disease is known to exist in a locality, and particularly when it occurs in persons over twelve or thirteen years of age, no time should be lost in ascertaining its true character and where a doubt exists the public should be given the benefit by the immediate institution of preventive and restrictive measures, remembering that in vaccination we possess the most effectual weapon of defence.

Diphtheria shows but little variation over 1906, the 283 deaths to its credit placing it at the head of the group which has for its particular sphere the infants and children. Following it in order of mortality are whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever.

The number of reported cases of enteric fever is less than half that reported in 1906, although the deaths stand at 425, against 697 in the previous year. Judging the type of the disease on the basis of deaths as to reported cases, the type of the disease would appear to be much more severe, the rate being 200 per thousand in 1906, while in 1907 it was 275. Owing, however, to the disregard paid by physicians to the statutory requirements for notification of each and every case of this disease to the local health authorities this comparison cannot be relied upon.

Owing to the inertia, apathy and the lack of legislative powers conferred on health authorities but little can be said regarding the 1,933 deaths from tuberculosis except to again emphasize the great and ever pressing claim made upon municipal and county authorities for some early and active move on their part to make some in the direction of providing help and assistance for those suffering from tuberculosis in some one or other of its many forms.

This Province is behind that of Quebec in respect to notification of this class of cases, and the Legislature should, as the essential step in systematically combating tuberculosis in all its forms, require a compulsory confidential notification to the health authorities, not for the purpose of placarding, but with the object of having the sufferer educated as to the personal precautions to be taken to prevent the infection of others, and with a view to the careful and systematic cleaning of all dwellings wherein tuberculous persons may reside.

Appendix "B" of the report gives the number of municipalities in each county in which each of the several diseases has occurred.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Table showing Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever in Cities of Ontario, 1891-1906 inclusive.

	Toronto.	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	London.	Kingston	Brantford.	St. Thomas.	Guelph.	St. Catharines	Belleville.	Stratford.	Windsor.	Chatham.	Woodstock.	Peterboro.	Niagara Falls.	Totals.
1891	181,220	48,980	44,154	31,977	19,263	12,753	10,366	10,537	9,170	9,916	9,500	10,322	*9,052	*8,612	*9,917	*	425,743
	170	12	12	12	13	12	5	1	8	2	2	7	8	5	10	.....	279
1892	188,333	49,517	44,639	32,327	19,474	12,822	10,479	10,652	9,270	10,024	9,604	10,435	*9,151	*8,706	*10,015	*	435,518
	79	14	11	14	14	1	3	1	3	4	2	6	3	4	4	.....	163
1893	190,216	50,012	45,085	32,650	19,668	13,020	10,583	10,758	9,362	10,124	9,700	10,539	*9,242	*8,793	*10,115	*	439,867
	75	5	17	9	5	5	4	.....	2	3	2	6	3	2	3	.....	141
1894	192,118	50,512	45,535	32,976	19,864	13,150	10,688	10,865	9,455	10,225	9,797	10,644	9,334	*8,880	*10,216	*3,448	447,707
	45	9	18	7	4	9	3	2	5	.....	4	5	3	4	8	.....	122
1895	194,039	51,017	45,990	32,296	20,062	13,281	10,794	10,973	9,549	10,327	9,894	10,750	9,427	*8,968	*10,318	*3,482	452,167
	56	12	22	12	16	16	3	1	2	5	2	5	5	2	6	2	167
1896	195,979	51,527	46,449	32,618	20,262	13,413	10,901	11,082	9,644	10,430	9,992	10,857	9,521	*9,057	*10,421	*3,516	455,669
	48	14	16	7	12	†	7	3	3	†	2	9	†	†	6	2	129
1897	197,938	52,042	46,913	32,944	20,464	13,547	11,010	11,192	9,740	10,534	10,091	10,965	9,616	*9,147	*10,525	*3,551	460,219
	36	5	24	8	5	9	3	2	3	8	1	2	11	.....	.....	1	118
1898	199,917	52,562	47,382	33,275	20,668	13,682	11,120	11,303	9,837	10,639	10,191	11,074	9,712	*9,238	*10,630	*3,586	464,814
	32	7	20	12	11	9	1	.....	4	2	1	1	4	2	7	1	114
1899	201,916	53,087	47,855	33,605	20,874	13,813	11,231	11,426	9,935	10,745	10,292	11,184	9,809	*9,330	*10,736	*3,621	469,464
	41	17	25	5	3	19	3	1	4	4	3	4	1	8	6	1	145
1900	208,040	52,634	59,928	37,983	17,961	16,619	11,485	11,496	9,946	9,117	9,959	12,153	9,068	8,833	*11,239	*4,244	490,705
	42	16	23	10	4	13	1	5	9	4	5	8	2	13	8	.....	163
1901	208,040	52,634	59,928	37,983	17,961	16,619	11,485	11,496	9,946	9,117	9,959	12,153	9,068	8,833	*11,239	*4,244	490,705
	37	10	13	6	7	6	2	.....	8	1	6	5	9	5	4	1	120
1902	210,120	53,160	60,527	38,360	18,140	16,785	11,599	11,610	10,045	9,208	10,058	12,274	9,158	8,921	*11,351	*4,286	495,602
	30	10	10	.....	1	6	2	.....	5	5	.....	5	4	3	2	.....	83
1903	209,472	52,985	60,329	38,235	18,081	16,730	11,561	11,572	10,012	9,178	10,025	12,234	9,128	8,902	*11,315	*4,273	493,987
	38	4	6	3	15	6	1	2	5	3	3	4	2	3	4	.....	102
1904	216,837	53,789	65,679	39,993	18,124	17,993	11,603	11,800	10,191	9,200	10,101	12,763	9,073	8,900	*11,741	*4,284	512,071
	56	9	13	17	4	9	4	1	8	1	5	8	7	4	7	1	154
1905	219,851	54,305	67,716	40,687	18,171	18,476	11,966	11,904	10,275	9,220	10,148	12,973	9,075	8,923	11,913	*4,665	520,268
	41	13	14	10	7	2	1	2	3	2	4	6	3	3	6	.....	117
1906	222,903	54,562	74,342	41,397	18,218	18,973	12,090	12,008	10,358	9,248	10,197	13,187	9,076	8,945	12,087	4,777	532,368
	70	19	25	15	7	10	5	1	3	8	3	6	5	4	4	3	158

* Indicates that the cities were not then incorporated as such.

† Not given in Report.

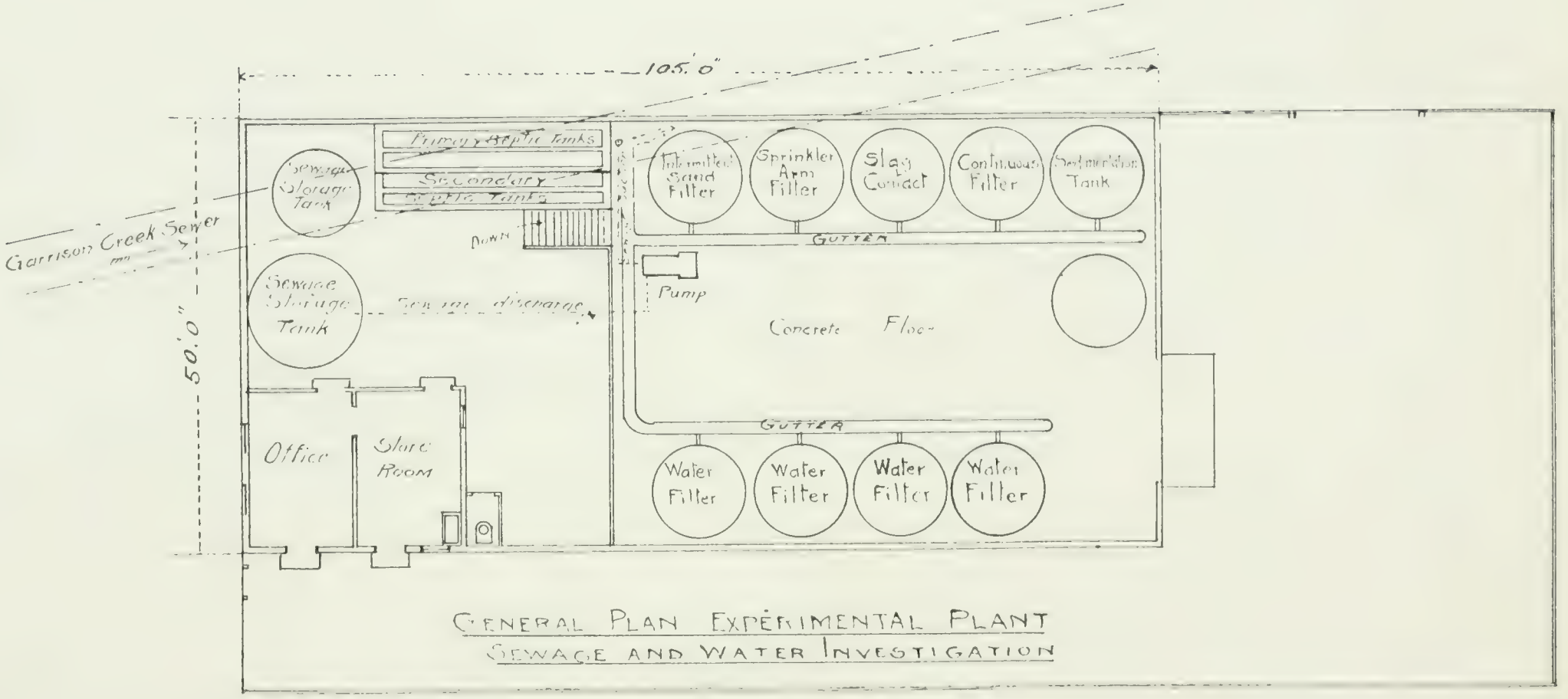
Cases and Deaths from Contagious Diseases for the Years 1907 and 1906 by Months.

Months 1907.	Population.	Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuber-culosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
January	2,060,922	102	...	201	3	188	32	315	5	133	18	146	55	112	175	2,532	14.7
February	2,128,320	73	...	159	3	156	20	337	5	34	8	145	45	170	170	2,760	15.0
March	2,088,311	62	...	235	5	143	16	327	13	87	11	72	29	212	212	2,736	15.7
April	2,110,151	106	1	225	6	143	16	195	22	27	3	53	24	203	203	2,433	13.8
May	1,997,500	81	.	128	5	159	32	369	20	49	15	77	23	167	165	2,225	13.3
June	2,060,000	58	...	195	10	125	20	376	35	78	15	51	17	143	143	2,078	12.1
July	1,951,000	49	...	144	10	124	14	60	5	104	16	57	15	152	147	1,853	11 5
August	1,922,325	24	...	86	9	157	15	23	7	77	26	155	33	149	144	2,110	13.1
September	1,965,124	28	...	157	9	169	26	14	...	79	7	262	50	121	115	2,122	13.0
October	2,001,100	34	..	210	6	226	25	39	2	56	11	234	50	163	157	2,200	13.1
November	1,961,100	100	...	444	6	338	31	332	...	34	4	165	40	147	143	2,070	12.6
December	1,962,100	116	...	462	20	244	35	336	5	37	5	130	44	166	159	2,117	12.9
	24,207,953	883	1	2,646	92	2,172	283	2,723	119	695	139	1,547	425	1,975	1,933	27,237	13.4

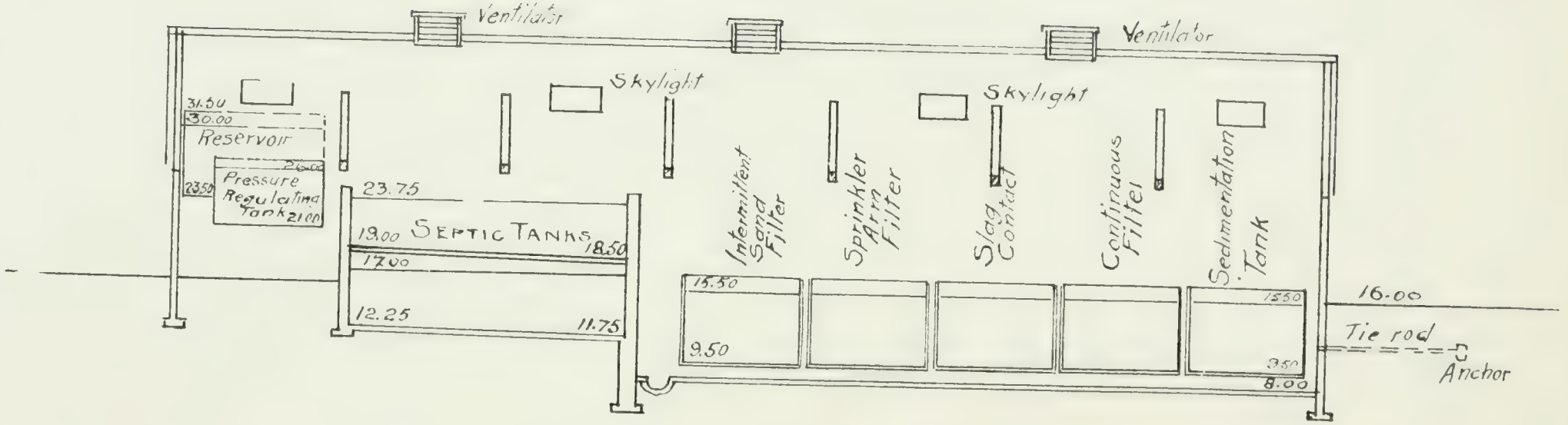
Average population reporting, 2,017,330=92%.

Months 1906.	Population.	Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuber-culosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
January	2,072,331	150	...	137	4	176	21	31	4	76	10	168	51	165	165	2,447	14.1
February	2,001,010	55	...	120	5	168	23	62	4	143	10	442	45	200	196	2,172	13.0
March	1,884,922	27	.	113	6	169	10	115	3	68	10	243	67	187	180	2,301	14.9
April	2,002,100	53	...	131	3	129	12	256	16	92	8	68	24	189	182	2,295	13.7
May	1,995,477	48	...	112	2	98	16	145	12	205	15	49	13	224	223	2,186	13.2
June	2,057,296	35	...	98	3	190	21	206	6	105	18	42	7	182	171	1,978	11.4
July	1,850,000	24	2	80	2	106	23	68	7	55	6	80	20	146	136	1,669	10.9
August	2,091,183	11	...	45	6	125	8	35	7	119	21	276	72	182	177	2,570	14.2
September	2,070,613	15	...	51	2	116	19	41	3	96	14	668	83	129	129	2,315	13.7
October	2,101,200	9	...	70	7	376	41	119	1	83	19	788	151	165	160	2,370	13.5
November	1,952,100	7	...	107	4	260	45	226	3	21	11	480	113	141	134	2,010	12.3
December	1,961,000	48	...	112	12	203	26	147	7	13	4	178	51	134	143	2,100	12.8
	24,039,232	482	2	1,176	56	2,116	265	1,451	73	1,076	146	3,482	697	2,081	1,993	26,414	13.1

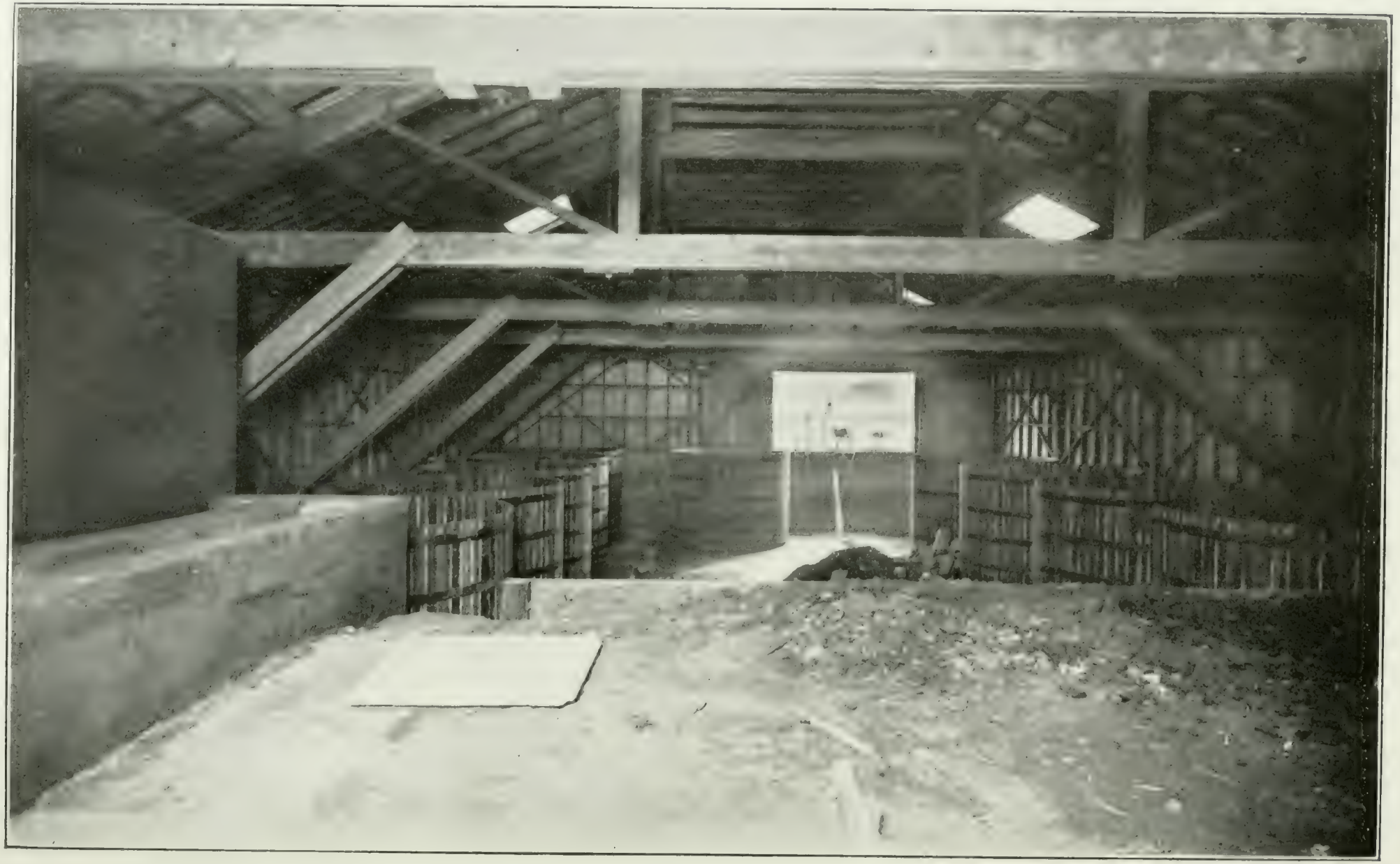
Average population reporting, 2,003,270=91%.



GENERAL PLAN EXPERIMENTAL PLANT
SEWAGE AND WATER INVESTIGATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TANKS



REPORT B.—RE EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report in reference to the above Station that the building is completed and the 10 large tanks, each of the capacity of one four-hundredth of an acre, have been placed in position. The storage and liquifying tanks have been constructed and it is expected that early in the New Year the electric pumps will be placed in position and thus permit the early initiation of the work.

I have pleasure in submitting a set of photographs of the exterior and interior, together with the plans as prepared by the Public Works Department of Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.

December 15th, 1908.

REPORT C.—RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT TO COMPULSORY INSTRUCTION TO MEDICAL STUDENTS RE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to direct your attention to a question which I have felt for some time should, in the interests of both the medical profession and the public, receive the serious attention of the Medical Council. It is the placing upon the curriculum the attendance at clinics of diseases of the communicable group.

In my experience the errors in diagnosis are upon the increase, and as a consequence the public suffer unnecessarily. This group of diseases is most important no matter from whatever standpoint it is considered, and it does seem somewhat strange that in this Province men can be licensed to practice without ever having satisfied the Council of C. of P. and S. as to their having had practical instruction in reference thereto. Apparently, the knowledge to be acquired from text books in respect to scarlatina, smallpox, chickenpox and measles is deemed sufficient. If the many mistakes which are being made every day, and of which this office has knowledge of, were but known to the general public, mistakes from which they suffer financially and otherwise, the present requirements of the Medical Council would not be permitted.

The chief reason, apart from the failure on the part of municipal councils to provide and enforce vaccination, for the spread and continuance of smallpox in the Province has been the mistakes in diagnosis. There is hardly a municipality but has had one or more experience during the past ten years when such errors on the part of medical practitioners have cost them dearly.

Where medical students have received this very necessary instruction, and it is gratifying to have to say that in one college in this Province such clinical instruction has been given for the past few years, I can testify to the good results in the practice of many who as students received such instruction and their work stands out in marked contrast to that of those whose work has been only theoretical.

I would therefore suggest to this Board the advisability of making representation to the Medical Council for making it compulsory that medical students attend a given number of clinics in diseases of the communicable group.

In respect to the work of Laboratories of Local Boards of Health I have written the attached letter to the secretaries of the different Boards asking for a statement of the work done locally, hoping in this manner to avoid any confliction or duplication.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.

December 15th, 1908.

REPORT D.—THE SMALLPOX SITUATION, WITH STATISTICAL TABLE, 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Smallpox is present in a large number of municipalities in different portions of the Province, in many of which it has been found upon investigation, either by the Local Health Authorities or by the Inspector of the Board, that there had been mild cases existing for weeks, if not months, before its presence was known to the Local M. H. O.

It has been found with but few exceptions that those suffering from the disease have never been vaccinated, for during the past twenty years municipal councils have uniformly been indifferent to the question and the Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation, Chap. 249, R.S.O. 1897, is so far as I can ascertain, a dead letter.

The wise provisions of this Act are, briefly, the providing of the machinery by municipal councils which is operative from year to year, whereby compulsory vaccination and revaccination is carried on by public vaccinators at the cost of the municipality.

The failure on the part of municipal councils to make the Act operative has resulted, particularly in the large centres of commerce, most disastrously to the business community. Invariably large volumes of trade are diverted from these centres owing to their neglect of this sanitary provision, and business is still further crippled by the failure on the part of the councils of such municipalities even when in the face of an outbreak of considerable extent, to take a firm stand and immediately enforce vaccination which it is clearly their duty to do. They will frequently reject the recommendations of their M. H. O. and Local Board of Health, and then complain of the heavy bills of cost for the treatment of cases and the incidents of quarantine and disinfection and endeavor frequently to shift the blame to the shoulders of others, whereas it very properly rests upon the council for neglecting to enforce what is as public a duty as the extension of a sewerage system or the providing of a public water supply.

If the municipal authorities of this Province desire to be rid of these nuisances which have been smouldering in their midst for over ten years, then they must avail themselves of the only known method to prevent it—viz.—Vaccination and Revaccination. To do so simply means the enforcement of the Act above referred to. The annual cost is small—quite insignificant compared to the expense of even a few cases of smallpox.

Appended is a list of the twenty-six municipalities in which smallpox has been reported during the past few weeks, with an approximate number of cases.

In the municipalities of London, Markham and Woodstock the disease appeared in the High School or Collegiate Institute, while in Cavendish Township, Peterborough County, the disease was confined to one lumber camp in which there were forty-eight cases. Here prompt vaccination by the medical man materially modified the disease and will shorten the period of quarantine. In this instance very efficient quarantine was operated by the Cavendish Lumber Company, who spared no expense to carry out the Health Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.

Smallpox for October, 1908. (Monthly Reports.)

County.	Municipality.	Cases.	
Bruce	Carrick	10	
Elgin	Dutton	4	
Essex	Maidstone	1	
Frontenac	Kingston City	15	
Grey	Normandy	10	
Simcoe	Nottawasaga	1	
Waterloo	Galt	1	
Wentworth	Dundas	1	
York	Toronto City	1	
York	West Toronto	1	45

Smallpox reported for November, 1908 (Some returns not yet in.)

Elgin	Rodney Village	1	
Essex	Maidstone	1	
Frontenac	Kingston City	26	
Frontenac	Kingston Tp.	3	
Grey	Owen Sound	4	
Grey	Normandy	10	
Leeds and Grenville	Elizabethtown	6	
Middlesex	London City	3	
Middlesex	London Tp.	2	
Middlesex	Dorchester	12	
Oxford	Woodstock	1	
Oxford	North Oxford Tp.	2	
Ontario	Pickering	3	
Peel	Albion	3	
Peel	Caledon	3	
Peel	Chinguacousy	3	
Peterboro	Cavendish	48	
Waterloo	Galt	1	
Wellington	Clifford	1	
York	Toronto City	8	
York	East Toronto	1	
York	Markham	2	
York	Scarboro	3	136
	Total number of cases		181

Smallpox reported from the following Municipalities for the year 1908.

County.	Municipality.	No. of cases.	County.	Municipality.	No. of cases.
Bruce	Brant	3	Northumb'rl'nd and Durham	Cobourg	2
	Teeswater	1	Ontario	Reach	2
	Walkerton	10		Uxbridge, Town	1
	Carrick	15		Uxbridge, Tp	19
	Bruce	4		Whitby, Town	1
Carleton	Nepean	3		Oshawa	3
Elgin	St. Thomas	2		Pickering	6
	Dutton	2		Woodstock	1
	Rodney	2	Oxford	Norwich	7
Essex	Pelee	3		Armour	1
	Leamington	3	Parry Sound	Morrisburgh	7
	Gosfield, S.	5	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	Cornwall, Town	12
	Gosfield, N.	3		Williamsburg	6
	Mersea	60		Chesterville	4
	Tilbury, W.	1		Winchester, Tp (*a*)	8
	Sandwich, W.	1		Lochiel	2
	Maidstone	1	Peel	Toronto Tp	2
Frontenac	Loughborough	11		Chinguacousy	4
	Storrington	1		Caledon	3
	Kingston	60		Albion	3
	Kingston, Tp.	9		Brampton	1
	Portsmouth	1	Perth	Stratford	5
	Olden			Easthope, S.	6
Grey	Owen Sound	10		Elma	10
	Hanover	6	Peterboro'	Galway, etc	26
	Normandy	34		Cavendish	48
Haldimand	Walpole	3	Prescott and Russell	Caledonia	2
	Hagersville	5	Prince Edward	Hillier	1
Halton	Nassagaweya	1		Ameliasburg	2
	Burlington	2		Wellington	1
Hastings	Belleville	25	Rainy River	Emo	1
	Dungannon	1		Rainy River, Town	1
	Huntingdon	1		Keewatin	1
	Rawdon	1	Simcoe	(*a*) Tay	1
	Sidney	37		Essa	1
Huron	Clinton	4		Nottawasaga	1
	Goderich	3	Thunder Bay	Fort William	3
Kent	Ridgetown	8	Victoria	Mariposa	2
	Harwich	22	Waterloo	Waterloo	3
	Howard	1		Berlin	3
	Oxford	1		Galt	1
	Tilbury, E.	3	Wellington	Guelph, City	1
	Raleigh	8		Eramosa	6
	Wallaceburg	2		Minto	1
Lambton	Thedford	1		Clifford	1
	Arkona	2	Wentworth	(*b*) Hamilton	36
	Sarnia Tp	3		Beverley	1
	Plympton	1		(*a*) E. Flamboro	1
	Enniskillen	2		Ancaster	1
Leeds and Grenville	Newboro'	1	York	Toronto	67
	Brockville	69		Holland Landing	6
	Augusta	1		Newmarket	3
	Yonge, Front of	1		Whitchurch	14
	Elizabethtown	38		E. Toronto	2
	(*a*) Athens	1		Weston	2
Middlesex	London	7		West Toronto	2
	London, Tp.	3		King	10
	W. Williams	1		Markham Village	10
	Dorchester, N.	2		Scarborough	33
Norfolk	Pt. Rowan	2		Markham Tp.	10
	Middleton	1			

Total—941 cases reported, with 5 deaths, from 121 municipalities in 33 counties.
(*a*) 1 death. (*b*) 2 deaths.

Report E.—The Tuberculosis Exhibit.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

Gentlemen,—As an educational factor, the Tuberculosis Exhibit has been a marked success, as it has aroused considerable interest in the subject, and wherever exhibited has been visited by thousands of persons.

During the year it has visited the cities of London, Kingston, Guelph, Windsor, and the towns of Berlin and Waterloo, where, through the assistance of the Local Association interested in tuberculosis, all arrangements were made for the Exhibit being shown in a public hall for a week. In addition to the exhibit itself, a series of public lectures were arranged for, and through the kindness of the school boards the school children visited the same.

The exhibit has also been shown in the City of Detroit, Michigan, where it was sent at the request and expense of "The Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis."

With the approval of the Minister arrangements were made for the exhibit being displayed at as many of the Fall Fairs as possible, and for exhibition purposes a large marquee tent was secured. See illustration. The points visited in the East were:—Morrisburg, Perth, Winchester, Cornwall, Maxville, Brockville, Bowmanville; and in the West:—Strathroy, Woodstock, Petrolea, Sarnia, Dresden, Wyoming, Alvinston, Watford.

As an example of the methods adopted to interest and educate the public the programme as carried out by the Committee in the City of London is appended.

A request having been preferred to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal for a loan of the Exhibit, it was with the Minister's consent sent to Montreal, where it formed the chief portion of their exhibition, and during the two weeks it was in that city was visited by 60,000 persons.

As an indication of the work expected to be carried on during the coming year, I would state that application has already been received from Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Catharines Niagara Falls and Alliston, and most of the fixtures will soon be made for the Fall Fairs.

To meet the demands for literature a special edition of 250,000 copies of the pamphlet on Consumption was issued and has received wide circulation.

For the information of those who may desire to know the extent of the exhibit, appended herewith is a list of the photographs, architects' plans, charts, maps and literature; also the detailed list of the lantern slides available by medical men for illustration of lectures which for convenience have been classified.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D.,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 10th, 1908.

To the Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.
Toronto, Ont.

My Dear Sir,—As Chairman of our recent Tuberculosis Exhibition in Montreal, I cannot forbear writing to you to express a deep sense of obligation for your cordial co-operation in our work and for all the most material aid that you afforded in making that exhibition a remarkable success. I may say that during the eleven days that it was open, there was an attendance of no less than sixty thousand, and that the Ontario

Exhibit formed a very large part of the attractions and was a source of great interest. More particularly do we wish to thank you for your goodness in granting Dr. Hodgetts permission to take an active part in the opening ceremonies on November 18th, when His Excellency, the Governor-General opened the Exhibition. Dr. Hodgetts' speech on that occasion was greatly appreciated, and I think that everyone was more than grateful that the sister province had thus come to our aid. We thank you also for sending along with the exhibit the expert attendants who installed it.

As a result, I may say that it is practically arranged that the bulk of the material we ourselves collected will be given over to our Provincial Board of Health to form a travelling exhibition like that which you in Ontario have found so successful.

Again thanking you on behalf of our Committee.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

J. George Adami, M.D., F.R.S.

Kingston, Nov. 30th, 1908.

To Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts,
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health.

Dear Sir,—I append a short account of the week of the Tuberculosis Exhibit, kindly sent here by your Board.

The exhibit was arranged in Ontario Hall, a room well adapted both for the display of the pictures, etc., and for the lectures and lantern demonstrations.

For the evenings of Tuesday to Friday, the following programme was arranged:

The Cause of Tuberculosis. Prof. W. T. Connell.
The Prevalence. Dr. D. E. Mundell.
The Treatment. Dr. J. Third.
The Need of Organized Effort. Rev. Dean Farthing.

These lectures were all well attended and on some occasions the large hall was filled to the doors. The majority of those in attendance made a careful inspection of the exhibit.

But a feature to which I wish to especially direct your attention was the attempt made to reach the children. By an arrangement with the school boards the larger pupils were dismissed from their regular work at three o'clock and marched to the hall in a body. Thus each afternoon we were able to preach the gospel of sun, light and fresh air to hundreds of the men and women to-be. We believe that if this plan were systematically followed, much good would eventually result. I might say that the lantern and slides were of great value.

Although the time was not the most favourable—the pre-election week—I am able to say that the exhibit was largely attended and must result in an increased interest in this campaign. What definite action will be taken I do not know. There is an inclination on the part of some to at once acquire a sanatorium, but many of us believe that there is much to be accomplished before this is undertaken. But a discussion of these matters is hardly pertinent here.

Permit me in closing to thank the Provincial Board and yourself for the opportunity of having the exhibit.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Etherington,
Sec'y of Committee.

Ontario Government Tuberculosis Exhibit

FREE

City Hall, London, Ont.

MAY THE 12th to 16th, 1908

General Exhibit open week days

FROM 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

Special Addresses

at 8 p.m. each evening with Stereopticon Demonstrations by the following Physicians.

(OVER)

May 12

Prevention of Tuberculosis

by Dr. W. H. Moorhouse

The Necessity of a Tubercular Hospital in London

by Dr. John D. Wilson

May 13

Home Treatment of Tuberculosis

by Dr. E. Seaborn

Hygiene of the Mouth and Throat as a Protection

by Dr. G. L. Clark

May 14

Climate and its Effect on Tuberculosis

by Dr. C. H. Reason

Tuberculosis in Childhood

by Dr. N. H. Beal

May 15

Tuberculosis as a Curable Disease

by Dr. W. M. Shoebottom

Bovine Tuberculosis

by Dr. H. A. Stevenson

May 16

Source of Infection in Tubercolosis

by Dr. P. J. Mugan

Dietetics in the Treatment of Tuberculosis

by Dr. J. B. Campbell

The Exhibit is purely educational, demonstrating the prevalence of Tuberculosis, and how it is spread, how to prevent it, and how it is cured.

It is non-technical, and can be understood by everyone.

It contains nothing offensive, even to the most fastidious.

It consists of charts, maps, models of tents and sanatoria buildings, photographs and colored pictures, a tent fully equipped for use, and demonstrations of the value of out-door life.

It illustrates tenement conditions in large cities, life upon roofs and fire escapes, the children of Sea Breeze School in the open air, street-car sanatoria, tent life in city and country, mid-winter tenting, and other features of the campaign against the "Captain of Death."

The Roll of Death in London for one year :

Smallpox	—
Measles	—
Whooping Cough	2
Scarlet Fever	2
Typhoid	3
Appendicitis	—
Peritonitis	—
Diphtheria and Croup	2
TUBERCULOSIS (Consumption)	**48**

"It is in the power of man to cause all germ diseases to disappear from the world."—Pasteur.

Consumption is not Hereditary.

Consumption is a Germ Disease.

The Germ of Consumption is in the Sputum.

The Proper Care of the Sputum means a Decrease in Consumption.

Good Food, Fresh Air, and Rest, are the Best Cures for Consumption.

Sunlight Destroys the Consumption Germ.

No Spit—No Consumption.

The people are earnestly invited to attend. Forty-eight deaths in London in one year from Tuberculosis should impress upon them the necessity in taking advantage of the benefit of this exhibit.

ALD. D. A. STEWART,
Chairman Hospital Committee.

CATALOGUE OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.

Models, Etc.

2 Model Shacks—Loomis Sanatarium.
1 Model Tent. (showing method of ventilation)
1 Model Ray-brook tent.
1 Model Turner Double—Wall Hospital Tent
1 Walsh Window Tent.
1 Sleeping bag.
1 Soiled linen stand, as used King Edward VII. Sanatorium.
1 Stand, Sputum Cups, etc.

Literature.

12 Literature Stands, containing samples of literature from the following Countries, States or Cities Associations: Boston, Stony Wold; New York, Reports of Commissions; Maine, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Michigan, Troy, Carolina, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Oregon, Florida, Maryland, Ontario, Quebec and Ireland.

2 Literature Stands, folders—1. Advertisements; 1. Essay and Plans from Italy.

PICTURES.

Canada.

Ontario:

A 1. Chart showing comparison of deaths for ten years 1897-1906 inclusive. Tuberculosis, epidemic diseases, pneumonia, diseases of the heart and pulmonary diseases.

A 2. Chart showing deaths from all causes, 10 years, 1897-1906, inclusive.

A 3. Chart showing deaths from tuberculosis in Ontario, 1871-1906, inclusive.

A 4. Chart showing deaths from principal causes to 1,000 deaths from all causes in Ontario, 1906.

A 5. Chart showing deaths from all diseases by groups, 1906.

A 6. Mountain Sanatarium, Hamilton, Ont. Established, 1906.

A 7. Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Ont., showing tents and cottages for tuberculous insane.

A 8. Hospital tent of King's Daughters, Stratford, Ont.

A 9. Muskoka. Chart showing present condition of patients discharged 4 to 6 years ago. September, 1897—September, 1899.

A 10. King Edward Sanatarium, Weston, Ont.

A 11. Muskoka Cottage Sanatarium, Muskoka Free Hospital and Toronto Free Hospital.

A 12. Various forms of tuberculosis.

A 13. Various forms of tuberculosis.

A 14. Generalized tuberculosis in cow.

Nova Scotia:

A 15. Map of Province, showing deaths from tuberculosis, by counties.

A 16. Provincial Sanatarium, Kentville, N.S.

Great Britain.

England:

B 1. East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland Suffolk, England. General View.

B 2. East Anglian Sanatorium—Cottage, dining-room, and dairy farm.

B 3. East Anglian Sanatorium—Ground floor plan.

B 4. East Anglian Sanatorium—First floor plan.

B 5. East Anglian Sanatorium—Plan.

B 6. Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland, Suffolk, England. Women's and men's buildings.

B 7. Maltings Farm Sanatorium—plan.

B 8. Maltings Farm Sanatorium—Plan.

B 9. Kelling Open Air Sanatorium—Dining room with men's sleeping wings on each side and shelters.

B 11. Kelling Open Air Sanatorium—Plan.

B 12. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives, Ventor, Isle of Wight—General view.

B 13. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Balcony.

B 14. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Balcony, female patients.

B 15. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Balcony, male patients.

B 16. Upper balcony, female patients.

B 17. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Ground floor shelter.

B 18. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Revolving shelter.
B 19. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Plan south elevation.
B 20. Royal National Hospital for Consumptives—Plan north elevation.
B 21. Royal National Hospital—Plan of under basement floor.
B 22. Royal National Hospital—Plan of basement floor.
B 23. Royal National Hospital—Plan of ground floor.
B 24. Royal National Hospital—Plan of first floor.
B 25. Royal National Hospital—Plan of second floor.
B 26. Royal National Hospital—Section A. B. warming and ventilating arrangements and hot water service.
B 27. King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst—Chapel and front views. Westmoreland Sanatorium. West Wales Sanatorium.
B 28. King Edward VII. Sanatorium—A bedroom.
B 29. Mount Vernon Hospital and Open Air Gallery, Hampstead. Northwood Sanatorium and the Jewish Sanatorium at Daneswood.
B 30. Brompton Hospital Sanatorium and Convalescent Home, Heatherside. South front and north front views. Nurses' Home.
B 31. Salterly Grange Municipal Sanatorium, City of Birmingham. General view.
B 32. London Open Air Sanatorium, Pinewood, Wokingham. Dining room, kitchen block and servants' quarters.
B 33. London Open Air. Doctor's House and Patients' bedroom.
B 34. London Open Air. Teak stairs.
B 35. London Open Air. Two patients' blocks and Doctor's House.
B 36. Winsley Sanatorium for Consumptives for the Counties of Somersetshire, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. General views. Ground and first floor plans. Bedroom.
B 37. Manchester (Crossley) Sanatorium, Delamen Forest. General view. Ward, Shelter and Nurses' Home.
B 38. Worchestershire Sanatorium, Knightwick—General view.
B 39. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Northumberland Sanatoria (Barrasford).
B 40. Sanatorium at Eastley near Skipton, for the Bradford Board of Guardians—four bedded Bungalow and Bradford Union Sanatarium. Cumberland Sanatarium. East Cliff House and Maitland Cottage.
B 41. National Sanatarium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Bournemouth. Bungalow and Shelter at Bournemouth Sanatarium. The Milfield Homes. Notts Consumption Sanatorium, Sherwood Forest, Mansfield. Consumption Hospital, Bowdon, near Manchester.
B 42. Operation Theatre of the Hospital for Consumption—Brompton.
B 43. The First Sanatarium for the National Committee, Benenden, Kent. Ground floor plan.
B 44. The First Sanatarium for the National Committee, Benenden, Kent. Ground floor plan of main pavilion.
B 45. The First Sanatarium for the National Committee, Benenden, Kent. First floor plan.
B 46. Heswall Sanatarium—Front and side aspect. Liverpool Sanatorium and Bungalowes.
B 47. Municipal Sanatorium, Birmingham.

Scotland:
C 1. Glen Afton Sanatarium, New Commock, Ayrshire, Scotland.
C 2. Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption, Craigleigh, Scotland adminstrative block. Perspective sketch.
C 3. Royal Victoria—Ground floor and south elevation plan.
C 4. Royal Victoria—Ground floor and adminstrative block.
C 5. Royal Victoria—Block plan.
C 6. Royal Victoria—Interior of pavilion ward.
C 7. Royal Victoria—Open shelters.
C 8. Royal Victoria—Single pavilion.
C 9. Royal Victoria—Group of pavilions.

Australia.

D 1 Tuberculosis Poster of Board of Health, Victoria.

United States.

New York:
E 1. New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N.Y. General view of building, balcony, etc.
E 2. New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N. Y. Illustrations of life of patients and the tents in use.

E 3. New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N.Y. Main floor plan, shack for women.

E 4. New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N.Y. Elevations and section shack.

E 5. New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook, N.Y. Foundation plan and section shack for women.

E 6. Sea Breeze Hospital, Coney Island, N.Y. 6 views illustrative of life of patients.

E 7. New York Department of Health, Riverside Hospital. Disinfecting bedding.

E 8. New York Department of Health, Riverside Hospital. 4 views of wards, examining room, etc.

E 9. New York Department of Health, Riverside Hospital. 4 views of buildings, laboratory, etc.

E 10. Clinton Prison Tuberculosis Hospital, Demamora, N.Y. 6 views of wards, exercise court, examining room; dining room and diet kitchen.

E 11. Clinton Prison Tuberculosis Hospital, Demamora, N.Y. 3 views operating theatre.

E 12. Syracuse, N.Y., Tuberculosis shack, 2 views.

E 13. Home Treatment of Consumption in Troy, N.Y. 7 views of tents, etc.

E 14. City of Rochester, N.Y., Sanatorium for Consumptives. 6 views—kitchen, buildings and wards.

E 15. Adirondack Cottage Sanatarium—General view of sanatarium. Open air pavilion; infirmary, group of cottages, parlor, administrative building.

E 16. Adirondack Cottage Sanatarium—6 views of cottages, chapel and patients, etc.

E 17 Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y. General view and plan of buildings.

E 18. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—9 views of pavilion, children and wards.

E 19. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—9 views of dining room, parlor and library, assembly room and patients.

E 20. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—3 views, cow barns, water filter and pumping station.

E 21. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—Map of Property.

E 22. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—Plan of septic tank.

E 23. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—Plan of sewage disposal bed—number three.

E 24. Stony Wold Sanatarium, Lake Kushaqua, N.Y.—Plan of sewage disposal beds, filters, piping and troughs.

Boston, Mass.

E 25. Emmanuel Church Tuberculosis Class, Boston, Mass.—5 views of tents.

E 26. Sanatorium for Consumptives, Parker Hill, Roxbury, Mass. Work of the Boston Association—9 views.

Maine:

E 27. Maine State Sanatarium, Hebron, Maine.—3 views, cottages, plan and shacks.

E 28. Main State Sanatarium, Hebron, Maine.—3 views administration building, plan and shack.

Pennsylvania:

E 29. White Haven Sanatarium, White Haven, Pa.—3 views, original building, patients and open air cure.

E 30. White Haven Sanatarium, White Haven, Pa.—3 views in winter, etc.

Colorado:

E 31. Y.M.C.A. Health Farm, Edgewater, Colorado—General view.

E 32. Y.M.C.A. Health Farm, Edgewater, Colorado—Tent cottage, tent cottage interior.

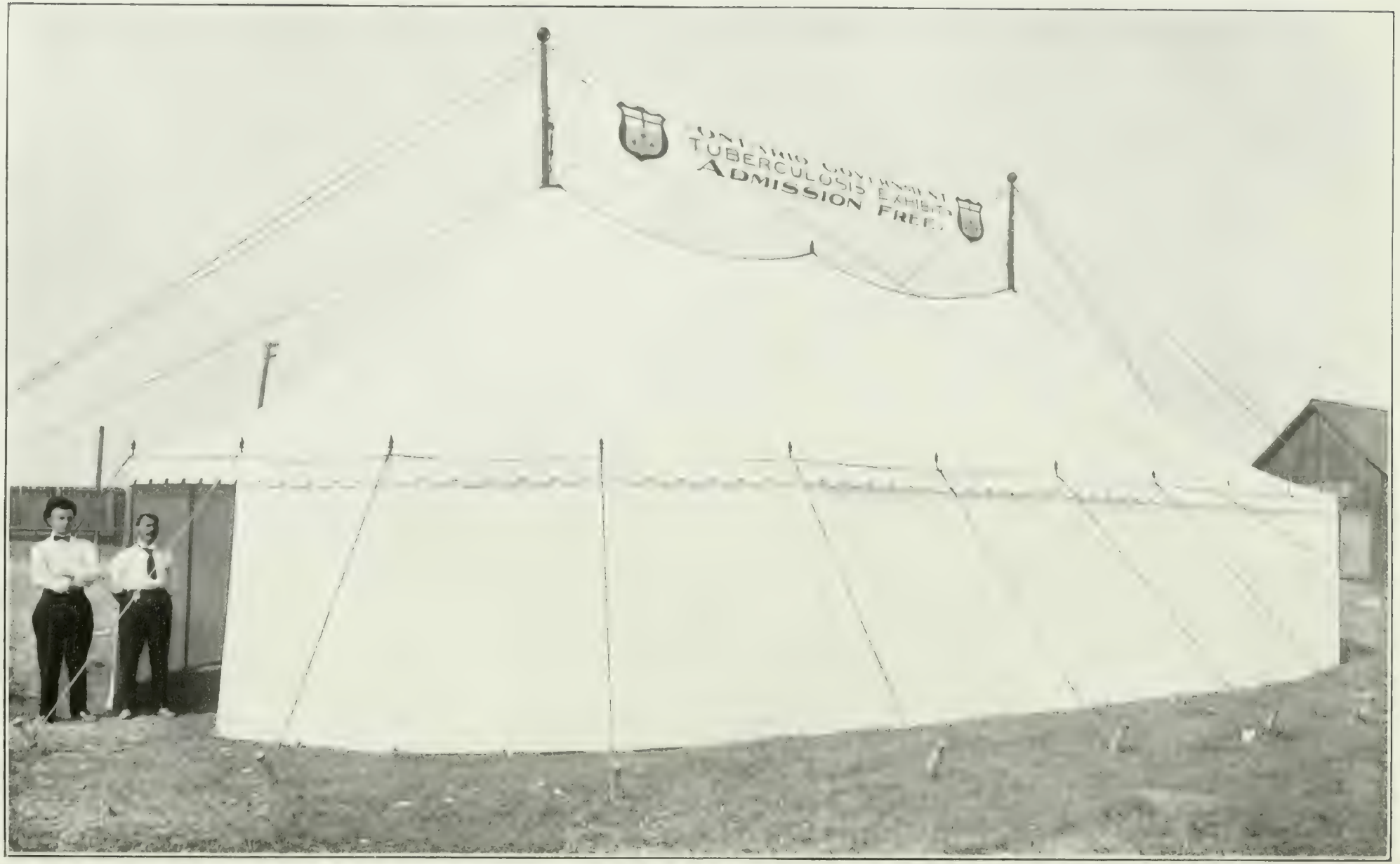
E 33. Y.M.C.A. Health Farm, Edgewater, Colorado—Irrigation system, dining rooms, cottages.

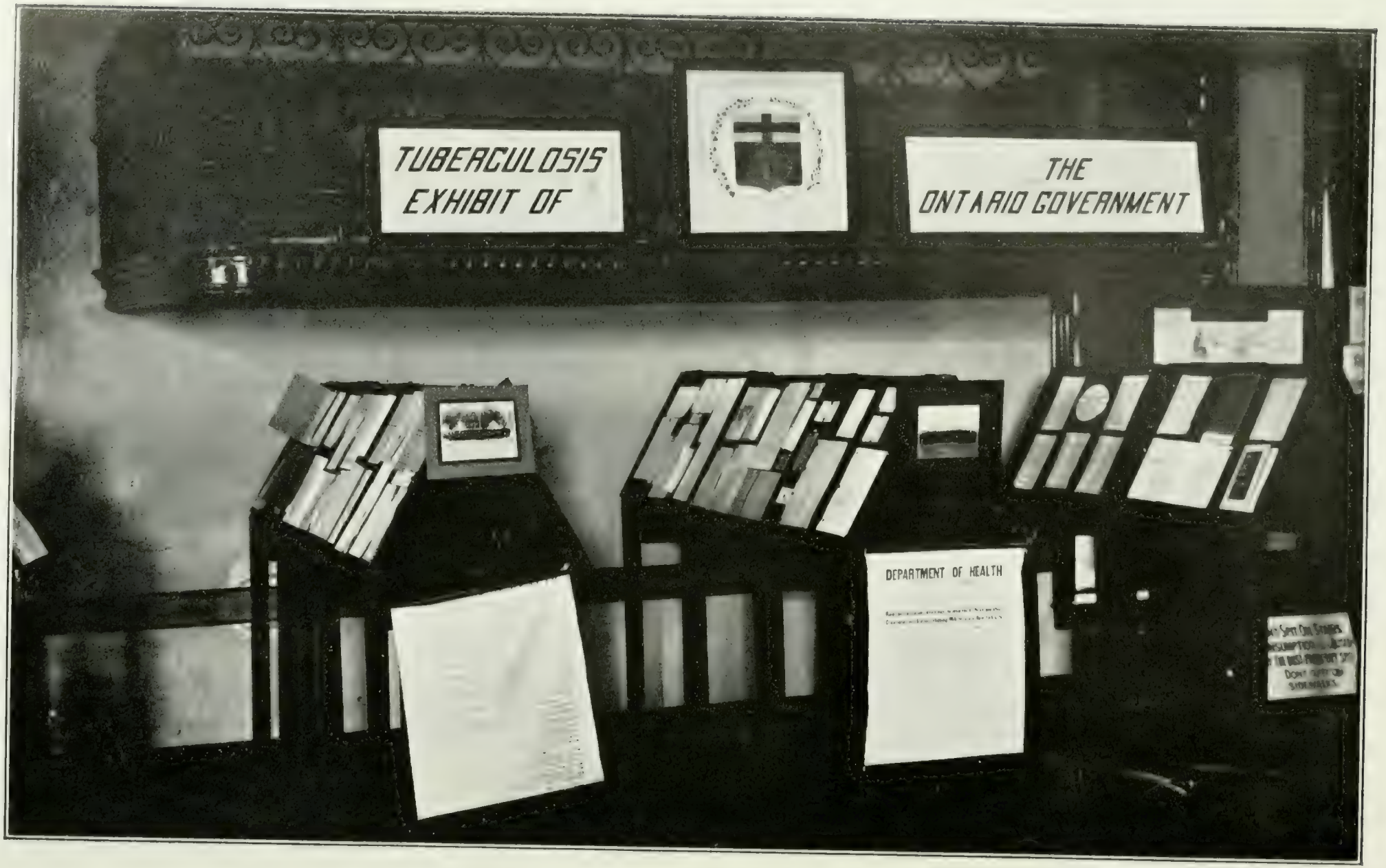
E 34. Y.M.C.A. Health Farm, Edgewater, Colorado—Apple orchard, assembly tent, horse and cow barns.

E 35 to 38. The Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

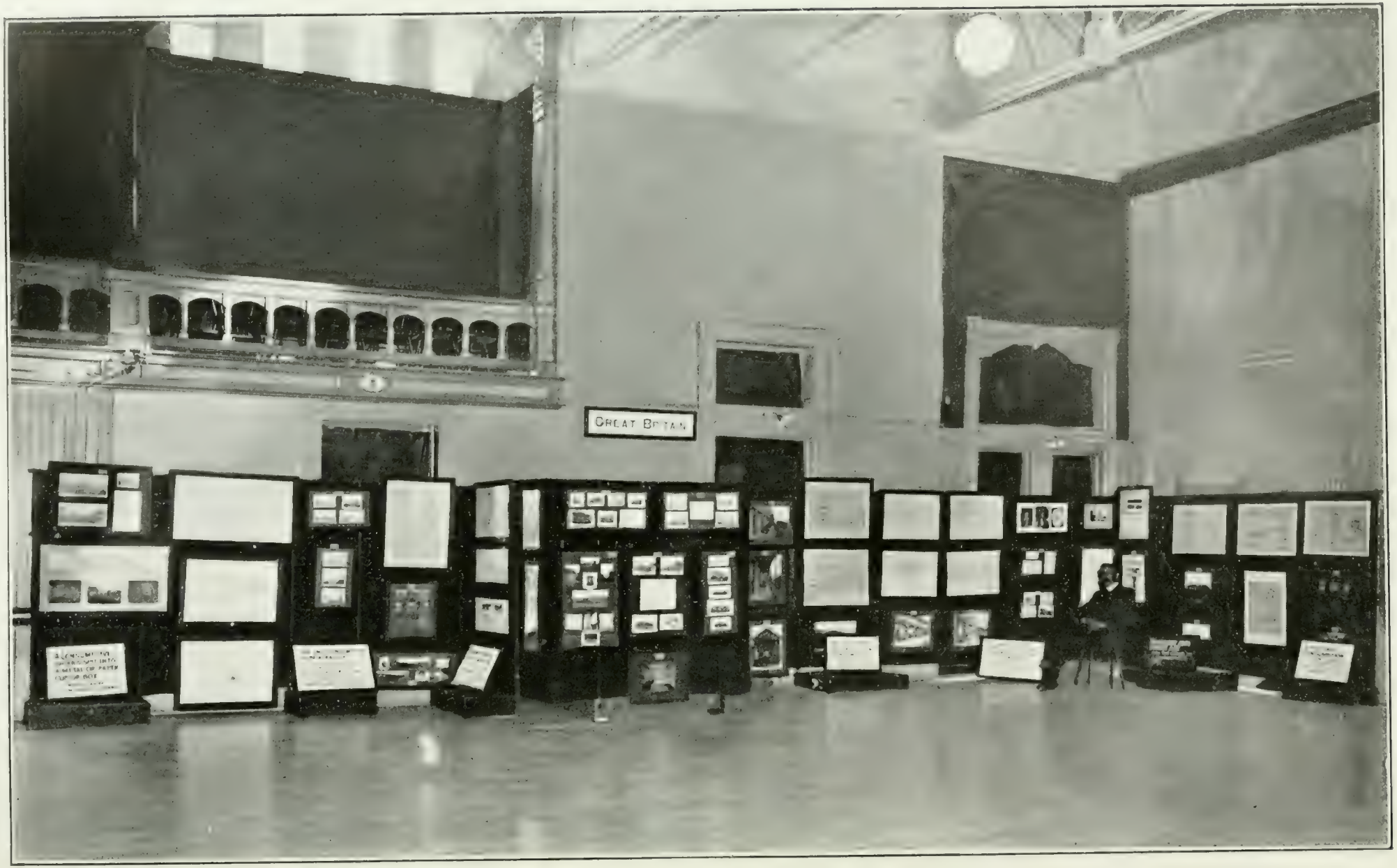
Lantern Work.

600 slides, illustration of various phases of the work, with lantern for same, also screen.


TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT
ADMISSION FREE


TUBERCULOSIS
EXHIBIT OF
THE
ONTARIO GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GERMANY
ONTARIO
AT LEAST 80%
TAKE CARE OF THE CONSUMPTIVE
CONSUMPTION IS CAUSED


GREAT BRITAIN

UNITED STATES
THE CONSUMPTIVE WHO COUGHS & SPITS ANYWHERE IS EVERYWHERE A DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY
SUNLIGHT AND FRESH AIR KILL THE GERMS IN A CONSUMPTIVE'S SPIT
CONSUMPTION CURES DO NOT CURE CONSUMPTION
WHILE YOU ARE TAKING THEM YOU ARE LOSING TIME YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE
CONSUMPTION MAY BE CURED IF TAKEN IN TIME
BUT USUALLY NOT IF OTHERWISE
FRESH AIR REST FOOD
THESE GIVE YOU YOUR CHANCE TO
CONSUMPTION IS TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS
HIP DISEASE IS USUALLY TUBERCULOSIS OF THE HIP
MUNICIPALITIES SHOULD NOT ALLOW CONSUMPTIVES
THE DEFORMITY KNOWN AS HUNCHBACK
IS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SPINE
WHITE SWELLING OF THE KNEE IS TUBERCULOSIS OF THE KNEE
THE AVERAGE LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY
ABOUT $ 8,000

Sweden.

F 1. 13 views of Sanatoria in Sweden.
F 2. 5 views of Sanatoria and patients—Sweden.
5 Tuberculosis stamps.

Germany.

G 1. 15 views and plans of Sanatoria in Germany.
G 2. 12 views and plans of Sanatoria in Germany.
G 3. Two charts of the German Institutions on Tuberculosis, 1908.
G 4. Two charts showing mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from all causes in the German Communities with at least 15,000 inhabitants, also the decrease, 1893-1906. Two maps showing mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ages 15 to 60 years, 1892-3. Two maps showing mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ages 15 to 60 years, for 1905-6.
G 5. Chart showing growth of population, deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, etc.
G 6. German poster—re Tuberculosis.
G 7. Reiboldsgrun Sanatorium, Germany.

Switzerland.

H 1. Eight views of Sanatoria in Switzerland.
H 2. Views and plans of Davos—Dorf Sanatorium, Switzerland.
H 3. Sanatorium for the special treatment of Tuberculosis, Switzerland, views.

Denmark.

I 1. Tuberculosis Postage Stamp.

Brazil.

J 1. Dispensary Work—Brazil, South America.—2 views.

Miscellaneous.

K. Celebrities who have fallen victims of The White Plague: Chopin, Schiller, Weber, Mlle. Bashkirtseff.
K 2. Celebrities who have fallen victims of The White Plague: Keats, Spinosa, Robert Louis Stevenson.
K 3. Tuberculosis in Art.—Borticelli's Venus, Rosetti, Beata Beatrix.
K 4-6 Large banners of New York State, Depart. of Health.

Reports of Medical Inspector

R. W. BELL, M.D.

Report 1.—Smallpox.

(February 1st, 1908.)

Since reporting to you (except verbally) in September last, smallpox has been rampant in this Province and in very widely spread localities, especially in the older settled portions. It continues of the mild type so often mistaken for chickenpox by some of our physicians and others, although I think many physicians are becoming awakened to the necessity for a more careful diagnosis, and the frequent calls for some one from the Provincial Board to confirm their suspicions indicates this.

During the past three months I have, by instructions of your secretary, visited over twenty different places where he deemed my services were most urgently required, either to pronounce definitely on the diagnosis of supected cases or to advise with the local board of health as to the best means to stamp out the disease.

In many places the local boards of health have been somewhat slow to act, especially in enforcing an efficient quarantine, trusting to the patients and others of their household obeying instructions without any further watching. No doubt, many cases are concealed because of fear of quarantine, and it is difficult to punish these people, as, if discovered or suspected later on, we cannot prove they knew the nature of the trouble or even that it was smallpox. In these cases I have always urged in any event a thorough disinfection of the premises and contents.

Vaccination, I regret to say, is not enforced or submitted to as it ought to be. There seems to be a continued and increased prejudice against it which requires some steps to counteract. I would suggest a short, concise, eye-catching poster, setting forth the nature and benefit of vaccination in as brief terms as possible so it will be read. These might be distributed to all local boards of health for posting in conspicuous places, say post offices, school houses, hotels, etc. Local boards might get a number of these framed to preserve them from destruction. This, I feel, would reach the great mass of the people and exercise an educative influence, causing them to stop and ponder over the protection granted, and inducing thousands to become vaccinated, and would be well worth the cost. The non-enforcement of vaccination in our school children is providing for the future a grand field for the spread of a severe and fatal epidemic of smallpox.

Because of the mild type of the disease it has been much more difficult to handle, so many cases being concealed or not recognized at the time of the slight illness, and necessary precautions have not been taken until a wide epidemic results. Of all the cases seen not more than a half-dozen ever claimed to have been vaccinated, and in every instance it had been many years before, and in some, doubtful if it had been a successful take.

Many centres of infection have been reported in addition to those visited by me, but concerning the latter, I herewith add a rather more detailed report, with a few remarks regarding a number of the places visited.

October 21st, Oakville. Here there had been 27 cases since September 10th. A splendid isolation camp had been established on the lake shore, in charge of a physician and trained nurse. No chances had been taken with inmates or exposed persons in the houses from which the patients were taken, as each house was quarantined and closely watched by two sanitary policemen. About 700 persons had been vaccinated. I have never seen a place where an outbreak was more efficiently handled.

November 18th, Berlin. Seven cases at date of my visit, four being in isolation hospital and three in their own homes. There had evidently been concealment of previous cases, as suspicious information was just leaking out. An efficient quarantine was not on the infected houses, as evidence was forthcoming that bakers, milkmen, etc, were going in and out. I met with the Board of Health and insisted on appointment of sanitary police to watch all houses. This I was told would be objectionable to the business men of the town at the Christmas season, as it would make too conspicuous the fact of smallpox being in the town and injure trade.

November 29th, Belleville. At time of my visit there were four cases in the city, and five had recently been released from quarantine. The infection was said to have been brought from the adjoining township, where there were several cases close to the city, and an effective quarantine was not maintained. Dr. Yeomans, M.H.O., and the Board of Health were fully alive to the necessity for speedy action, and an admirable stone residence had just been purchased for a temporary hospital in the northwest part of the city, but it did not comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to distance from other residences.

November 29th, Township of Thurlow. Six cases at present, but there have been several cases below Belleville during the past summer. An effective quarantine was not maintained, as no sanitary police on duty. The township clerk was looking after supplies for all known cases over a distance of eight or nine miles. I advised with him as also the reeve and Dr. Faulkner, M.H.O. They all say the delay in attending to the first cases and the spread of the disease into Belleville was owing to error in diagnosis by Belleville physicians, who were called to the cases adjoining the city and they were not reported to the township authorities. More effective means now to be taken to stamp it out.

December 3rd, Barrie. There have been two cases recently, one of which I saw with Drs. Little and Wells.

December 6th, Stratford. Here I was informed by Dr. Robertson, M.H.O., that there had been two cases last May, one in October and the next on November 19th, since which date there had been thirteen cases all in charge of Dr. Dunsmuir, in their own residences. But tents were ordered and an isolation camp would be established in a day or two. At a conference, before seeing any of the cases, with the most of the town physicians, they appeared to be unanimous as to the nature of the disease, but the mayor, who was present, expressed himself as having no confidence in the Provincial Board of Health, as "they were a combination to uphold the local physicians whether right or wrong," and he wanted "an outsider from Montreal or Cleveland brought in to pronounce whether the cases were smallpox or not." I informed him the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario with its officials was quite competent to deal with the situation and outsiders would not be allowed to interfere.

I visited patients in ten different houses and found six clearly smallpox, two not yet developed, but suspicious, one case of chickenpox in a child and one patient without anything indicating even a suspicion of smallpox. In the evening I communicated the results of my diagnosis to

Dr. Robertson and the mayor, and I hope the latter has now confidence in your Board or its representative. The M. H. O. and local Board of Health would handle the outbreak, I believe, satisfactorily.

December 7th, Woodstock. A suspicious case having developed in the Baptist College two days ago, I visited it to-day with Drs. McLay and Sinclair and found two boys, room mates, well isolated and quarantined. I was assured that a very limited number of pupils had been exposed and it was desired to close the college as it was near the holiday season and allow the boys to go home. This I acquiesced in so far as the non-exposed pupils were concerned, but all were to be vaccinated, receive a disinfectant bath and have clothes changed before departing, and the M.H.O. of their municipality notified so he could keep them under surveillance. The infected cases were to be removed to an insolation hospital and exposed students also isolated, the whole building to be thoroughly disinfected before being re-opened. Later I learned that all the scholars had been allowed to depart after being vaccinated and disinfected. So far as learned no evil resulted.

December 13th, Goderich. Dr. Holmes, M.H.O., informed me that there had been cases in town "off and on" for three months. In last week of November there were fifteen cases, but now in only five houses, including three in pest house. On November 23rd a proclamation for compulsory vaccination was issued, but at a public meeting held shortly afterwards there was a strong consensus of opinion expressed against it, and therefore it had not been enforced. Churches and school houses had been closed, but were re-opened on December 3rd, only, however, to those producing certificates of successful vaccination. I met the Board of Health and most of the town physicians who are a unit as to what should be done and who were aiding in stamping it out, but, unfortunately, in portions of the rural district suspected cases were being pronounced chickenpox. I visited several cases with Dr. Holmes and one with Dr. Hunter. In the pest house within a few feet of the council chamber in the centre of the town, were three well marked cases. I urged its removal to an isolated position and all cases to be taken to it, also the enforcement of vaccination, as the proclamation was a farce if not carried out.

December 13th, Township of Colborne. Dr. Taylor, M.H.O., reports eleven cases recently in five families, and several cases in another not seen, some time ago. All well now but one. None ever vaccinated. Exposed persons vaccinated and quarantine enforced.

December 13th, Township of Goderich. Dr. Whitely, M.H.O., informed me there were five cases in three houses in this township, all of discrete type. He had vaccinated all exposed persons, but he thinks many cases not seen. He says here "Nobody calling the cases chickenpox." I urged vaccination, quarantining and disinfection of all suspected houses.

December 15th, Hamilton. On this date, Sunday, I went to Hamilton and saw a well marked case with Drs. Roberts, M.H.O., and Lafferty. My visit was simply to decide a diagnosis.

December 17th, Township of Greenock, County Bruce. Here, with Dr. Tatham, M.H.O., I visited ten cases at Riverdale. He had them well in hand. The disease was traced back to Formosa several weeks before.

December 19th, Township of Esquesing, County of Halton. About three miles out of Acton I saw a case in a man 32 years of age who came from Hamilton on the 3rd inst., took ill on the 10th and rash appeared on the 13th. He had an enormous crop of pustules when I saw him—several hundred on his face. Dr. Hamilton, of Erin, had charge of the case. There was no M. H. O. for the Township, but Dr. Hamilton told me he had notified the

Clerk two and a half days ago of the case, but so far no placard or quarantine, etc. I got in communication with the Clerk at Stewarton and he agreed to come over at once, put on sanitary police and placard the house, call a meeting of the Council and have a M. H. O. appointed.

I found there had been several people exposed to this case who were residing in the adjoining Township of Erin. I immediately communicated with Dr. Gibson, of Hillsburg, M.H.O., and Mr. Perrin, a member of the Local Board of Health, and advised *re* speedy action to prevent any spread of the disease in Erin.

December 20th, Township of North Gosfield, County of Essex. With Dr. Brien, of Essex, M.H.O. for the Township, I visited several families and saw about a dozen cases, also one large family where we suspected there were several cases some weeks ago. Later, I met and advised with the Local Board of Health, and in Dr. Brien's hands, I am sure good results would follow, as he was energetic *re* vaccination, and the Board gave him all authority to go on and stamp out the disease.

January 21st, County of Bruce. I again visited the Township of Greenock to diagnose cases in a family which had come over from Township of Carrick shortly before. They were undoubtedly smallpox. The cases seen at Riversdale on December 17th were now almost well. The M. H. O. of this Township, Dr. Tatham, of Cargill, was meeting with much opposition and abuse because of his energetic efforts to check the disease.

January 22nd, Township of Carrick. At Mildmay, Dr. Wilson, M.H.O., informed me there had been over seventy cases in the township during the past three or four months, the majority never having been seen by any physician. These were mostly in the neighborhood of Formosa, a village on the boundary between the townships of Carrick and Culross. The disease had about run its course and only four cases remained in two families in eastern part of the township. Vaccination was not enforced, as the population is almost entirely German and determinedly opposed to it, and the Council and Board of Health being in sympathy with them it was impossible to have a compulsory proclamation issued. As the disease was now almost burned out, I did not deem it necessary to fall back on the powers of your Board to deal with it. I visited Formosa, which had been the centre of infection, and conferred with Dr. McCue, the only resident physician, and found on the Culross side of the boundary there were still several cases, and he spoke of many cases never seen by a physician, and also confirmed Dr. Wilson's statement about difficulty in inducing vaccination.

January 23rd, Township of Culross. I drove out in this township with Dr. Gillies, of Teeswater, M.H.O., and visited one family with several cases, but he was now energetically looking after the trouble, and I urged him to seek out all suspected houses with past cases and have a general disinfection carried out.

January 27th, County of Dundas. Village of Morrisburg. Here I learned there had been four cases in the early part of the month, which were not recognized until in an advanced stage, and there had been numerous exposures. These cases were out of quarantine, and many persons had been vaccinated. To-day, Dr. Casselman reported another well developed case in pustular stage. On morning of 28th I met and advised with the Local Board of Health, and immediately afterwards, with Dr. McLaughlin, visited another well marked case just developing in papular stage.

January 28th, Township of Williamsburg. Cases had been suspected in this township and there was no M. H. O., and it was reported that some of the responsible officials stated they did not have to appoint one. I first visited with Dr. Whitteker a case in an adult male, with pustules commenc-

ing to dry up. He had been going about ever since the rash appeared, and mingled with a crowd at an auction sale five days before, and from his house children had been attending school until four days previous. He was now quarantined and the boys out of school. I instructed the Clerk of the Township to call a meeting of the Council at the earliest possible moment and have a M. H. O. appointed and also Sanitary Police. Meantime, at the Clerk's request, Dr. Whitteker took charge.

January 29th, Cornwall. The disease had been communicated to Cornwall from Morrisburg, and I found it was in two families, both in congested portions of the town. At a joint meeting of the Boards of Health of the town and township I urged all cases to be isolated more effectively, and they at once decided to buy a double-walled tent which was ordered next day.

Here I found the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in Session, and at its request on invitation of the Warden I addressed the Council and had a conference with its members, the reeves all being members of the Local Boards of Health, regarding smallpox and the powers of Boards of Health and M. H. O.'s under the Public Health Act in dealing with it. They were kind enough to pass a vote of thanks for my address and further conference, and to say they had spent a very profitable hour.

January 30th, Brockville. With Dr. Macaulay, M.H.O., I visited several cases in private houses, and also the isolation camp in the outskirts of the town, where there were about a dozen cases, the females being in a frame house and the male patients in double-wall tents, very warm and comfortable, although the outside temperature was more than 20 degrees below zero. The M. H. O. and Board of Health had the outbreak well under control, although there have been from 75 to 100 cases within the past three months.

January 31st, Belleville. Dr. Yeomans, M.H.O., and Mr. McGie, Chairman Board of Health, informed me that since my visit on November 29th last, there have been about 100 cases reported in the city, and most of them were treated in the temporary hospital. One nest of about 20 cases among foreigners, however, had been quarantined in their own shacks on the Bay shore. The disease was subsiding, and at date only about fourteen cases remained in hospital.

The number of cases seen or reported from the places enumerated is from 350 to 400, nearly all discrete, with an occasional semi-confluent one. I am pleased, however, to state that so far as I have learned, no case has proved fatal.

Report 2.—Smallpox.

(May 30th 1908.)

Since your last meeting my time has been much taken up in connection with smallpox in various parts of the Province, the continued spread of the disease being due largely to the error in diagnosing the cases as chickenpox, and the deliberate action of the authorities in some places in refusing to treat the cases as smallpox, because of its mild character, and allowing the infected patients, as well as exposed persons, to mingle freely with the public. Vaccination is not by any means rigidly enforced, and until it is, but slight modification of the present quarantine regulations is advisable.

Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario.—On March 3rd I visited this township and found ten families infected, with thirty-three cases. Twenty of them were in adults. Only one of these houses was placarded "Smallpox," and this case was attended by a physician from the Village

of Uxbridge, where I also saw a case later in the evening. All the other nine houses were placarded "Chickenpox," and in some of them there were patients with hundreds of pustules on them, as you will see from the accompanying photographs of two adult males.

In the adjoining Township of Whithurch, in York County, there were several cases, but they were reported as smallpox and properly looked after by Dr. Freel, M.H.O.

Township of Conger, Parry Sound District.– I visited this unorganized township on March 5th, and there found a house well isolated in the woods with eight occupants, viz.: Six adults and two children. All but one adult had the disease. The one escaping shewed no less than seven large vaccine scars on his arm. I vaccinated all the members of two families, (ten) in the neighborhood, one of the families having been more or less exposed. Mr. Pearce, a Provincial Sanitary Inspector, was left in charge of the situation, and he ultimately disinfected the premises after recovery of the patients, there being no further spread.

Township of Hallowell, County of Prince Edward.—On March 9th I visited this township, and with Dr. Cahoon, M.H.O., saw several cases. There had been five altogether within a short distance of the Village of Bloomfield, all in adults and some of them had been reported to him as chickenpox.

Town of Walkerton, County of Bruce.—On March 16th I visited this town and there some ten or twelve cases were spread over seven houses far apart. Two cases had just been removed from two hotels to a shack erected on the Exhibition Grounds. Precautions were not taken to prevent mingling of occupants of these houses with the public. Vaccination had been carried on pretty freely, but a proclamation issued some weeks before, making it compulsory, was not enforced. I met with the M. H. O. and Board of Health and arranged for proper quarantine, but as soon as I was gone from town, the Council refused to supply the protection called for by their own M.H.O. and endorsed by me. Ten days later I returned and found another family infected, and acting on your behalf, had to put on two more Sanitary Police to sufficiently guard the public. In the meantime, one of the town newspapers had roundly abused the local M. H. O. and myself for our action at the time of my previous visit, while the other town newspaper highly commended us.

At the time of my second visit to Walkerton, I drove out into the Township of Brant with Dr. Hall, to investigate rumors which happily turned out to be unfounded. I also investigated reports *re* an outbreak at Elmwood in this same township. There had been several cases there recently, but all had been properly taken charge of by Dr. Hall, M.H.O. I also cleared up unfounded rumours *re* visits of infected cases to Walkerton from Township of Carrick, where there had been a wide-spread epidemic for several months past.

Town of Trenton and Township of Sidney, County of Hastings.—A difference of opinion having arisen regarding the diagnosis of some cases I went to Trenton on March 18th, and with Dr. Kidd, M.H.O., visited ten families and found seventeen cases. One of these families was that of a dairyman just outside the town limits in Township of Sidney. The sale of milk had been stopped, and the Township M.H.O. had the place in hand. In two of the houses a recently settled physician from the Southern States had pronounced the cases chickenpox, but he was undoubtedly in error. I had here a very satisfactory meeting with the Board of Health, physicians, and a number of the leading citizens, and a determination was shown on their part to at once stamp out the disease.

Township of Orillia, County of Simcoe. -I was called to Orillia on March 24th, and, with Dr. McLean, M.H.O., of the Township, and Dr. Carson, M.H.O. of the Town, I visited a family a short distance out in the township and there found three cases, viz.: One adult and two children. The disease had been brought to this family by a young lady visitor who had been visiting in some of the infected families in Township of Uxbridge, previously spoken of. She had after several day's illness gone to her home in Coldwater, a few miles distant, and I am informed eleven cases developed there as a result of her return home.

Townships of Harwich and Howard, County of Kent.—A call from the M.H.O. of Harwich took me to these townships on March 31st and April 1st. I saw several and learned of other unmistakable cases in both townships. In the former, Dr. Storey, of Blenheim, had recognized the disease and had it well in hand, but in Howard it had been pronounced "Chickenpox" and no precautions taken to prevent its spread until my visit.

Village of Ridgetown, County of Kent.—While in Ridgetown *re* cases in Harwich and Howard, I was told by several persons that the disease had been quite prevalent in the village for several months. Some of the physicians had pronounced their cases smallpox, and had reported them to the M.H.O. but as he was a disbeliever in the smallpox diagnosis, very little was done to stamp out the disease. I heard of a boarding house where there had been many cases of rash. The M.H.O. said he had heard nothing of it. I persuaded him to come with me to investigate. In the house I learned there were eleven persons, all adults but one. The landlady admitted six of them had had considerable rash within a few weeks. She and the child I saw had all rash gone; two of the boarders with disappearing rash were down town for the evening; one other boarder, adult male aged 25, was seen who had most typical prodromal symptoms and now was covered with an immense crop of pustules, there being over eighty on his face. I got the health authorities to work to round up and quarantine all this household, and also had an interview with the Mayor, Chairman of Local Board of Health, and several Councillors as to steps which should be taken in regard to the outbreak.

Later, on April 14th and 15th, I again visited Ridgetown and found quarantine had been raised from the boarding house, but learned of three other houses where the disease was supposed to be, but without any quarantine, the occupants going out and in, freely mingling with the general public. My personal investigation proved this to be the case. The Mayor and some others objected very much to quarantining these houses, I fancy on the score of expense, and there was great reluctance shewn towards carrying out the requirements of the smallpox regulations.

The non-belief of the Village M.H.O., and also the M.H.O. of the Township of Howard, two leading physicians in town, as to the disease being smallpox, caused much of the trouble. The other physicians seen—three—were unanimous as to the diagnosis being smallpox. The M.H.O. of the Village, I learned, had stated the boarding house case he had seen with me was not smallpox, although I understood he agreed with me at the time of our visit. I asked him now about it and he admitted saying so, and said that "notwithstanding the patient had over eighty pustules on his face, and had had typical prodroma" he could not bring himself to believe it was smallpox. Asked if he thought it was chickenpox, he replied "No." Then what was it? He said "I don't know. I think there should be a new nomenclature for it." These views of the local M.H.O.'s, together with the indifference of a large number of the citizens, because of the comparatively mild type of the disease, and the desire to avoid business loss to the village

through a widespread knowledge of the condition of affairs if houses placarded and quarantined, account for the carelessness. Many citizens, and also authorities in neighboring municipalities begged of me to enforce every requirement of the regulations to protect them from exposure.

Township of King, County of York. A very sudden and urgent call to King took me there on April 7th. The local physician not having had much experience with smallpox, was not *sure* of a case which he strongly suspected, and the urgency was because of the intended removal of a patient from this domicile next morning to an Asylum. The case was an undoubted one of smallpox, with very profuse rash, and was at once placed under quarantine, and the removal of the other patient was postponed.

Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex. Reports having reached your Secretary that there were cases of smallpox in this township, I was instructed to visit it, and see that it was being properly handled. This I did on April 13th and 14th. Fifteen months ago I spent two or three days in this same township when smallpox was found rampant and no steps being taken to deal with it, no Medical Health Officer or Board of Health having been appointed. I got them to work, however, and with the lesson then learned, there should have been greater activity displayed with the present outbreak, but I found matters had relapsed into the former condition. In March cases had been reported by Dr. Menard, and one removed from a hotel to a neighbor a short distance away, but the hotel placarded and quarantined for a time by Dr. Menard, who was appointed M.H.O. by the Board of Health instead of by the Council. Shortly afterwards, the Reeve removed the placard, contrary to the advice of the M.H.O., who was informed his services were dispensed with, and another physician appointed by the Board of Health, but this physician informed me that he knew nothing of his appointment. A day or two prior to my visit, Dr. Menard had discovered cases in two other houses near the previously infected hotel, but had not reported them. I drove out from Windsor and saw these cases, and also saw the Secretary of the Board of Health and Clerk of the Township, and had him call a meeting of the Council for next day, which I attended, and had to repeat my experience of the previous year in insisting on the proper appointment of a M.H.O., with power to deal at once with the existing cases, and also to have an effective quarantine maintained, the placards not to be removed by the Reeve on his own initiative as had been done before. Dr. Casgrain, of Windsor, was appointed M.H.O., and undertook to deal vigorously with the outbreak. I cannot help feeling that there was great carelessness, if not absolute indifference, on the part of the authorities in this township after their previous years' experience. Rather than incur a little expense, which I fear was the cause, the risk of spread of the disease was accepted. However, my visit had the effect of stirring them up to the necessary action, and I understand the disease was brought under control.

Nearly every one of the cases dealt with in this report were in *unvaccinated* persons, and only two or three claimed even to have been vaccinated many years before, in infancy, none in recent years.

Report 3.—Smallpox.

(December 15th, 1908.)

Since presenting my last report on smallpox in May last, my attention has been called to this disease only twice until quite recently, when the disease seems to have broken out with renewed activity in many parts of the Province.

First.—On June 14th I was hastily summoned to Niagara Falls to confirm a diagnosis in a well developed case at Lundy's Lane in Township of Stamford. The case in a young man had been diagnosed at first by three physicians as typhoid fever, then as the rash appeared as chickenpox, but finally by one of the physicians as smallpox the day before my visit. A brother of this patient about four weeks previously had a moderately heavy rash and while it was out he had travelled into Pennsylvania, and there a physician told him he had blood poisoning. He had returned home, and when I saw him the discoloured spots were well marked.

Second.—On June 26th I visited Kinmount and with Dr. White drove out in the townships of Somerville and Galway, where I saw several infected families. These had just recently been brought to his notice, but the disease had been prevalent for several weeks, and believed to be chickenpox by the people in the neighbourhood and no physician had been called.

I traced the outbreak to a school mistress in the locality, who during her Easter holidays had been visiting in Durham County, where she said chickenpox was prevalent, but who soon after her return was seized with typical prodromal symptoms and was ill off duty for several days, but feeling better on the appearance of the rash she returned to her school, and soon after the pupils began to develop the disease and from them it spread to their parents and other members of their families.

Third.—My next visitation was to the City of Kingston on October 31st, where I found four cases in isolation hospital at Fort Henry, and with the Medical Health Officer I visited four infected families in the city and saw seven more cases. In one of these there were three patients whose disease had been diagnosed as "blood poisoning" until seen by the Medical Health Officer the day previous. An elderly female was well over it and only shewed discoloured spots. Her adult daughter was in the pustular stage, while her adult son was shedding a good crop of crusts. He had been ill with typical prodromata, but on the subsidence of these symptoms and appearance of the rash and feeling pretty well, he had returned to his place as a singer in a cheap concert hall, and there had sung nightly until the second evening before my visit.

I learned at this visit that there had been cases in the city nearly every month all summer, the fact had been kept quiet until now the spread was becoming alarming. As a result of the laxity shewn and the many exposures I fully expected a most pronounced epidemic.

On November 6th I was called back to Kingston and now learned there were over twenty cases under quarantine. The Board of Health had requested the Board of Public School Trustees to prohibit attendance of pupils unless vaccinated, and also the City Council to issue a proclamation, ordering general vaccination, but both bodies had declined. In the Separate schools I was given to understand that vaccination had been made compulsory.

While the Board of Health had power to issue the proclamation if the Council refused, I did not advise them at the moment to do so, but to endeavor to get all employers of labour to insist on their employees and families being vaccinated, as this would probably cause less resentment and more likely be complied with, without having to resort to legal prosecutions. In the evening therefore I met with the Board of Trade, many members being large manufacturers, and urged this course. Two of the largest employers of labour objected and said they "did not believe in coercion," but others promptly decided to act as advised. The two objectors later invited me, however, to visit their works next day, and address their men on the advisability of being at once vaccinated with their families. I did so and was well backed up by both employers, and one of them offered to bear all expense of vaccinating several hundred employees.

With the indifference at first shewn by some of the authorities I had to point out the possibility or even probability of the Provincial Board of Health exercising its authority and placing the whole city under quarantine, unless most active measures were taken to check the spread of the disease and its becoming a menace to the public.

Towards the end of the following week I learned there were 35 cases under observation and vaccination was being fairly well carried out. Before I left I visited all the houses from which patients had been taken to the isolation hospital, and found an efficient quarantine was being maintained. More recently, November 24th, I understand the city council issued a proclamation, making general vaccination compulsory, and having done so I can only hope they do not consider their duty ended, as I have seen in several other cases, but will enforce the order and not let it become a dead letter.

A report from the Medical Health Officer, dated December 8th gives the following figures:—

April	3 cases
May	3 "
September	1 case
October	10 cases
November	43 "
December	2 "
———	3 "
Total to date	65 cases

Number of houses now in quarantine	4
Number of houses from which quarantine removed	42
Number of patients still in hospital	32
Number of patients discharged	33

Last case reported December 5th.

Fifth.—On November 7th I visited an infected house in the adjoining Village of Portsmouth, from which a patient had been removed to the isolation hospital. No precautions had been taken with this large family to prevent them wandering about without disinfection of persons or premises, so I called on the reeve and instructed him in the duty of the municipality in connection with this family and premises.

Sixth, London.—In November 30th I came to London and learned from Dr. Hutchison, M.H.O., that two cases had developed three days previously in pupils of the Collegiate Institute. They were immediately removed to isolation hospital, the school closed for a few days, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Seventh, Township of Dorchester, Middlesex County, and adjoining Township of North Oxford in Oxford County.—On December 1st I was in these two townships and in company with Dr. Banghart, of Dorchester, and Drs. Babb and McGougan, of Thamesford, I visited a number of families and found the disease had been quite prevalent in a mild form for a considerable time and in several instances had been dealt with as chickenpox. Dr. Banghart had, however, verified his diagnosis of smallpox some weeks previously by a consultation with Dr. Hutchison, of London. From one of the infected houses I found a young man was attending the high school in Ingersoll, and he had been home and exposed during the previous Saturday and Sunday. So I at once telephoned Dr. Neff, M.H.O., of Ingersoll, to see this boy, have him vaccinated and sent home. If instructions given are carried out the disease should soon be in check.

Eighth, Woodstock.—On Sunday, December 13th inst., I went to Woodstock on request of Dr. McLay, M.H.O., and verified his diagnosis of a suspected case, brought to his notice the previous evening in a young man, a pupil in the high school. This patient had typical prodromal symptoms a week previously, but had returned to school on Wednesday and Thursday. The rash was now changing from vesicles to pustules, but not at all profuse. I left Dr. McLay adopting all necessary precautions to prevent further spread. I might here state that a large majority of the cases seen were adults and in not one of them had there been a recent vaccination, and in very few had there ever been any. The parents of the last named case asserted he had been vaccinated fourteen years ago and again five years ago, but a close scrutiny failed to reveal any mark whatever.

I understand numerous cases have been of late reported to your secretary from various other points in the Province, and have been dealt with by him either personally or by correspondence.

Report 4.—Diphtheria in Burlington.

(June 8th, 1908.)

On June 5th ult. the Reeve of Burlington telephoned that there was an outbreak of diphtheria in that village, believed to be due to an unsanitary dairy with infected employees. I proceeded there the same afternoon to investigate and learned that there had been several cases within the past month, and one death the previous week. Cases were reported to me in ten different families, all using milk from the suspected dairy. The previous week a boy living in the dairyman's house was delivering milk, although complaining of being ill and having sore throat, and was treated for quinsy until Friday when diphtheria was diagnosed, and he was taken to hospital in Hamilton by his father, who took his place on the delivery waggon next day. On Saturday evening the local Board of Health forbade further delivery of milk from this dairy for the present.

The dairy farm mentioned is situated outside the village limits in Township of Nelson, and nearly all conditions connected with it I found very bad. A filthy stream receiving all the barnyard soakage, from which the cattle drank, ran through the barnyard. In the yard also was a large, dirty puddle, from which the owner admitted the cattle drank. At the time of my visit the cattle—60 milch cows—were in a field 400 or 500 yards distant, where the owner said there was a good spring and good, clean, running water, so I visited it to see for myself, and there found on the site of the spring a wooden punshon set, with a few inches of stagnant water in it. Water was supposed to flow to a trough a few yards away, but there was none flowing. For many yards around all was a mudhole, with stagnant water and green scum on it. The cattle were wading through it, above their knees, with udders and teats dragging in the mud. Several cows were seen in this field with dry mud on the udders. This water supply with that in the barnyard appeared to be the only water for the cattle to drink.

Twice daily these cows were brought in to be milked in the basement of the barn, where were horse stalls and cattle byers. This place was filthy, with cobwebs overhead, hens roosting everywhere, the walls and divisions posts were splattered with manure, and over this without any cleansing, whitewash had been sprayed this same day, and the owner thought he had done all necessary.

The milk house, a few yards distant, had also been sprayed, but was far from clean. Several cans of sour milk were standing beside the door, while inside were several tin pails, measures and dirty milk bottles, in all of which there was more or less dirty rinsing water. The whole premises were dirty and unsanitary and quite unfit for dairy purposes, and the whole evidence seemed to indicate that the diphtheria had spread from here.

The owner was given a leaflet of the Provincial Board of Health *re* milk and dairies, with instructions to carry out its suggestions. He was to clean up thoroughly his whole premises, milk the cows out in the orchard, and find a clean, pure water supply for them. The hips, udders, etc., of the cows to be washed before each milking. The milk house and utensils to be particularly cleaned and kept free from dirty rinsing water.

When he had put everything in proper sanitary condition, with proper provisions for keeping it so, he was to report to the local Board of Health of Burlington, so they could visit the place, and, if satisfactory, give him a permit to resume sale of milk in the village. The proprietor was warned not to sell or ship any of his milk off his premises until our instructions were complied with and a permit granted by the local Board of Health of the township.

I wrote the Medical Health Officer and Secretary of the Board of Health of Nelson Township *re* the diphtheria in Burlington and also in their township, the condition of this dairy and instructions given.

Report 5.—Pollution of River Speed by Sewage of City of Guelph.

(October 2nd, 1908.)

A complaint having been made by the authorities of the Township of Guelph, that the River Speed was being polluted by the sewage from the City of Guelph, I visited the location on September 29th ult., with Dr. Roberts, M.H.O., and Mr. Young, Sanitary Inspector for the township.

I was told that farmers along the river claim the water is unfit for their cattle, etc., to drink, and even assert that animals have died as a result of it.

The disposal works are situated on a low flat near the river bank a short distance below the city, and 300 or 400 yards southwest of Sleeman's brewery. Here I found an enclosed, so-called, septic tank, built of cement, with a partition down the centre, making two compartments each 100 x 16 ft. 4 in. and 10 ft. deep, but no connection between them. The raw sewage pours into these compartments from a common inlet, over a wall on top of which is a nine-inch brick facing with four-inch openings. At the opposite end of each is a large tile outlet, the lower level of which is five feet from the bottom of the tank. The slope of the tank bottom is towards the front end, near which there is an opening for draining it, to a well in the front of the building, which can be pumped out for cleaning purposes. The inspector says it has not been cleaned out for nearly two years, and then a hole had to be made in the side of the tank wall through which to remove the solid material. Both compartments at the present time are full to the top with solids, crusted almost hard enough to walk on. We pushed a long pole down through this mass, which seemed solid to the bottom. There is a continuous flow evidently through the lower strata, and I was informed that the city sewage is sufficient to fill this tank nine times in 24 hours. No aerial or surface bacteria have any chance to act on this sewage as it passes through the tank, because of the solid crust formed, therefore the raw sewage was pouring out at the lower end and discharging into the river about 100 yards distant, where only two feet deep.

Excavations for six filter beds were seen close by, but nothing more done to complete them, and this is one great ground for complaint, that permission having been obtained to run filtered sewage into the stream, the work has not been completed, and raw sewage is poured in in constantly increasing quantities. All are situated in a very low place, which is overflowed in spring and appears as if the bottom of the filter beds is as low as the bottom of the river.

A second tank—a duplicate of the one described—is almost completed along side of it.

An open rivulet from the brewery carries its liquid waste across the field a few feet north of the tanks to the river a short distance below.

Dye works, a pipe factory with its acid waste, and several other manufactories in the city discharge directly into the river, adding much to the pollution from the tanks.

I visited the river a mile further down, on the farm of Mr. Buchanan, and there the pollution was quite visible. Mr. Buchanan said he had not much to complain of as his residence is a long way back from the river, and his cattle drink at a spring and thrive, but they failed and became sick when they drank at the river. They will not drink the river water if the spring is accessible. His brother lost some cattle, and another neighbour, three calves, claimed to be from the polluted water. Most farmers along the river are fencing their stock off from it. The river is very shallow in summer and much sewage deposited along its banks without doubt creating a great nuisance.

Report 6.—Typhoid Fever at Kincardine.

(May 30th, 1908.)

A large number of cases of typhoid fever having been reported from Kincardine, your secretary deemed it expedient I should visit that town and investigate. I did so on May 11th and 12th and found there had been over fifty cases during the past two or three months, fortunately none fatal. Last fall there were five or six cases with one death.

The town with a population of a little over 2,700 is situated on the east shore of Lake Huron, where there is no harbour, but a sand and gravel beach. It extends about two miles from north to south and about one mile eastward from the lake shore. The Penetangore River coming from the northeast, runs through a deep gully in the eastern part of the town and winds through the southern part, reaching the lake between two piers, 300 or 400 yards long, opposite the centre. The ground rises somewhat rapidly from the shore for about three or four blocks to Princess Street, which runs north and south on a ridge, then descends rather suddenly into the river gully. The soil consists of coarse sand and gravel to a depth of from four or five feet to twenty-four or twenty-five feet, with clay bottom.

There are no public sewers, but four of the hotels, one livery stable and a pork factory have private sewage to the river or lake. Cess pools and closets are connected with these. Considering the nature of the soil and the slopes of the ground, all sewage and soakage must rapidly find its way to the lake either directly or *via* the river.

The source of water supply is the lake, the pump house being on the shore about 400 yards north of the piers between which the river discharges, and at the foot of Durham Street. An intake pipe extends out about 600 or 700 feet, but is admittedly defective and broken in one or more places. A cribbed water gallery has been constructed in the sand about 30 feet from shore and into this the lake water percolates, then passes through a pipe

into a cement tank or well a few feet further, from which it is pumped to a stand pipe on Princess Street, three blocks east, and distributed by gravitation through the town. This public system is in very general use, but the supply is rather limited from the quantity filtered through the sand, and therefore the intake pipe is frequently directly drawn upon. The superintendent of the water works told me he had drawn directly from it for several months and from under the ice until the typhoid outbreak had become alarming, about a month ago. Now, he pumped only what percolated through the sand, but in case of fire or on resumption of lawn services, he would have to draw again directly from the lake. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt as to the pollution of this supply from the sewage, the bulk of which discharges into the lake either from the river 400 yards distant or between these points, and westerly or south-westerly winds prevailing, it is all carried directly to the locality of the intake. But worse still, a drain is permitted from a hotel and a couple of private houses, with cesspool and closet connections, to run down Durham Street for between two and three blocks covered, then open for a short distance on the street side, where the sewage spreads out and soaks into the sand about 100 yards from the water gallery, with a strong probability that it reaches it before the lake.

Samples of water were sent to your laboratory last fall and again on April 8th and reported free from bacterial infection, but with a large quantity of chlorine, probably from salt deposit along the shore.

Of the fifty cases in town and a half dozen scattered cases in the adjoining country I found most were single cases, only seven houses had two, and two houses had three cases. They were distributed over the whole town as will be seen from the accompanying pen and ink sketch which I prepared after getting a list of patients from each of the resident physicians. I visited personally the location of nearly every house and noted the drainage, etc., as above mentioned. I was informed that in every case town water had been used, and although wells only in use in three or four houses, the infected persons had drunk the town water at the places where they worked.

All domestic or manufactory sewage is discharged either on the surface of the ground or into cesspools or pit closets, which are in general use, and from these percolates through the coarse sand or gravel to the clay bottom, and quickly finds its way to the lake, polluting the source of supply.

Enquiries *re* milk supply elicited the fact that there are no milk dairies furnishing milk to the citizens, owners of one or two cows frequently supplying a few neighbours, and there did not appear to be any connection between the milk and the typhoid.

A source of possible infection in some cases was the public library, which is well patronized, and books were being brought in from infected houses. The disinfection, or better, destruction of these books I advised.

I met with the Board of Health, and, having concluded the polluted water supply was the cause of the trouble, I urged that all water be boiled before being used for domestic purposes; that a different source of supply if possible be provided, either springs or artesian wells, but this I was told would not answer, as although water in abundance it destroyed the pipes in a short time. I also urged a sewer system to be installed, and then have all sewage collected and treated before being discharged into the lake; until this can be accomplished, the abolition of all pit closets, and substitute therefor box and dry earth closets, with a municipal scavenging system; see to the thorough disinfection of all excreta and proper disposal of it from typhoid patients, as directed by the attending physicians, with other necessary individual sanitary precautions.

Since my visit several samples of water sent for examination have shewn the presence of coli communi, but reports indicate that with precautions taken the epidemic is rapidly dying out.

Report 7.—On Typhoid Fever in several Municipalities, from National Transcontinental Railway.

(December 15th, 1908.)

About the middle of October last, a telegram from Winnipeg announced that many cases of typhoid fever were coming into that city from railway construction camps in Ontario. By direction of your Secretary I proceeded to Winnipeg for more detailed information and to investigate. I interviewed the M.H.O. of the Province and the city, also the Winnipeg General Hospital, St. Boniface Hospital and Dr. McLennan, Secretary of the J. D. McArthur Company, Contractors for construction of about 240 miles of the National Transcontinental Railway, east of Winnipeg and extending far into Ontario, and beyond this was the contract of the Eastern Construction Company.

I learned at the hospitals that over 40 cases had come in during September and October, mostly from these two contracts, but I could not learn from which camps they came, as the only record was from Vermillion, Dryden, Dagero, etc., which only indicated the C.P.R. station at which they had taken train for Winnipeg, the camps being from 25 to 40 miles or more distant. I found that Drs. Gunne & Gunne, of Kenora, had medical charge of these contracts, so I returned to Kenora and there learned much more of the trouble from these gentlemen. There were over 100 cases in the Kenora hospitals from these contracts, and probably double that number in the camp hospitals along the line. On the uncompleted portion they had eleven physicians employed, each covering about 15 miles, with nine hospitals well equipped, and from 1 to 3 graduate nurses at seven of them, and two experienced military and naval medical orderlies at the others. At the permanent camps the sanitary conditions were reported good, with good water supplies, but while out at work the men would drink from any pool or water to be found, and the "station men" living in shacks close to their work at rock cuttings, frequently dug shallow wells which were readily polluted from excreta washed into them by the rains.

The typhoid was supposed to have been brought in by men recovered from the disease, but still "typhoid carriers," who polluted or infected the pools of water, and then spread by men moving from one camp to another. An excessive plague of flies during the past season was held accountable for a considerable spread of the disease. Many men when first feeling ill would not go into camp hospital, but preferred taking their discharge and finding their way out to Vermillion, Dryden, etc., and there, after squandering their earnings for a few days in drink, became too ill to stay up, and immediately took train to Kenora or Winnipeg to hospital.

At Kenora, however, several physicians told me they had a number of cases quite unconnected with the railway construction, from pollution of the town water supply or wells, and, here too, to the unusual plague of flies was attributed much of the spread of the disease.

I went down the Winnipeg River from Lake of the Woods at Kenora, between 20 and 30 miles to where the N. T. C. Ry. crosses it, and visited two of the permanent camps in existence between two and three years, and found the sanitary conditions excellent, with good supply of drinking water.

From 200 to 300 men were employed at each camp. An excellent and comfortable hospital was visited near one of these camps, where I found 37 cases of typhoid, with Dr. Wightman and three trained graduate nurses in charge. The hospital was a large frame building with three tents adjoining for the convalescent patients. The conditions were very satisfactory as to location and sanitary surroundings.

The Winnipeg River receives all the raw sewage of Kenora (with its population of about seven thousand) including that from both hospitals. It is a large stream with considerable current, but fortunately, no habitations are along its banks, except one Indian camp of about half a dozen small houses, until the railway camps are reached, and these will be abandoned on completion of the work in a few months.

The disease has been of rather a severe type, and there have been many fatal cases. Unfortunately, one of the physicians employed on the line succumbed about the time of my visit.

A rather interesting fact told me by Dr. Gunne, was that over 90 per cent. of the typhoid patients were Swedes, and the greater per cent. of the remainder were Norwegians or Finlanders. A colony of Belgians had recently gone out on the line, carrying typhoid with them, and in a few days several were down with the disease. The Italians, although constituting a large proportion of the men employed, developed very few cases, and none at all until last year. The habits of life and conditions surrounding the different nationalities employed, mostly all being foreigners, varied very little and would not account for the different percentage of cases. It appears as if the northern races of Europe are more susceptible to the disease, and the southern more immune.

With the advent of cold weather the number of new cases was rapidly decreasing, and with the completion of the railway construction in a few months, several thousand employees from these contracts will move elsewhere, and the trouble from this source will be at an end, at least in this neighborhood.

I fear, however, many of these men will become carriers of the disease to future construction camps on this line of railway in Ontario, as work is about to begin on long contracts extending from the eastern limit of those just described to the boundary of the Province of Quebec. The contractors or permanent camps can be readily enough dealt with, but it is a difficult problem to deal with the "station men," who provide their own food and shelter, scattered in hundreds or thousands along the line convenient to their work and without any decent sanitary conditions about them and indifferent to them, as they are only a few days or weeks at each place until moved further on.

Pembroke.

An urgent call took me to Pembroke on December 3rd inst., and there I found a serious state of affairs. Dr. Sparling, M.H.O., informed me that since September 1st there had been over 150 cases of typhoid, with 5 deaths in town, a very few of these being in September or October, but the disease breaking out with great violence about November 1st, and up to November 23rd, 136 cases had been reported. No definite figures reported since, but all the town physicians advised that new cases were not nearly so frequent, and he thought 20 cases would probably cover this period. The cases are distributed over all sections of the town, and in about 100 families, mainly among the working classes.

The town supply of water is principally used, but in a few instances, well water. An examination of various samples of water during the latter part of November, from the town supply, and also from a number of wells,

shewed Streptococcus and Colon Bacilli in the former and three of the latter. One of these wells, shewing 1,700 bacterial colonies, was that of a dairyman supplying large quantities of milk in town. I advised the closure of the infected wells. The infected families got milk from four different dairymen, and many from small dealers in town.

There has been a great increase in the number of cases since a disastrous fire in town on November 4th, but as the cases were developing rapidly prior to this date, the increase is not in any way attributable to the fire.

Dr. Sparling had advised the boiling of the town water some time ago, and recently well water also.

I discussed the whole situation with the Local Board of Health, Mayor, several town Councillors, Town Engineer, etc., and without a doubt the epidemic was due to the polluted public supply of water, and possibly also to some of these contaminated wells. The citizens have virtually been drinking the diluted town sewage for several years, but fortunately, not always containing typhoid germs, but this is at least the second severe epidemic within two years. Pembroke is situated on a small bay on the south side of the Ottawa River, opposite Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, the river here being very wide and the main current close to the Quebec shore. The intake for the town water supply is out a few hundred feet in the bay mentioned, towards the western side. The Muskrat River receiving considerable sewage and also the town sewers empty into this bay where very shallow, only two or three feet deep towards its eastern side, all being carried directly towards and around the intake distant 400 or 500 yards, as proven by float tests. I have been told by good authority that fecal matter and toilet paper from these sewers has been frequently seen floating in this bay towards the intake.

These conditions are well known to the citizens. Two years ago plans and specifications for a new intake pipe into the current near the Quebec shore were submitted to your Board and approved. A By-law was submitted to the rate-payers to raise $50,000 for this 7,000 feet pipe, but it was defeated for various reasons assigned, and so the matter stands. It is now thought, the people have become so alarmed because of the present epidemic, that the by-law would easily carry if submitted again, if there was an assurance of good water. Examination of the water from the current two years ago shewed it potable, but the present engineer, Mr. Bryson, says he took samples on two or three occasions during the past summer which contained intestinal bacteria. I do not think these are from the town sewage, but probably only such as might occasionally be found in any large body of water where several boats are plying and a number of summer campers to be found.

As the pollution can be largely controlled under sub-section 6 of section 30 of the Public Health Act, I advised the submission of the by-law again and the advancement of the work as rapidly as possible, and if in the future it should be found necessary, a filtration plant—slow sand filters—could be put in near their present pumping station.

Report 8.—*Re* Cemetery at St. Marys.

(December 15th, 1908.)

The consent of your Board having been asked by the Town of St. Marys for the sale of a portion of their present Cemetery and the purchase of an addition on the opposite side, I proceeded by instructions of your Secretary on the 14th inst., to that town and visited the Cemetery accompanied by two members of the Cemetery Committee of the Municipal Council.

The Cemetery—see accompanying map—over 30 acres in size, is in the Township of Blanshard, adjoining the eastern boundary of the town. The western half is level, high and dry, with a coarse gravel soil, the eastern half a little over 16 acres, is on the slope of a hill and in a gully, through which a creek runs, and is quite unsuitable for burial purposes. This portion it is proposed to sell. On the western side it is proposed to purchase 15 acres, which is level and similar to portion now in use. This is within the town limits. The drainage is towards the gully to the east. To the north of the present cemetery and proposed extension, there are four residences within from 50 to 100 yards, all having wells, the nearest one reporting good water and two others not in use. I do not think the extension asked for will in any way cause these premises to be any more unsanitary, but I would suggest that the consent of these parties should first be obtained to the extension.

Report 9.—*Re* Sewer Extension at Barrie.

(September 23rd, 1908.)

By request of the Local Board of Health I visited the Town of Barrie on September 21st to confer with them *re* extension of sewers and several other matters not specially mentioned. With Mr. Montgomery, Chairman of the Local Board of Health, I walked through several streets in the north-western section of the town where sewer extension is proposed, as also the abolition of cesspools, all of which I think most desirable.

I also visited the outlet of a sewer one block west of the G.T.R., where its contents were discharged down an open trench, 40 or 50 feet, to the lake. Here, fecal matter was quite observable, and the odor far from pleasant. This is a nuisance which should be abated immediately.

Later in the day I met the Local Board of Health to discuss the matters mentioned, but found there was considerable friction between them and the Mayor, the latter expressing his determination to oppose all their recommendations unless other matters he considered necessary were also carried out. Many other personal questions were discussed and concerning which I was expected to act as arbiter, but I declined to be drawn into them, and expressed regret at being present under the circumstances, advising the selection of a couple of cool-headed members of each body to settle the differences, but it was no use.

Special Report on the Canning Factories of the Province.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary

By DR. R. W. BELL, Medical Inspector Provincial Board of Health.

In the fall of 1906 at the request of the Factory Inspectors, who found conditions surrounding some of the Canning Factories which they thought outside of their jurisdiction, I was instructed by the Chief Health Officer of the Province to accompany one of them in a tour of inspection of those located in the Niagara District. Conditions were found to be such that Dr. Hodgetts deemed it expedient a little later to accompany me on a second visit to some of them. In our reports to the Provincial Board of Health we found it necessary to portray conditions which were far from inviting.

On the appearance of the Board's Annual Report a few months later containing our reports, several newspapers commented freely on the conditions set forth, and two or three undertook (after visiting some of the factories under entirely changed circumstances) to deny the truthfulness of our reports. While declining to be drawn into any newspaper controversy on the subject, I must repeat that every word of our reports was true, and then by far the worst was not told.

Some of the factory managers have stated that our reports had greatly injured the industry. That I am sure is not so, and this I state on the word of more than one of the managers of some of the largest factories operating, who told me this year that our reports had been the means of bringing about a greatly improved condition, one of the best known managers saying in the presence of the Secretary of the Board, as well as others he himself "had found it necessary to sit up and remedy many undesirable conditions which he had overlooked in the past." It will, however, be necessary to continue our oversight, as the surroundings of many factories are yet far from sanitary.

The Secretary of the Board instructed me last fall to make a systematic inspection of every Canning Factory in the Province. With a list furnished by the Department of Agriculture I started on October 2nd, and during the next five weeks I inspected 68 factories from Amherstburg and Sandwich in the west, to Meaford in the north and Napanee in the east. Four of these were pickle factories, the remaining 64 canning fruits and vegetables.

The industry is a large and important one and steadily growing, and one which reaches the life of almost every citizen in a pleasant and satisfactory way if he can be sure that the products have been prepared in a cleanly and sanitary manner, but with abhorance if the reverse is the case. Over 6,000 persons are employed in the factories visited, two-thirds being females and one-third males. Twenty or more factories furnish house accomodation for a considerable portion of their employees, and it was in connection with this that the most unsanitary conditions were found last year, especially where foreign help had been imported from Buffalo. I am pleased to now report that the dirtiest and most unsanitary factory has gone out of business this year, and several others have very much improved. At least two factories where the housing was far from desirable last year have erected fine

two-storey buildings for their help, where rooms are well lighted and ventilated, baths and washbasins, which were a negligible quantity before, have been installed and facilities for cleanliness provided. That this is appreciated by the help was self-evident the moment one saw their sleeping apartments, as the hand of woman was noticeable in a number of decorations, etc. There are, however, I regret to report still several where the housing for the help is such that cleanliness is almost an impossibility. In only about a half dozen places outside the Niagara District is house accomodation provided, and in these places no foreigners are employed, and in nearly every instance good buildings were provided, and in two cases, several cottages have been erected for occupancy by families for the season, overcrowding was avoided, and in this respect the sanitary conditions were bettered.

So far as the factories themselves are concerned I can repeat that most of them have facilities for doing good clean work, but in a good many there is too much slop and unnecessarily wet floors. Some managers protested that it was impossible to avoid this, but these protests were not correct, as I found others where identically the same work was going on, and the floors were quite dry. It is unfair, in fact criminal, to ask women to stand in this slop on wet floors all day, as I found to be the case in several instances, creating unsanitary conditions and disease which could easily be prevented by a small expenditure. Most of the factories have their floors flushed every night, and occasionally an unnecessary flushing during the day, keeping them continuously wet to the detriment of the employees, especially in the late season when the weather is not warm enough to dry them quickly.

In all factories washbasins and towels are required to be supplied, but in numerous instances I found the latter lacking or so filthy one would hesitate to touch them; in others only the water in a large tank was available. Although assured that hand washing was frequently indulged in and insisted upon by all employees, I saw basins that were filthy and covered with dust as if not used for days.

The most unsanitary conditions, however, were found in the surroundings of many factories, the refuse being frequently dumped only a few yards distant where it soured and decomposed, and in several instances hogs and cattle were being fed corn and tomato waste in adjoining lots where there was a perfect mire, polluting the whole surrounding atmosphere which would be germ laden and so contaminate the products in the factory.

Worst of all were the closets. At over fifty factories only outside pit closets, or in a few instances box closets, without the use of dry earth or ashes were available, and in a majority of cases these were most disgusting, filthy dirty and frequently only a scantling for a seat, no toilet or paper of any kind supplied and often as not corn husks evidently used as a substitute.

I regret to say, in one preserving factory I found a flush closet in the corner of a work room where about fifty females were employed, which was about the vilest place to be seen, and which the foreman admitted was a disgrace, saying he had never looked into it all year. I am sure one could not use it and come out without clothing or person being defiled, yet it was the only place for all these females to use. At the far end of this long work room was a long shallow sink for handwashing, etc., but it was in use as a carpenters' bench at the time of my visit, and acknowledged as in daily use as such, by the foreman. To reach it the females had to go the length of the room climbing over boxes of fruit and through narrow passages between piles of boxes requiring male employees to precede them out of their way. Is it to be supposed they went there to wash? I was assured they did before eating their own lunches, but it was here I saw the hand basins set

aside and covered with a thick accumulation of dust. In some other factories the conditions were not so bad, but they were sufficient to warrant me in threatening a prosecution for maintaining a nuisance if there was not immediate improvement. In all cases I advised in a kindly way the betterment of the surroundings and the most absolute cleanliness in the premises and the employees, so that we might be in a position to guarantee to the public that all our canned food products are put up under the most cleanly and sanitary conditions.

I do not individualize and enter into details of each factory in this general report, but I give details of each in an addenda. Employees cannot be expected to be one whit cleaner than their surroundings, and where cleanliness about the premises is sacrificed in order to turn out quantity, then quality must be of secondary consideration. Where I found a factory clean and above suspicion, there I noticed the employees were also neat and clean, but where factories were not above reproach, there was a noticeable want of cleanliness and tidiness on the part of at least a portion of the employees. A more stringent enforcement of some of the requirements of the Factory Act is necessary and possibly more legislation to aid in compelling cleanliness.

I think all employees in these factories handling our daintiest food products in the fruit and vegetable line, should be required to put on daily while at their work, a uniform of some kind which can be frequently washed and kept clean. These should be furnished by employers and probably would necessitate the employment of a washerwoman constantly, but she would be good accessory to every factory as also would be a permanent house attendant wherever the help is housed, and in many cases a middle aged male attendant is to be preferred as exercising more authority over the inmates and compelling order and cleanliness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report of Dr. M. I. Beeman

On DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—Acting on instructions received at the February meeting, I ascertained the requirements for the Degree in Great Britain; talked the matter over with some members of the faculty of Queen's Medical College, and with some members of the Ontario Medical Council, and obtained information from other sources on the subject.

As a result, I would suggest that the approval of this Board be expressed to the teaching bodies in this Province that are already providing facilities for the special qualification of Medical Officers of Health; that the Medical Council of Ontario be urged to offer examinations for, and registration of Diplomas in Public Health; and that we express our opinion that the Provincial Government should give substantial aid to those teaching bodies in the Province that furnish suitable courses of study for those who wish to attain the best possible mental equipment as Medical Officers of Health.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. I. BEEMAN.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Calendar for 1908—1909.

Curriculum for the Diploma of Public Health.

1. The University shall offer a Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.) on the conditions hereinafter detailed.
2. Candidates for the Diploma must be graduates in Medicine of this University, or of some other University recognized for this purpose by the Senate.
3. The curriculum leading to the Diploma shall extend over two Summer Sessions of three months each, and one Winter Session of six months.
4. The first Summer Session shall be devoted to Laboratory work in:
   (*a*) Sanitary Chemistry.
   (*b*) Bacteriology.
   (*c*) Parasitology.
5. The Winter Session shall be devoted to:
   (*a*) Advanced General Hygiene.
   (*b*) Advanced General Pathology, including Theory of Immunity and Comparative Pathology.
   (*c*) Elements of Geology, Meterology and Climatology, in their relation to Public Health.
   (*d*) Sanitary Engineering.
   (*e*) Sanitary Legislation and Vital Statistics.
   (*f*) Clinics on Contagious Diseases.
   (*g*) History of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology.
6. Candidates for the Degree of M.D. may substitute the foregoing Winter Course for such subjects or portion of subjects of the Fifth Year in Medicine as are not demanded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, at its final Examination.
7. The Second Summer Session shall be devoted to a course of Practical work in Public Health under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Health, including the methods of dealing with infectious diseases, inspection of schools and other public buildings, factories and dairies, inspection of water supplies and sewage disposal plants and other forms of municipal sanitation.

8. At the conclusion of the Winter Session an examination will be held on the subjects of the curriculum in Public Health specified in paragraphs 4 and 5, the passing of which shall be a necessary preliminary to entering upon the practical course indicated in paragraph 7.

9. Candidates who have passed the examination, and who present from the Provincial Board of Health a certificate of efficiency in the subjects specified in paragraph 7, will be granted the Diploma of Public Health.

10. The fees for the Course shall be $150, payable in two instalments of $75 each at the beginning of the first Summer Session and the Winter Session respectively. The fee for the Diploma shall be $20.

11. Up to and including 1907, graduates in Medicine who have acted as Medical Health Officers for a period of two years may present themselves for the examination referred to in paragraph 8 without preliminary attendance on the Courses of Instruction. For such candidates the fee for the Diploma shall be $100.

Queen's University (Kingston).

Course for Diploma of Public Health (D.P.H.).

A. For candidates who have taken the B.Sc., M.D. course.

Such candidates will be entitled to enter for examination for this Diploma on presenting certificates of having taken: (1) Three months in attendance and clinical istruction in an Hospital for Infectious diseases; (2). Three months in a Bacteriological Laboratory, devoted to bacteriological aspects of Public Health; (3). One week in practical testing of milk and milk products for chemical constitution and common adulterations; (4). Six months with a recognized Medical Officer of health in the practical study of Sanitation.

B. For candidates proceeding to take this Diploma after graduation as M.D.

Such candidates will be entitled to enter for examination for this Diploma on presenting certificates of having taken:

(1) Three months' course in Sanitary Physics (Principle of Statics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Light, Photometry, Heat, Thermometry, Hygrometry).

(2) Three months' course in Sanitary Chemistry, especially devoted to Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of air, water, and common food stuffs. This course to include one week's work of practical testing of milk and milk products for adulteration or sophistication.

(3) Three months' course in a Bacteriological Laboratory devoted to bacteriological aspects of Public Health work, such as, examination of sputum, blood, swabs, water and milk, and the detection of common animal parasites.

(4) Three months' course in advanced Hygiene, covering especially a discussion of sewage and garbage disposal, water supplies, disinfection, transmissible diseases, vital statistics and sanitary legislation.

(5) Three months' course in Sanitary Engineering, including water services, sewerage systems, sewage and garbage disposal.

(6) Three months' attendance and clinical instruction in an Hospital for Infectious diseases.

(7) Six months with a recognized Medical Officer of Health in the study of practical sanitation.

Report of the Toronto Laboratory

Of the Provincial Board of Health, for the 3 months ending December 31st, 1907.

BY JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.

I have the honour to present to you the following report of the work done in your Toronto Laboratory during the three months ending December 31st, 1907.

The following synoptic table will show the number of specimens examined during this quarter, along with the chief heads under which these fall:

Synoptic Table showing the Number of Specimens dealt with during the Quarter ending December 31st, 1907.

1907 Months.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
October.....	21	33	40	46	30	88	44	94	59	.....	192	647
November..	10	26	47	72	39	99	23	59	48	.....	109	532
December...	22	37	41	84	28	87	30	71	86	.....	87	573
	53	96	128	202	97	274	97	224	193	.....	388	1,752
	149		330		371		321		193	388		1,752
	479											

Diphtheretic Swabs	479
Tuberculous Sputa	371
Typhoid Bloods	321
Miscellaneous	193
Waters	388
Total	1,752

The following tables give in detail the number of specimens examined during each month, the number of each class so examined, the names of the municipalities for which the specimens were examined and the number under each class examined for them and again as to the results, whether positive or negative, in each case.

Tables for October, November and December, 1907.

Remarks that appear to the reporter as justifiable, arising out of the preceding tables.

1. Under the heading "water."

1. The regular routine daily examination of Toronto tap water has been continued as during the last four years. During the last year infection with colon bacilli in cubic centimeter quantities of the water was found on the following days:

1907.

January—4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14 , 15, 21 and 29th.
February—16.
March—12.
April—12 and 13.
May—None.
June—None.
July—20.
August—8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31st.
September—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28 and 30th.
October—1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 17, and 30th.
November—9, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 27th.
December—3, 16, 18, 28 and 30th.
301 examined; 70 inspected; 23.25 per cent. infected.
During the three preceding years infections were found as follows:

1906.

January—23, 24 and 25th.
February—2, 12 and 23rd.
March—2, 14 and 27th.
April—2, 17, 23 and 25th.
May—None.
June—21st.
July—13, 14, 25, 26, 30 and 31st.
August—11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 24, and 28th.
September—5, 6, 7, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29th.
October—1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11th.
November—16, 19, 27, and 30th.
December—6, 7 and 8th.
278 examined; 51 inspected; 18.3 per cent infected.

1905.

January—5 and 10th.
February—10th.
March—31st.
April—None.
May—8 and 30th.
June—23rd.
July—None.
August—16, 17. 18, 21, 24, and 28th.
September—6, 14, 25, 26, 27 and 29th.
October—2, 10, 19, 24, 27 and 30th.
November—1, 7, 17 and 20th.
December—1, 2, 11, 18, 26 and 30th.
235 examined; 35 infected; 14.05 per cent. infected.

1904.

March—25, and 26th.
April—1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 20, and 29th.
May—29, 30 and 31st.
June—13 and 14th.
July—18, 27 and 28th.
August—None.
September—9 and 29th.
October—1 and 14th.
November—None
December—None.
150 examined; 25 infected; 16.6 per cent. infected.

In the 4 years there were examined 964 specimens. In the 4 years there were infected 181 specimens. In the 4 years the infected specimens equalled 18.7 per cent. of all the specimens examined.

It will thus be seen that undoubted infection in the near neighbourhood of the intake has been found five times, and at the same time traced to its probable source; the sewers at the west or the Gap at the east.

Deep samples showed infection twice along with the surface samples.

The temperature over the intake surface and deep showed at 62° F. on one occasion.

A sufficient number of samples has been taken in the lake to show that it is as a body uncontaminated, except from what can occasionally be traced to it.

Toronto's Woodbine Sewage Plant.

Since August 5th, 1908, we have made analysis weekly of sewage from the different units of this plant, as well as of the raw sewage entering the plant. These samples are aliquot portions of samples that are taken several times daily and preserved from further change by the use of chloroform.

The following tables show the results of these analyses for each occasion, and afterwards the average result over the whole time for each unit.

The septic tanks cannot be said to have done very much.

Contact Beds No. 5 and 6 have done very good work.

The rest do not show particularly well.

Of course the plant has not yet had time to show just all it can do.

Crude Sewage.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	8.25	1.0	32.0
" 12	3176	3.75	.5	36.0
" 19	3290	2.25	1.35	19.0
" 24	3377	1.75	.2	23.0
September 16	3751	4.25	.8	35.0
" 25	3926	4.5	1.125	35.0
October 5	4109	5.125	.5	30 0
" 14	4283	4.75	2 0	35.0
" 21	4421	4.175	2.0	35.0
" 29	4611	4.75	2.125	35.0
November 13	4864	5.00	2.00	40.0
" 20	4954	4.00	1.75	50.0
" 26	5065	5.5	1.25	40.0
December 4	5260	8.25	2.75	45.0
" 11	5437	6.25	2.75	37.5
" 18	5562	8.875	1.5	40.0
Averages	.....	5.087	1.475	35.468

Septic Tank No. I

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
September 16	3752	4.90	0.80	35.0
" 25	3925	4.75	1.25	40.0
October 5	4110	5.00	1.125	35.0
" 14	4284	6.50	2.0	42.0
" 21	4419	6.75	1.0	30.0
" 29	4612	8.00	2.75	40.0
November 13	4865	8.00	2.50	42.5
" 20	4959	5.25	1.50	35.0
" 26	5070	5.50	0.50	35.0
December 4	5265	8.75	0.75	40.0
" 11	5442	8.625	1.00	40.0
" 18	5563	7.35	1.25	45.0
Averages	.....	6.614	1.368	38.29

Septic Tank No. II.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	7.25	1.25	30.0
" 12	3177	10.25	1.25	33.0
" 19	3291	5.50	0.84	27.0
" 24	3378	5.00	1.10	28.0
December 11	5443	8.625	2.00	40.0
" 18	5564	7.25	1.625	42 5
Averages	.....	7.312	1.345	33.41

Septic Tank No. III.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	8.25	1.00	30.0
" 12	3178	8.25	1.25	32.0
" 19	3292	4.00	0.50	26.0
" 24	3379	6.00	3.50	28.0
September 16	3753	3.68	0.80	35.0
" 25	3927	3.75	1.00	35.0
October 5	4111	4.50	1.00	35.0
" 14	4285	5.00	1.75	38.0
" 21	4420	8.75	1.85	40.0
" 29	4613	6.00	1.75	40.0
November 13	4866	5.75	1.625	40.0
" 20	4960	4.00	1.75	40.0
" 26	5071	5.75	1.50	35.0
December 4	5266	9.75	1.125	42.5
" 11	5444	7.125	2.50	40.0
" 18	5565	10.875	1.00	40.0
Averages	.....	6.339	1.49	36.03

Contact Bed No. I.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
November 13	4867	4.25	1.625	18.0
" 20	4955	6.125	1.75	30.0
" 26	5066	5.25	1.00	40.0
Averages	.....	5.208	1.458	29.33

Contact Bed No. II.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
November 13	4,868	4.75	1.50	33.0
" 20	4,956	4.00	1 125	40.0
" 26	5,067	5.5	0.50	28.0
Averages	.....	4.75	1.041	33.6

Contact Bed No. III.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
November 13	4,869	4.25	2.00	13.0
" 20	4,957	5.00	1.00	35.0
" 26	5,068	5.5	1.00	32 5
Averages	.....	4.91	1.33	26.8

Contact Bed No. IV.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
November 13	4,870	5.25	2.125	12.0
" 20	4,958	3.125	1.125	35.0
" 26	5,069	5.0	0.75	22.5
Averages	.....	4.458	1.33	23.16

Contact Bed No. V.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	5.125	1.00	31.0
" 12	3,179	6.75	0.75	34.0
" 19	3,293	3.00	0.45	28.0
" 24	3,380	2.25	0.20	30.0
September 16	3,754	2.50	0.50	40.0
" 25	3,928	2.75	0.50	35.0
October 5	4,112	3.625	0.50	35.0
Averages	.....	3.714	0.557	33.28

Contact Bed No. VI.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	4.00	0.50	32.0
" 12	3,180	8.00	0.75	31.0
" 19	3,294	2.875	0.25	27.0
" 24	3,381	2.75	0.00	29.0
September 16	3,755	2.50	0.50	35.0
" 25	3,929	3.00	0.50	40.0
October 5	4,113	3.375	0.25	30.0
Averages	.....	3.785	0.392	32.0

Contact Bed No. VII.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	4.75	2.125	32.0
" 12	3,181	7.25	1.00	33.0
" 19	3,295	2.25	0.35	25.0
" 24	3,382	3.00	0.25	29.0
September 16	3,756	4.125	0.625	40.0
" 25	3,930	2.75	1.00	35.0
October 5	4,114	2.625	0.75	35.0
Averages	.....	3.821	0.871	32.71

Contact Bed No. VIII.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
August 5	.....	6.25	1.625	36.0
" 12	3,182	8.25	0.75	33.0
" 19	3,296	3.25	0.80	27.0
" 24	3,383	2.75	0.75	31.0
September 16	3,757	4.125	1.125	35.0
" 25	3,931	2.75	1.00	45.0
October 5	4,115	2.50	0.75	30.0
Averages	.....	4.267	0.971	33.877

Contact Bed No. IX.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
October 14	4,286	4.75	1.625	10.0
" 21	4,415	5.675	1.475	25.0
" 29	4,614	5.75	1.85	30.0
December 4	5,261	6.00	1.125	35.0
" 11	5,438	6.125	1.125	42.5
" 18	5,566	6.875	0.25	40.0
Averages	.....	5.862	1.24	30.4

Contact Bed No. X.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
October 14	4,287	4.50	1.625	15.0
" 21	4,416	6.75	1.75	10.0
" 29	4,615	5.625	2.80	35.0
December 4	5,262	5.125	0.50	40.0
" 11	5,439	3.625	2.00	40.0
" 18	5,567	4.75	0.25	40.0
Averages	.....	5.062	1.487	30.0

Contact Bed No. XI.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
October 14	4,288	6.00	2.75	20.0
" 21	4,417	4.75	0.75	35.0
" 29	4,616	6.00	1.75	40.0
December 4	5,263	6.125	0.50	42.5
" 11	5,440	6.125	1.125	40.0
" 18	5,568	6.00	0.625	40.0
Averages	.....	5.833	1.25	36.2

Contact Bed No. XII.

Date.	Lab. No.	Free, NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
October 14	4,289	6.00	2.125	15.0
" 21	4,418	5.50	1.00	35.0
" 29	4,617	3.75	2.50	30 0
December 4	5,264	5.25	0.50	42.5
" 11	5,441	4.125	1.00	40.0
" 18	5,569	4.25	1.00	35.0
Average	.....	4.812	1.354	32.91

Milk Analyses During the Year from Various Places.

These milks were examined for butter fat percentage and for the three chief preservatives ordinarily used, viz.: Formaldehyde, Borates and Salicylates.

The percentage of butter fat has been generally above 3.25%, only a few have gone below, many above this, to as high as 11.25. This was probably a top milk. Preservatives were not found in any of the specimens, though careful search was made for them in all cases.

Special research was made, especially with Formaldehyde and Borates, to make sure of the efficiency and delicacy of the tests.

Repeated tests showed that Formaldehyde could be detected in such small quantities as *one part* in a million. With Borates the tests were delicate and sure to *one part* in 10,000 of milk.

Milks.

All specimens were examined for salicylates, borates and formaldehyde.
The formaldehyde total shows one part in 1,000,000 parts of milk.
The borates test shows one part in 10,000 of milk.

Labor. No.	Butter fat.	Borates.	Formaldehyde.	Salicylates.
25	3.50	None.	None.	None.
26	4.25	"	"	"
589	4.00	"	"	"
1,123	3.00	"	"	"
1,124	3.75	"	"	"
1,125	3.50	"	"	"
1,126	4.00	"	"	"
1,127	5.50	"	"	"

Milks—*Continued.*

Labor. No.	Butter fat.	Borates.	Formaldehyde.	Salicylates.
1,128	3.75	None.	None.	None.
1,129	3.50	"	"	"
1,130	4.00	"	"	"
1,135	4.00	"	"	"
1,136	4.25	"	"	"
1,137	3.00	"	"	"
1,138	3.00	"	"	"
1,139	4.00	"	"	"
1,400	4.00	"	"	"
1,401	3.25	"	"	"
1,402	3.50	"	"	"
1,403	3.00	"	"	"
1,404	3.20	"	"	"
1,405	5.25	"	"	"
1,406	2.75	"	"	"
1,750	3.75	"	"	"
1,751	3.00	"	"	"
1,752	3.75	"	"	"
1,753	4.00	"	"	"
1,754	3.00	"	"	"
1,755	4.00	"	"	"
1,756	3.50	"	"	"
1,757	3.50	"	"	"
1,758	3.50	"	"	"
1,759	4.00	"	"	"
1,760	3.50	"	"	"
1,832	3.25	"	"	"
1,833	3.25	"	"	"
1,834	3.50	"	"	"
1,835	3.50	"	"	"
1,836	3.25	"	"	"
1,837	3.25	"	"	"
1,838	4.00	"	"	"
1,839	3.50	"	"	"
1,840	3.00	"	"	"
1,841	3.75	"	"	"
1,866	3.25	"	"	"
1,904	3.75	"	"	"
1,905	3 75	"	"	"
1,906	3.25	"	"	"
1,907	3.25	"	"	"
1,908	3.75	"	"	"
2,068	4.50	"	"	"
2,069	4.00	"	"	"
2,070	3.75	"	"	"
2,071	4.25	"	"	"
2,072	3.75	"	"	"
2,073	3.50	"	"	"
2,074	4.25	"	"	"
2,075	3.25	"	"	"
2,076	5.75	"	"	"
2,077	3.00	"	"	"
2,174	3.50	"	"	"
2,175	4.25	"	"	"
2,176	4.00	"	"	"
2,177	3.75	"	"	"
2,178	4.00	"	"	"
2,179	4.00	"	"	"
2,180	3.50	"	"	"
2,181	3.50	"	"	"
2,182	3.25	"	"	"
2,183	3.50	"	"	"
2,184	3.00	"	"	"
2 244	3.50	"	"	"
2,245	3.75	"	"	"
2,246	4.50	"	"	"
2,247	3.50	"	"	"

Milks.—*Concluded.*

Labor. No.	Butter fat.	Borates.	Formaldehyde.	Salicylates.
2,248	3.00	None.	None.	None.
2,249	3.75	"	"	"
2,250	3.75	"	"	"
2,251	3.75	"	"	"
2,252	3.50	"	"	"
2,253	3.50	"	"	"
2,749	2.75	"	"	"
2,750	11.50	"	"	"
2,751	3.50	"	"	"
3,346	4.00	"	"	"
4,238	5.00	"	"	"
4,644	5.75	"	"	"
4,645	4.50	"	"	"
5,300	4.25	"	"	"
5,301	4.50	"	"	"
5,302	4.50	"	"	"
5,303	5.00	"	"	"
5,304	4.50	"	"	"
5,305	4.00	"	"	"
5,306	4.75	"	"	"
5,307	4.50	"	"	"
5,308	4.50	"	"	"
5,309	8.00	"	"	"
5,310	4.50	"	"	"
5,311	7.00	"	"	"
5,396	4.75	"	"	"
5,397	4.00	"	"	"
5,398	4.50	"	"	"
5,399	4.75	"	"	"
5,400	4.00	"	"	"
5,401	4.25	"	"	"
5,402	4.75	"	"	"
5,403	4.25	"	"	"
5,404	4.50	"	"	"
5,405	4.50	"	"	"
5,406	5.50	"	"	"
5,574	4.25	"	"	"
5,575	4 00	"	"	"
5,576	4.50	"	"	"
5,577	4.50	"	"	"
5,578	4.25	"	"	"
5,579	4.25	"	"	"
5,580	4.00	"	"	"
5,581	4.25	"	"	"

Alcoholic Beverages Examined for License Branch.

Ninety-seven specimens of beverages were examined during the year for the License Branch of the Service. Several convictions were obtained on the results. This work involved the expenditure of a great deal of time. Appended are tables showing the results which were chiefly as to percentage of proof spirit found.

A few were for verification as to identity.

License Branch.

Lab. No.	Description.	License District.	Proof spirit.	Remarks.
16	Cider	South Huron	74.67	
27	Cider		9.81	
168	Beer	South Wellington	1.75	
276	Cider	Temiskaming	7.45	
277	Cider	Temiskaming	7.50	
423	Beer	Parry Sound	1.57	Home Brewed.
900	Rye whiskey	Temiskaming	58.70	
901	Beer	East Elgin	1.50	
1,018	Cider	East Wellington	.....	
1,162	Liquor	Temiskaming	39.14	
1,163	Liquor	Temiskaming	50.69	
1,164	Liquor	Temiskaming	38.85	
1,275	Tonic	Renfrew south	70.96	
1,879	Beer	North Grey	.63	
1,628	Brandy chocolates	West Simcoe	1.08	
1,792	Beer		4.02	
1,883	Wine	Ottawa	4.09	
2,196	Cider	West Durham	9.53	
2,225	Whiskey	North Grey	68.95	No wood alcohol.
2,226	Whiskey	North Grey	71.38	
2,227	Rum	North Grey	83.52	
2,299	Wine	Ottawa	23.78	A normal red wine.
2,204	Tonic porto	London	.30	
2,205	Hop tonic	London	1.13	
2,544	Beer	Algoma	8.20	
2,545	Beer	Algoma	7.00	
2,546	Beer	Algoma	7.10	
2,722	Wine	Port Arthur	24.53	
2,734	Wine	Parry Sound	17.83	
3,049	Wine	Port Arthur	12.61	
3,050	Cider	Fort William	8.92	
3,051	Cider	Port Arthur	9.64	
3,154	Liquor	Cardwell	7.35	
3,155	Liquor	Cardwell	21.52	
3,156	Liquor	Cardwell	1.03	
3,192	Beer	Haileybury	6.24	
3,193	Beer	Haileybury	6.14	
3,558	Cider	London	11.44	
3,559	Wine	South Perth	19.35	
3,560	Cider	South Perth	7.19	
3,644	Beer	Haileybury	2.60	
3,645	Beer	Haileybury	5.73	
3,646	Cider	Haileybury	5.71	
3,661	Cider	London	3.85	
3,758	Beer	London	2.00	
3,799	Ale	Bradford	10.51	
3,801	Ale	Bradford	10.06	
3,803	Ale	Bradford	10.69	
3,822	Beer	North Grey	1.87	
3,823	Beer	Temiskaming	4.67	
3,876	Beer	Copper Cliff	7.24	
3,877	Beer	Copper Cliff	6.31	

License Branch.—*Concluded.*

Lab. No.	Description.	License District.	Proof spirit.	Remarks.
3,920	Cider	North Norfolk	6 80	
3,980	Liquor		2.32	
4,014	Beer	West Lambton	4.79	
4,140	Liquor	West Lambton	4.72	
4,141	Liquor	West Lambton	5.19	
4,221	Wine	Haileybury	15.12	
4,262	Cider	South Waterloo	5.61	
4,328	Essence of Pepperment	West Lambton	58.13	
4,639	Liquor	West Lambton	58.95	Same as 4328.
4,694	Wine		15.05	
4,695	Beer		8.46	
4,698	Liquor	North Brant	74.02	
4,763	Beer	Simcoe	3.86	
4,891	Liquor	North Bruce	30.94	
4,961	Liquor	North Grey	60.35	
4,962	Liquor	North Grey	68.70	
4,963	Liquor	North Grey	62 41	
4,954	Liquor	North Grey	83 40	
5,159	Beer		9.29	
5,160	Beer		15.59	
5,161	Wine		15.92	
5,162	Beer		2.92	
5,201	Cider	Nipissing	.92	
5,202	Cider	Nipissing	9.76	
5,344	Cider	Parry Sound	3.06	
5,358	Beer	Hamilton	7.72	
5,465	Whiskey	East Simcoe	63.35	
5,466	Wine	York	9.34	
5,467	Ale		.98	
5,468	Beer	North Grey	5.14	
5,534	Beer	West Simcoe	7.24	
5,590	Liquor	South Wellington	10.62	
5,629	Liquor	North Grey	4.46	
5,630	Liquor	North Grey	5.33	
5,631	Liquor	North Grey	5.16	
5,646	Liquor	North Grey	54.07	
5,647	Whiskey	Nipissing	90.79	
5,648	Tonic bitters	Nipissing	43.24	
5,695	Beer	Peel	4.06	
5,750	Wine	York	15.08	
5,751	Wine	York	22.62	
5,752	Wine	York	15.06	
5,753	Wine	York	15.66	
5,754	Beer	York	9.11	

Proprietory Medicines.

Thirty-five of these preparations were examined during the year, for alcoholic content and active constituents and diastace.

The following tables will speak for themselves.

Proprietary Medicines

Name of Preparation.	Alcohol by vol.	Constituents detected.
Dr. Fowler's conc. extract Wild Strawberry	12.50	Peppermint, Tannin and Gallic Acid.
Campbell's Quinine Wine	14.95	Quinine.
Armbucht's Coca Wine	13.55	Cocaine.
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters	.....	Vegetable Bitters.
Fellowe's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites	.....	Quinine, Hyphphosphites, Iron, Glycerine, Strychnine.
Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates	9.87	Quinine, Iron, Phosphates.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphites	.60	Hypophosphites, Vanilla, Sugar.
Perry Davis Pain Killer	45.55	Camphor, Capsicum.
St. Michel Wine	13.30	
Eau de Quinine	59.52	Alcohol, Quinine, Aromatic.
Millburn's Rheumatic Pills	.....	Aloes, Sulphate, Iron.
Starr's Rheumatic Cure	.....	Turpentine and a Red Oil.
Wooldridge's Gout and Rheumatic Tincture	.....	Iodites, Acetates, Carbonates.
Godfrey's Cordial	.....	Morphine.
Psychine	15.78	Glycerine.
South American Kidney cure	15.96	
Grippura	present	Iodides, free H_2S, Aromatics and Glycerine.
Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic	1.5	Bromides, Valerian.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla	9.27	Iodides, Sarsaparilla.
Warner's Safe Nervine	12.35	
Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure	8.64	Iodides, Salicylates, Bitter.
Radway's Sarsaparilla Resolvent	10.51	Iodides.
Dr. Kennedy's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Resolvent	68.39	Juniper and Aconite, Camphor.
Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure	6.59	Salycilates, Peppermint?
Dr. Clark's Kola Compound	17.30	Iodides.
Kilmer's Swamp Root	4.33	Sugar and Herbs.
Kickapoo Indian Sagwa	20.32	Carbonates, herbs.
Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters	7.92	Carbonates, Bitter.
Wright's Rheumatic Cure	2.55	Turpentine, Wintergreen, Sugar, Iodides, Aconite.
McCollum's Rheumatic Repellant	24.59	
White's Curative Syrup	5.17	
Low's Headache Powders	.....	Acetanelid.
Stearn's Headache Cure	.....	Acetanelid.
Miller's Headache and Grip Powders	.....	Acetanelid.
Hoffman's Harmless Headache Powders	.....	Acetanelid, Sod. Carbonate

Soap Chips.

For the Prisons and Asylums Departments a series of soap preparations submitted with tenders were analysed, as to water, grease, alkali and insoluble residue, with the results as shown by the following table.

Lab. No.	Water.	Grease.	Total alkali as NaOH.	Insol. residue.
1,069	3.53	78.45	16.04	.193
1,070	6.18	76.07	16.11	trace.
1,071	15.04	53.46	20.32	2.52
1,072	9.55	66.88	16.05	trace.
1,073	11.00	42.92	32.40	trace.
1,074	12.06	60.91	16.22	2.84
1,075	3.79	79.23	15.60	trace.
1,076	9.69	50.25	19.31	7.21
1,077	1.45	84.95	14.40	trace.
1,078	14.26	72.82	12.90	trace.

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the month of October, 1907.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Toronto		1	4	9	12	27	22	58	30	33	196
Hamilton								2		2	4
Peterborough										3	3
Lindsay					1					6	7
St. Catharines				1							1
Windsor						1	1	2			4
Galt			1		1						2
Guelph	4		1			1		2			8
Tilsonburg								1			1
Woodstock						4	1	2	1		8
Callander				1		1					2
Port Perry						1					1
New Toronto										1	1
Toronto Junction	9	14	12	4		1					40
Fenwick			1								1
Essex	1	3	1			2		1			8
Wychwood Park	3	2	2	2						2	11
Bloomfield			1								1
Cobourg				1		1					2
New Liskeard		1	4	5							10
Emsdale								1			1
Marmora					1		1	1			3
Wheatley					1						1
Haileybury					1	1			1		3
Paris						1				1	2
Lambton Mills						1					1
Sault Ste. Marie						2				14	16
Latchford				1				1		7	9
Dunnville										6	6
Bridgeburg										2	2
Dundalk									1		1
Welland				2			1				3
Wyoming									1		1
Thornhill						1					1
Berlin					1				6		7
Langton							1				1
Maple						1		1			2
Otterville						1	1	1			3
Brucefield								1			1
Caledonia								1			1
Jarvis	1					1					2
Mt. Forest					1	3					4
Pembroke										7	7
Port Credit								2			2
Simcoe				1		1	1			7	10
Tavistock					2		1				3
Havelock						1					1
Lyndoch						1					1
Midland						2					2
Sudbury										5	5
Mimico			2	8							10
Fort Frances				1							1
Renfrew			1		1	3	1				6
Brigden								3			3
Ayr		2		1							3
Owen Sound			1								1
Goderich						1					1
Ethel								1			1
Fenwick							1	1			2
Holstein						1					1
Englehart		4	1								5
Deer Park								1			1

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the month of October, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Water.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Ingersoll					1	3		2			6
Haliburton				1		1					2
Port Hope						1					1
Clinton							1				1
Bloomfield			1								1
Stratford						2					2
Thorndale						1					1
Elora					1						1
Plattsville					2	1					3
Freelton	1	1									2
Delhi							1				1
Southampton							1		1		2
Burk's Falls				1		2					3
Chatham						1					1
Lakeside										1	1
Petawawa									12	15	27
Colborne			2								2
Cobalt			1			2					3
Hespeler				1					1		2
Forest										5	5
Byng Inlet										8	8
Durham							1				1
Kingsville				1				3			4
Bracebridge					1	2					3
Walkerville		1		1						17	19
Orillia						1	1				2
Jordon							1				1
Erin						1					1
Unionville					1						1
Parry Sound				1							1
Creighton Mine				1							1
Sarnia	2	1	2	1							6
Allandale							2				2
Richmond Hill								1			1
Bracondale										1	1
West Lorne										4	4
Lucan							1				1
Listowell								1			1
Belleville										2	2
Atwood								1			1
Port Rowan							1			4	5
Beachville							1	2			3
Churchill						1					1
Dashwood					1						1
Bethany							1				1
Dundas										5	5
Almonte										10	10
Grafton			1								1
Dundalk				1		1					2
Oakville		2						1			3
Delhi						1		1			2
Grimsby										4	4
Uxbridge										2	2
Eglinton										1	1
Norval										1	1
Port Dover						1					1
Saintfield						1					1
Bowmanville						1					1
Niagara Falls		1								2	3
Weston							1				1
Nepigon					1						1
Cold Springs										2	2

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of October, 1907.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Preston										10	10
Barrie			1								1
Paisley							1				1
Thessalon									2		2
Highgate										1	1
Hanover						1					1
Manitowaning										1	1
Chatsworth								1			1
Water Fall						1					1
Totals	21	33	40	46	30	88	44	94	59	192	647

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of November, 1907.

Toronto		1	9	7	10	18	10	31	30	27	143
Hamilton				1						2	3
Peterboro'					1	2	1				4
Galt			7	6		2					15
Guelph	1	4						1			6
Owen Sound	2	1	2	2		1				4	12
Lindsay					1			1	1	12	15
Sault Ste. Marie						3				15	18
Inwood								1			1
Waterloo					1	3					4
Erin				2	1						3
Berlin				1		2				3	6
Dresden					1						1
Thamesville			3	3	1						7
Tor. Junction	4	10	3	4	1	2		3			27
Midland		1	5	2	2	1	1				12
Brooklin					1						1
Mono Road								1			1
Woodstock						1	1	1	1		4
Thornhill								1			1
Angus						2					2
Hanover						1					1
Niagara Falls	1	2									3
Saintfield									1		1
Zephyr									1		1
Mimico			1	17							18
Springbrook						1					1
Markham						1					1
Alma								1			1
Eglinton								2			2
Elmira				1						2	3
New Hamburg				1		1					2
Meaford	1	2	3	2							8
Marmora					1	4					5
Windsor						1				2	3
Brampton						1				2	3
Mt. Forest					1	2					3
Leamington						1					1
Orillia										3	3
Sheffield										3	3
Schreiber										2	2
Almonte						3					3
Chatham						2					2
Fort William									8	6	14
Newbury				1							1
Aurora				1				1			2
Bruce Mines				1						1	2

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of November, 1907.—*Continued*.

Municipalities.	Diptheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Parry Sound						1					1
Exeter						1					1
Sudbury						1	2				3
Collingwood									1		1
Pembroke						1				4	5
Barrie				1							1
Markdale				1		2					3
Kingsville				1			1	1	1		4
Richmond Hill						1					1
Gravenhurst			1								1
Haliburton								1			1
Creemore								1			1
Thorold					2	1					3
Little Britain							1			3	4
New Liskeard			1					1			2
Port Dover		4									4
Dashwood						2					2
Tara						1					1
Port Arthur				1	1					1	3
Mt. Brydges									1		1
Allendale					1	1					2
Singhampton					1						1
Hespeler	1	1		1		1					4
Renfrew			4	1		2					7
Freelton				1							1
Palmerston							1				1
New Dundee						1					1
Walkerton					1						1
Streetsville						1					1
Warkworth								1			1
Whitney								1			1
Bowmanville						1					1
Lambton Mills						1					1
Simcoe			2	2	1	2	1	1			9
St. Catharines					1			1			2
Fergus						1					1
Keewatin						1					1
Powassan					1						1
Belleville										3	3
Stratford						1		1			2
South River			1			1					2
Ingersoll										4	4
Wingham				2							2
Clinton							2				2
Glen Allen						1					1
Elmvale						1					1
Sheffield										4	4
Thessalon			2								2
Uxbridge										1	1
Strathroy										1	1
Innerkip									2		2
Manilla					1						1
Blenheim				1							1
Watford				1							1
Delhi							1				1
Thedford								1			1
Penetanguishene						1					1
North Bay			1								1
Dromore						1					1
Huntsville				1		1					2
Whitby						1					1
Port Perry						1					1

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of November, 1907.—*Concluded*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Rosenthal						1					1
Burgessville					1						1
Vineland										1	1
New Dundee						1					1
Horning's Mills									1		1
Wychwood Park				1							1
Fullerton			1								1
Lucan								1			1
Cobourg					1						1
Dundalk					1						1
Welland								3			3
Drayton						1					1
Sarnia				1							1
Orillia							1				1
Maxwell						1					1
Langton						1					1
Cannington				1							1
Morrisburg				1							1
Bobcaygeon				1							1
Cobalt			1							2	3
Atwood					1						1
Port Elgin						1					1
Churchill						1					1
Kinloss						1					1
Perth				1							1
Grand Valley					1	1					2
Carp						1					1
Williamstown						1					1
Norwood					1						1
Drumbo						1					1
Merlin										1	1

Number of specimens examined in November (1907), 532.

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of December, 1907.

Municipalities.	Diptheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Bacterial waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Alvinston						3					3
Angus					1	1					2
Arkona							1	3			4
Ayr								2			2
Berlin				1	1	2				7	11
Bracebridge								1			1
Brampton										3	3
Brechin									1		1
Brigden						1					1
Burk's Falls				1							1
Byng Inlet			1								1
Castleton								1			1
Chatham						2		2			4
Colborne										1	1
Collingwood						1					1
Creemore							1				1
Delhi										1	1
Dundalk			1	1		1					3
Dunnville						1					1
Edgar								1			1
Eganville						1					1
Elora						1					1
Embro					1						1
Emsdale										3	3
Espanola							1	1			2
Essex					1		1				2
Everton		2									2
Fenwick					1						1
Fergus					1						1
Forest						2					2
Fort William						1			1	2	4
Galt		1	1	3		1		1			7
Goderich				2							2
Guelph				1		2	1		1		5
Hamilton			1	3				1		2	7
Hanover										1	1
Havelock						1					1
Hawkesbury								1	1		2
Hepworth				1							1
Hespeler	1	2		1		3					7
Horning's Mills					1						1
Hornbury										1	1
Ingersoll						1				2	3
Inwood		4									4
Jarvis				2							2
Kingsville				1		1		1			3
Latchford				1							1
Listowell	1										1
Little Britain				1							1
Marshville					1						1
Madoc						1					1
Manilla							1				1
Markdale				1	1						2
Markham						1					1
Marmora								1			1
Mattawa						1					1
Midland			3		2			1			6
Mimico			9	11							20
Morrisburg				1							1
Mono Road				1							1
New Hamburg				1		1					2
North Bay			1			3					4

Report from the Toronto Laboratory for the Month of December, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Diptheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Bacterial waters.	Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Norwood					1						1
Oakville								2			2
Orillia						3					3
Ottawa						1	1	1			3
Owen Sound	3	2	1	1							7
Palmerston			1								1
Parry Sound		1	1	1							3
Pembroke						1					1
Penetanguishene					1	2					3
Perth									2		2
Peterborough							3	3	26		32
Plattsville						1					1
Port Rowan								1			1
Powassan						1		1			2
Renfrew	3	7	2	2		1					15
Richmond Hill								1			1
Ridgeway					1						1
Ripley						1					1
Rockwood				1							1
Rocklyn						1					1
St. Catharines				1		2		1			4
Sarnia				1							1
Sault St. Marie										14	14
Shelburne						1					1
Simcoe			2	2							4
Springbrook								1			1
Stratford								2			2
St. Williams				1		2	2				5
Sudbury								2			2
Tavistock					1	1					2
Thamesville	1	1									2
Tiverton							1				1
Thorold						1					1
Tilsonburg				1						1	2
Toronto	8	8	8	26	8	24	16	30	52	40	220
Toronto Junction	5	7	4	3		3				2	24
Waterdown								1			1
Webbwood					1						1
Williamston		2	2								4
Windsor					1						1
Woodstock				1	2	1		1	1		6
Wroxeter						1					1
Wychwood Park				4							4
Welland							1	1			2
Whitby								1			1
Wheatley						1					1
Barrie			3	1					1	1	6
Lindsay						1					1
Dundas										3	3
South River						1					1
Stirling										2	2
Springfield				1							1
Southampton								1			1
Ridgetown						1					1
Huntsville				2		1					3
Bond Head								1			1
Allandale						1					1
Cobalt				1							1
Phelpston						1					1
Thornhill								1			1
Norwich					1						1
Woodville										1	1

Report of the Toronto Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health for the three months ending March 31st, 1908.

By J. A. AMYOT, M.B., (June 2nd, 1908.)

I have the honour to present you the following short report of the work done in the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health during the quarter, including January, February, and March, of 1908.

There were examined in all 1,282 specimens, including 359 exudatis suspected to contain bacilli of diphtheria, 422 sputa suspected to contain bacilli of tuberculosis, 153 specimens of blood from suspected typhoid fever cases, 180 specimens of water, 168 specimens of a miscellaneous character, of these, some 10 milk specimens examined bacterially for butter fat and for preservatives, also some 30 specimens of pork for the trichina spiralis.

The following table summarizes the specimens under their different heads, with the results obtained for each month of the quarter.

Table showing number and results obtained with the various classes of specimens for the quarter ending March 31st, 1908.

Months.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total Number for Month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
January	5	26	25	74	38	118	11	41	58	1	54	451
February....	2	8	26	65	26	110	6	32	40	0	44	359
March.....	18	18	27	65	40	90	13	50	70	0	81	472
	25	52	78	204	104	318	30	123	168	1	179	1,282
	359				422		153		168	180		

Remarks arising out of above table:

Milk.—In five of the specimens examined the bacterial count was made. They showed as follows per cubic centimeter of milk:

No. 1..... 14,800—St. Michael's Hospital.
No. 2... 6,240,000—Grace Hospital.
No. 3... 1,250,000—Toronto General Hospital.
No. 4... 3,060,000—Western.
No. 5. 86,000,000—Private.

Ice.—Some four specimens were examined from questionable sources, and as has happened so frequently, none of them showed infection with bacteria of intestinal origin. We are in the habit always of asking in these cases that specimens of the water from which the ice was taken be sent. Freezing undoubtedly removes or kills a large percentage of the bacteria in the water, but the survival of the fittest principle comes into play in this process as it does in so many other biological ones, and leaves the strongest and of course the most dangerous organisms. Ice for drinking purposes should not be taken from questionable water.

Meat.—Some thirty meat (pork) specimens were sent here from the neighbourhood of Port Arthur with a request to search for trichina spiralis. This was found in four of the specimens. In two of the specimens organisms which had been taken by the inspector up there as the trichina one were found to be the sarcosporidium of pork or what is ordinarily called "Mieschis tubes," by some, "Rainey's tubes." Neither of these are pathogenic to man.

Laboratory Reports

By Dr. W. T. CONNELL, Assistant Bacteriologist, Provincial Board of Health, Kingston Branch,

For 12 months ending September 30th, 1908.

Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts,
Chief Health Officer for Ontario.

Dear Dr. Hodgetts,—In accordance with request contained in your letter of 21st February, as to the presence of B. Coli in water samples examined, I append report in tabular form on samples examined here during 1907. Some 200 examinations were made during the year. In this return the figures given for different localities will not accurately correspond in all cases with those of quarterly returns, as in this return some well water samples from places having a water service supply are included under heading of "other well waters."

In the classification of a bacillus as B. Coli. I have given a somewhat broader interpretation than do some bacteriologists, and probably have included a few bacilli that might rather be classed as Colonoid on more detailed investigation, but in no case has a bacterium been classed as B. Coli that has not corresponded in all main characteristics to the so-called "type Bacillus Coli." It will be noted that the percentage of well waters contaminated is quite high (59 out of 108), but I would point out that these samples were practically all taken from wells in which suspicion was aroused of contamination either from physical characters of water itself, from surroundings of well or from presence of enteric disorders in those using the water. In table will be found a few remarks bearing on contaminated samples.

Yours respectfully,

W. T. Connell.

Source of Samples.	Number exam'd.	B. Coli present.	Colonoid bacilli present.	Streptococci.	Remarks.
1. KINGTSON.					
Water Service.....	14	2	.....	.....	"Passing contamination"— absent in examinations made immediately after.
Wells.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Ice	9	1	3	.....	Samples from known Sewage contaminated area, cut for cooling (not for domestic use).
2. ROYAL MILITARY COL.					
Filtered.....	19	2	.....	.....	Contamination due to too small quantities of alum added during filtration (Mechanical Filtration).
Unfiltered.....	12	9	.....	3	Water used for filtration found contaminated in over 75% of samples for a series of years.
3. ROCKWOOD HOSPITAL.					
Water Service and over course of same.	22	13	.....	2	Defective main, since repaired.
4. CARDINAL.					
Water Service and over course of main.	12	6	.....	1	Practically all contaminated. Samples were of water drawn as in occasional supply from canal.
5. IROQUOIS.	3	1	.....	.....	Ditto-Cardinal.
6. PRESCOTT.					
Water Service.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Wells.....	6	5	.....	3	
7. BELLEVILLE.					
Wells.....	4	1	2	.....	
8. BROCKVILLE.					
Wells.....	3	2	.....	.....	
9. NAPANEE.					
Wells.....	35	19	.....	7	Typhoid outbreak July and August 1907.
10. YARKER.					
Wells	13	7	.....	3	Typhoid outbreak July and August 1907.
11. OTHER WELL WATERS.	45	24	.....	8	
	200	93	5	27	

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of October, November, December, 1907.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Algoma District.											
Chapleau						1					1
Bruce Co.											
Paisley				2		1					3
Carleton Co.											
Carp										2	2
Ottawa						1		2			3
Richmond					1	1					2
Dundas Co.											
Brinston's Cors						1					1
Morrisburg					2	2			1		5
Winchester						2	1				3
Essex Co.											
Amherstburg					1						1
Frontenac Co.											
Barriefield										24	24
Cataraqui						1					1
Harrowsmith			1								1
Inverary							1	1		2	4
Kingston	3	6	7	24	8	47	14	20	9	3	141
Mountain Grove				3							3
Parham				1			1	4			6
Portsmouth				1		2			1	6	10
Wolfe Island						1					1
Glengarry Co.											
Lancaster					1						1
Williamstown	1	2	9		3		1				16
Grenville Co.											
North Augusta						1		1			2
Prescott		2					2	1			5
Spencerville					1	5					6
Hastings Co.											
Bancroft					1						1
Belleville										2	2
Roslin			1	1	1		3	3			9
Shannonville						1					1
Stirling										1	1
Trenton						1					1
Tweed						4					4
Lanark Co.											
Perth						3					3
Smith's Falls			1			1	4	2	1		9

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of October, November, December.—*Con.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
LEEDS CO.											
Athens					2						2
Brockville			1		3	5	5		1	1	16
Elgin						1					1
Frankville						2					2
Lansdowne			1	1			1	1			4
Lyn					1					3	4
Mallorytown				1							1
Seeley's Bay						2					2
Westport								2	2		4
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON CO.											
Bath						1	1				2
Denbigh						1					1
Enterprise						1			1		2
Napanee				1	3	2	2	3		5	16
Newburg			1	2	1			1			5
Odessa						2					2
Tamworth						3		1			4
Yarker						1		1		4	6
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.											
Roseneath							2				2
PETERBORO CO.											
Peterboro					1						1
PRINCE EDWARD CO.											
Ameliasburg										1	1
Milford					1						1
RENFREW CO.											
Arnprior		5		2		1					8
Calabogie				1		1		1			3
Douglas			1	1	1						3
Pembroke					1	3			2		6
RUSSELL CO.											
Metcalfe				4							4
STORMONT CO.											
Avonmore						2			3		5
Finch										2	2
Williamsburg						1					1
THUNDER BAY.											
Fort William						1					1
Totals	4	15	23	45	33	106	38	44	21	56	385

NOTE.—The 24 water samples from Barriefield are from the Royal Military College. The 6 samples from Portsmouth are from the Rockwood Hospital for Insane. Nearly all other samples are suspected wells in Typhoid infected localities.

The miscellaneous samples are either pneumonic sputum or pus samples.

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of January, February, March, 1908.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
BRUCE CO.											
Paisley						3	1	1	1		6
CARLETON CO.											
Ottawa						1					1
Richmond					3	1		1			5
DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY Co's.											
Alexandria					2						2
Avonmore					1				4		5
Brinston Corners						1					1
Lancaster			4								4
Morrisburg					1	2					3
Williamstown					2	1					3
Winchester			2			2		1			5
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE Co.											
Brockville	1				1	2		1			5
Frankville								1			1
Gananoque					1			1	1		3
Kemptville					1						1
Lansdowne		6	1	7				1			15
Lyn					1						1
Mallorytown				3		1		1			5
Merrickville										1	1
Newboro						1					1
North Augusta							3		1		4
Prescott		1					1				2
Roebuck										1	1
Seeleys Bay					1	1					2
Spencerville					1						1
Westport						2					2
FRONTENAC CO.											
Arden			1								1
Barriefield										20	20
Cataraqui							1				1
Harrowsmith			1								1
Inverary										1	1
Parham								3			3
Portsmouth					1	1	1	4		2	9
Sydenham			1								1
Verona								1		1	2
Wilton						1					1
Wolfe Island								1			1
Kingston	8	11	10	17	16	52	11	30	6	12	173
HASTINGS CO.											
Belleville				1	2	3		1			7
Hastings					1						1
Madoc					1						1
Roslin								1			1
Shannonville					2						2
Trenton						1					1
Tweed					1	1			1		3

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of January, February, March, 1908.—*Con.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
LANARK Co.											
Lanark					1						1
Smith's Falls					1	1		1			3
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.											
Deseronto									1		1
Enterprise				3		1					4
Napanee					1	2	1	2	1	1	8
Newburgh				1		1					2
Odessa						1			2		3
Yarker				1		1					2
Flinton						1					1
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM Co's.											
Campbellford					1	2					3
Port Hope					1						1
Roseneath						1		2			3
OXFORD Co.											
Woodstock						1					1
PARRY SOUND Co.											
Sundridge						1					1
PRINCE EDW'D Co.											
Ameliasburg							1				1
Milford						1					1
Picton					1	1					2
RENFREW Co.											
Arnprior				2		1					3
Douglas	4	3			1	4					12
Pembroke					1					3	4
RUSSELL Co.											
Metcalfe				1	2				1		4
	13	21	20	36	49	97	20	54	19	42	371

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of April, May June, 1908.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Bacterial waters.	Total number for quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—			
Bruce Co.											
Paisley						2					2
Carleton Co.											
Ottawa					1	5	1				7
Richmond					1	3					4
Dundas Co.											
Brinston's Cors						1					1
Morrisburg						1					1
Winchester				1	1	5					7
Frontenac Co.											
Barriefield										18	18
Cataraqui								1			1
Harrowsmith				1			2	1		1	5
Inverary										2	2
Kingston			2	5	31	53	12	22	13	11	149
Parham				2		2		1			5
Portsmouth					1			1		2	4
Sharbot Lake					1	1					2
Verona								1			1
Wolfe Island								2			2
Grenville Co.											
Bishop's Mills						1					1
Jasper						1				1	2
Kemptville										1	1
North Augusta						1		1			2
Prescott				1				1			2
Spencerville					2						2
Hastings Co.											
Belleville					1	5		1	5	1	13
Hastings					1						1
Madoc						1					1
Marlbank					2						2
Roslin						3		1			4
Shannonville						3	1	1			5
Trenton					1						1
Tweed					2	3		1			6
Huron Co.											
Wingham						1					1
Lanark Co.											
Perth				1		2					3
Smith's Falls			1		1		3	3			8
Leeds Co.											
Athens					1	2					3
Brockville						4	2	1		3	10
Delta									1	6	7
Elgin						1					1
Frankville								1			1
Lansdowne				1		1					2
Lyn						1					1
Mallorytown								1		1	2
Gananoque							1				1
Newboro						1					1
Seeley's Bay				1		3					4
Glengarry Co.											
Lancaster				1		2					3
Williamstown				2	1	1			1		5
Lennox and Addington.											
Denbigh					1						1

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of April, May, June, 1908.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Bacterial waters.	Total number for quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−			
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—*Con.*											
Enterprise				2		4			1		7
Napanee					5	8		3			16
Newburgh					1	1					2
Odessa					2	3	1	1			7
Tamworth						2					2
Yarker						1		1			2
NIPISSING.											
Madawaska						2					2
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.											
Campbellford					2	1					3
Murray				1							1
Port Hope					1	1					2
Roseneath								1	1		2
PARRY SOUND.											
Parry Sound										2	2
Sundridge					1						1
PRINCE EDWARD CO.											
Demorestville					1						1
RENFREW CO.											
Douglas		1			1	2					4
Pembroke					2	1					3
RUSSELL CO.											
Metcalfe			1	1		1					3
STORMONT CO.											
Avonmore						1			2		3
Finch							1			1	2
Newington								1			1
THUNDER BAY.											
Fort William					1						1
WENTWORTH CO.											
Lynden					1						1
Total		1	4	20	67	138	24	47	25	50	376

NOTE.—Very few diphtheria swabs this quarter. Smallest for several years. Sputum samples were numerous with high positive rate. Miscellaneous samples are nearly all pus specimens.

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of July, August, September, 1908.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Bruce Co.											
Paisley					1	1					2
Carleton Co.											
Carp										1	1
Hazeldean							2				2
Ottawa					3	5					8
Richmond							4				4
Stittsville										4	4
Dundas Co.											
Mountain								1			1
N. Williamsburg										2	2
Winchester						4	1	1		1	7
Frontenac Co.											
Arden				1		1					2
Barriefield				2						12	14
Harrowsmith							5	2		1	8
Inverary										1	1
Kingston	1	2	3	10	15	32	27	45	20	16	171
Parham					2		8	8	2	4	24
Portsmouth				6		2		1			9
Sharbot Lake					1	1					2
Sydenham						1	1				2
Verona							1				1
Wolfe Island								3			3
Glengarry Co.											
Alexandria								1			1
Lancaster						1					1
Williamstown					1	2	1	1			5
Grenville Co.											
Bishop's Mills		1					1				2
Cardinal										2	2
Jasper						1					1
North Augusta						1					1
Prescott					1		1			3	5
Spencerville					4	4					8
Hastings Co.											
Bancroft						2					2
Belleville			2	2	4	2			1	1	12
Bessemer									3		3
Coe Hill				1							1
Frankford										1	1
Kingsford										1	1
Roslin					1	1		1			3
Stirling						1					1
Trenton						2					2
Tweed					1	2	1				4
Lanark Co.											
Balderson										2	2
Lanark				1							1
Smith's Falls			2		2	1	1	2			8

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Months of July, August, September, 1908.—*Con.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−			
Leeds Co.											
Athens					1	1			1		3
Brockville					2	3	3	1		4	13
Delton										1	1
Gananoque					1	4	1	1			7
Lyn										1	1
Lansdowne				1			1	2			4
Mallorytown				1		1		1			3
Newboro							1				1
Portland										1	1
Seeley's Bay					1						1
Westport										1	1
Lennox & Add. Co.											
Bath						1		1	1		3
Enterprise				1	1	3	2				7
Napanee					3	2	3	5		7	20
Newburgh						2		1		2	5
Odessa								1			1
Selby					1						1
Tamworth			1								1
Yarker								3		5	8
Northumb'l'd Co.											
Campbellford						1					1
Port Hope					1						1
Roseneath								1			1
Ontario Co.											
Pickering							1				1
Parry Sound Co.											
Parry Sound	1	3				1		1			6
Prince Edw'd Co.											
Mountain View										1	1
Picton					1					1	2
Renfrew Co.											
Arnprior				1			2				3
Calabogie								1			1
Douglas						1					1
Pembroke					2	1				3	6
Renfrew				3							3
Russell Co.											
Casselman										2	2
Metcalfe			1								1
Vars								1			1
Simcoe Co.											
Barrie			2				4	2			8
Stormont Co.											
Avonmore				1						4	5
Finch							1	1		2	4
Total	2	6	11	31	50	88	73	89	28	87	465

APPENDIX A.

The reports appearing in this appendix were received from the Secretaries of the different Local Boards of Health of the cities and towns and incorporated villages of the Province in conformity with sect. 60 of the Public Health Act.

Annual Reports of Medical Health Officers and other Officials of the Local Boards of Health of the Cities of Ontario for the year 1908.

Place.	Medical Health Officer.	Reports of other officials.
Brantford	Dr. F. G. E. Pearson	
Chatham	Dr. W. R. Hall	
Guelph	Dr. H. O. Howitt	
Kingston	Dr. John H. Bell	S. S. Corbett, Chairman Local Board of Health.
London	Dr. Hutchinson	Dr. Niven, Chairman Board of Health.
Niagara Falls	Dr. F. W. E. Wilson	W. J. Seymour, Secretary.
Ottawa	Dr. Robert Law	G. O. S. Laflamme, Sanitary Inspector. James Jacques, Plumbing Inspector. J. B. Hollingsworth, Food Inspector.
Peterborough	Dr. J. Bingham	
Port Arthur	Dr. C. N. Laurie	A. G. Seaman, Chairman of Board of Health.
St. Catharines	Dr. F. King	J. Albert Pay, Secretary. Geo. C. Carlisle, Chairman.
St. Thomas		W. J. Shaw, Sanitary Inspector.
Stratford	Dr. J. A. Robertson	Thos. Dunseith, Sanitary Inspector.
Windsor		Stephen Lusted, Secretary.
Woodstock	Dr. S. McLay	

BRANTFORD.

Report of Dr. F. G. E. Pearson, M.H.O.

I herein submit to you a brief report of the department for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1908.

Mortuary Statistics.

During the period of this report there has occurred, exclusive of still births, 314 deaths, which in a population as taken from the assessor's report, viz., 20,633, gives a mortuary rate of 13.7 per thousand as compared with 16.49 for the year previous, and is to my mind a very creditable showing.

Among the causes of death we find: Typhoid Fever, 7; Diphtheria, 2; Meningitis, 7; Cholera Infantum, 13; Pneumonia, 15; Tuberculosis, 26.

As to ages there were under one year, 63; between one and four years, 26; over sixty years, 55; over eighty years, 23.

Contagious Diseases.

For the past twelve months there have been reported in all, 122 cases with 9 deaths as compared with 142 cases with 11 deaths for the year preceding.

Among the cases were: Diphtheria, 24 with 2 deaths; Scarlet Fever 15 with no deaths; Typhoid Fever, 72 with 7 deaths; Measles, etc., 11 with no deaths.

Upon further analysis we have for Diphtheria, of which 24 cases with 2 deaths; a very favourable comparison with 54 cases and 2 deaths for the preceding year.

Among these we have had 4 cases which were directly reported from outside and thus became our charge.

I might here add that the two deaths were in cases of laryngeal type and were practically moribund before medical aid was summoned.

Scarlet Fever.

As with diphtheria so with scarlet fever we are pleased to report a decrease by way of comparing the 15 cases with no deaths; with 25 cases with no deaths for the corresponding period of the previous year; also out of the above two cases were directly imported from outside sources.

Typhoid Fever.

In regards to typhoid fever we were not fortunate as with the other class of contagion, for during the past year the number of cases have increased from 41 with 9 deaths to 72 cases with 7 deaths; which although the deaths were less, the number of cases was more.

I might here add that as in former years the cases with regard to the different water supplies show very unfavourably as regards the well supplies, as being represented in over 60 per cent. of the cases, while outside infection made up over 10 per cent. of the remainder.

It might also be added that besides these, other local conditions have no doubt been causation factors for the most of the cases have originated in the outlying parts of the city, which have been growing rapidly for the past 3 or 4 years, while the advance of the public water supply and sewers have not kept pace with this growth.

I have here reference to the newer parts of Eagle Place and the northeast section of ward IV; also in West Brant there yet remain many wells and a decided need for sewers which I hope will soon be forthcoming. At this point I wish to recommend that a water main to be continued on Erie Ave. to Emily Street along Emily street to Mohawk and the intersecting streets between Brighton Row and Emily Street also on Gilkinson Street from Brant to Oxford; this covering to a large extent the Typhoid area.

Tuberculosis.

In referring back to the number of deaths from tuberculosis we find that it far outnumbers the combined deaths of all other contagious diseases and it is in reference to this matter that I wish to direct your attention; for although the matter has been before you on different occasions for discussion, I think it again opportune to remind you that as the principle of public health is in the prevention of disease, at the same time it is the duty of boards of health to initiate means to such an end and I think it behooves us to take up this matter as regards tuberculosis, for knowing as we should the insidious character of this infection and its wide growing ravages upon our race. I do not think it an improper suggestion when I urge this board to bring up the matter with the civic council and urge the construction of a sanatarium where this class of patient [which now are debarred from every charity such as hospitals, etc., and are thus left in many cases a burden upon their friends] can be cared for; and which with government grants and assistance will not be the burden that it first appears.

Public Abattoir.

Another matter to which I wish to call your attention is in regard to the construction of a Public Abattoir: you are doubtless from the public press and from your knowledge, aware of the different seizures that have been made by our market inspector. You also are aware, that a proper inspection of meats, etc., cannot be thoroughly made as the carcass appears upon the market.

Also the growing demand that meats, should be cut in less quantities upon the market all of which tend to render examination less useful. Now without going further in this matter and as a means to provide for a thorough inspection and an assurance that meat is not only properly handled and cared for and at the same time being free from disease; the necessity of a public abattoir thus arises.

Therefore I wish to have your co-operation to this end and wish that a committee of this board will take the matter up with the local council and devise a plan for its establishment.

All of which is respectively submitted for your consideration.

CHATHAM.

Report of Dr. W. R. Hall, M.H.O.

I have the honour to herewith submit my annual report for the year ending December 1st, 1908.

The local board of health held eight regular meetings during the year. The chairman J. C. Wanless attended all the meetings; Dr. Charteris, Dr. Bray and Mr. W. R. Baxter also attended all the meetings; Rev. W. H. G. Colles and his worship Mayor Scullard each attended three meetings. There were no special meetings called.

The total expense incurred by the board, including salaries, etc., was $1,320.20, being $941.80 less than last year. These figures do not include an item of installing waterworks service at the Isolation Hospital, which was done by the property committee of the city council

Contagious Diseases.

Diphtheria—In December, 1907, 13 cases; January, 3 cases; February, 3 cases; March, 1 case; May, 1 case; June, 1 case; October, 1 case; November, 1 case; total 24 cases—No deaths.

Smallpox—1 case in June.

Scarlet fever—December, 1907, 1 case; February, 1 case; October, 2 cases; total, 4 cases—No deaths.

There were eight distinct outbreaks of diphtheria. In five of these, the disease was confined to the initial case; in two others to three cases each. I attribute these good results to diphtheria antitoxin used freely to immunize the children exposed and to careful isolation of patients affected with the disease.

There were three separate outbreaks of scarlet fever but only four cases of the disease. Here also isolation of the patients prevented the spread of the disease.

The same may be said of the single case of smallpox which was contracted when crossing the ocean.

Typhoid fever—Forty three cases were reported in the city with four deaths. Twelve of the cases were attributed to drinking well-water. Five are known to have contracted the disease outside the city and came to their homes to be treated.

The source of contagion in the other cases was not apparent to the attending physicians. In no case was the city water supply suspected as the cause.

Tuberculosis—This disease is not reported until after death and then often reported as something else when not very well marked. Fourteen were reported as consumption. Twelve of these deaths occurred between the ages of 20 and 50 years. The deaths from all causes between these ages were 31; so that more than one out of every three who died at this useful industrial period of life died of consumption.

Vital Statistics.

During the year 254 births were registered. The birth rate was 25.4. One hundred and fifty-eight deaths were registered and of this number 21 were non-residents, temporarily in our hospitals. The city death rate 13.7. There were nineteen still born deaths registered.

You will notice that the death rate is lower and the birth rate is higher than last year. Forty-nine had passed the allotted seventy years; 20 were under 1 year; 8 between 1 and 5, 8 between 5 and 20; 31 between 20 and 50; 42 between 50 and 70; 29 between 70 and 80; 15 between 80 and 90; 4 between 90 and 100; and 1 over 101.

Some of the Causes of Death.

Tuberculosis, 14; Cancer, 9; Accidents, 13; Suicides, 3; Typhoid fever, 4; Heart disease, 28.

Garbage System.

The collection of garbage is done without any expense to the city, the householders benefitting paying for same. Last year 155 householders had contracts with the garbage collector and this year 253, an increase of 98 contracts and the system should be extended if possible, as very good work is being done by this means. Since gas for fuel has been so extensively introduced the facilities for burning garbage have been correspondingly reduced. All cellars connected with the hotels and stores were inspected and found in good condition. The slaughter houses five in number all outside the city limits were inspected and found in good condition. 1.329 privy vaults were cleaned out, 388 yards cleaned and 140 dead animals buried.

Water Supply.

The purity of the public water supply has never been questioned this year and no complaints have been made. The health of the city might be still further assured by extending the waterworks to all parts of the city We have at present 26 miles of mains and 189 hydrants for fire purposes.

There are over 2,000 paying services in the city, about 42 per cent. of which are metered, about 850 meters are in use.

Average daily consumption per individual for total population, 82 gallons.

Average daily consumption per service, 410 gallons.

Average quantity per day pumped into the mains 819.578 gallons.

Average quantity pumped into the reservoir 900,000 gallons.

Total pumped per day, 1,719,878 gallons.

Paving and Sewers.

The paving of so many of our streets with non-porous permanent pavements, which are so easily and well cleaned, and the great increase of our sewer system in the last few years, has done much to increase the healthfulness of the city.

This year 2,271 lineal feet of pavement was added to our well paved city, and 2,747 feet of sewers.

Milk Supply.

During the year, 92 samples of milk and cream were tested, the milk was found in all cases well up to standard milk, in two samples of cream only, were preservatives found and these were traced back to the producers, the honest farmer, and not the vendor. Inspection of the dairies was made in the spring, before licenses were granted. The buildings where the cows are kept were inspected, and found in good sanitary condition.

GUELPH.

Report of Dr. H. O. Howitt, M.H.O.

It is my endeavour to make this report as abstract as possible, bearing on the reports of the year just closed. The health of the city has been a trifle above the average, with the exception of the outbreak of typhoid fever last fall, and with typhoid I will treat that subject by itself.

There were reported to me class (A), 18 cases of diphtheria; class (B), 27 cases of scarlatina; class (C), 1 case of smallpox; class (D), 61 cases of typhoid fever.

In all the cases of the first three classes the homes were quarantined, or if the patients were removed to the hospitals, the rooms were closed until disinfected with formaline vapor generated by formaline lamps or Potassium Permanganate.

We are all of us aware that last year the filtration of water from the river Speed at the site of our waterworks system was far from perfect, and was really not filtered at all. In other words the water in the reservoir was identical with the water of the river itself except that it stood in the water basin where a certain amount of settlement took place before being pumped into the pipes for consumption. This left us exposed to infection by all water borne diseases, chief of which is typhoid fever. On first glance this would lead one to conclude that the large number of cases of typhoid fever might be due to this unhealthy condition but all the cases of this disease were not tracible to or reported from houses that used city water. Well water supplied twelve of these cases, or in other words 20 per cent. of them. Now as the number of houses suplied by well water is relatively small when compared with those using city water we find that a much larger percentage of cases developed from those using well water than those using city water, and one must also take into account that the disease was in quite a number of cases contracted outside of the city. It is our good fortune that the trouble was in reality very much smaller than it might have been had the bacilli of typhoid been present in great numbers above the intake pipe. This danger will be almost eliminated by the completion of our new waterworks system and relieve the possibility of future epidemics of this kind.

Smallpox. One case of smallpox was reported in one of the Banking Institutions: Vaccination was done to all occupants of the building and those exposed were quarantined for the necessary time at the isolation building; the case itself was promptly moved to the smallpox department of St. Joseph's Hospital.

The expense, which was formerly borne by the city in cases of outbreaks of smallpox, as in the past ranged from $600 to $1.400, this time by an arrangement with the Banking Institution and signed by them at the time, cost the city practically nothing, as a matter of fact less than $8.00.

Tuberculosis. There were twelve deaths from tuberculosis in the city last year, and others we do not know how many went away to sanatoria for treatment. This is a large percentage when we consider that the total number of deaths from all causes was 180.

It is important that we take steps to see that tuberculosis be made a reportable disease, and from some central place that literature bearing on the hygiene and care of the sputa be sent to the patients reported so that by a process of education as to its dangers they may be less of a source of danger to others with whom they live. I believe by this step alone a very great deal would be done to stamp out this terrible disease.

Foods. At present we are not protected in any way or guaranteed that the meat we eat and the milk we drink are what they should be. The papers are frequently telling us of very suspicious cases of diseased meat being offered for sale and no doubt there are cases of this being done.

It is of the highest importance that steps be taken to rectify this nuisance and menace to public health.

We were informed last year that we had not the power to tax a commodity of food. Now in the city of Toronto last November, a milk vendor was fined because he sold milk without a license. If Toronto can license milk vendors so should it be possible for the city of Guelph to do the same should the necessary legislation be put through the local house.

Were it possible for us to gain this point and place a nominal license of, say $1.00, on all milk vendors and butchers, then it would be in order for us to see that before the granting of that license the butchers should conform to certain regulations, namely: records should be kept of all cattle killed, from whom bought and whether inspected before and after killing or not. It would then be a simple matter to look up and investigate any cases of suspected diseased meat being offered for sale.

Similarly, milkmen would be required to report from what herds their milk was supplied and where those herds are to be located. Then a course of inspection could easily be carried out. These herds and stables and cleanliness and care of milk at time of milking could easily be inspected and kept up to standard. I would suggest that an imposition of a fine, cancellation of license and publication of facts if, after warning, the law was not obeyed, and feel sure that as no honest butcher or milkman would be affected by this we would only reach the undesirables. And should it not be successful, we would have obtained the necessary legislation to enable us to successfully carry out the public abattoir scheme and even a municipal milk depot should this not prove drastic enough.

I would like to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the City Health Officer's salary is but a pittance when compared with salaries paid in other cities of its size. It implies much work which only those associated with can appreciate. Dr. Robinson in his last report drew attention to this in his own words, "if it is worth one cent it is worth $500.00."

I cannot well close without saying that I have always been willingly and very ably assisted in every way throughout the year by the Sanitary Inspector, Captain Clarke.

KINGSTON.

Report of S. S. Corbett, Chairman Local Board of Health.

I beg leave to submit a report of the Board of Health for the year 1908, and regret to state that during the year our city has been visited by an epidemic of smallpox, which began in April, 1908, and reached the number of sixty-seven cases. Whilst this disease was of a mild type, yet it gave a great deal of alarm and disadvantage to our city in the way of having to provide funds for the care and treatment of patients in the Isolation Hospital, and also to the commercial interests of our city.

We are pleased to report that under the rigid system of quarantine which is arranged at Fort Henry, and public vaccination, that this epidemic has been overcome. For a time during the course and on account of the mildness of the disease, there was a doubt in the public mind as to whether it was smallpox or not, but the Board procured the services of the Provincial Health Inspector, Dr. Bell, who made two visits, and also the Provincial Inspector of the State of New York, and the evidence of the physicians of this city, which removed all doubt on the question, and made it easier to obtain the assistance of the public in combating the disease.

The water supply of this city is being regularly tested by the Assistant Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health, Kingston Branch, who has given favourable reports throughout the year. Tests of the milk supply are also made by the same gentleman, and in this way the public are safeguarded from diseases which would gain entrance to the system by these channels.

The question of the collection and disposal of garbage has been considered during the year by the Board of Health, who made recommendations to the city council, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts. Later in the year the question was taken up by the Housekeepers' Association, who waited upon the Board, and the Board again recommended a system to be installed. This was again referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts, and will be before the Finance Committee of the new Council.

It has been customary to have two police constables make inspections of the premises of the city yards. In the last inspection there were 1,955 privy pits inspected. Of these about 800 are in that part of the city bounded by Barrie and Ordnance Streets. A large number of these are a menace to the public health, and should be condemned, and the excreta in this district should be disposed of by water closets in the houses. There cannot be any greater menace to public health than this condition of affairs in thickly settled districts. Much work is needed to bring about the remedy.

The Board wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the council in carrying out the work which was recommended to be done under the local improvement plan.

The report of the Medical Health Officer accompanies this.

Report of Dr. J. H. Bell, M. H. O.

It devolves upon me at this the last regular meeting of the Board of Health for 1908, to give a rapid and concise review of the work accomplished in the year now drawing to a close.

The Board of Health and its officers have been prominent factors in 1908 in the city's history, having a very strenuous year, but in my opinion are emerging from the work with the satisfaction of knowing that they have at least done their duty towards the citizens, and while not always pleasing to all classes of citizens, have done it fearlessly, and in the best interests of the city in general. Had the epidemic in my opinion not been handled in a vigorous manner, had our council and its mayor not shown the public that they were representing not only the people themselves at the council board, but that they were in their places to do their duty toward their city, and do it well, there is no saying what would have happened; but your Board and its officers, backed by the council and mayor, who had the courage of their conviction, forced by their action a speedy close to what bid fair to become a serious outbreak. The epidemic began in April, 1908, and up to the present time we have had sixty-five cases, thirty-two entirely recovered, and balance leaving hospital at the rate of two per day. In April, 1908, we had three cases of smallpox; in May, three; in August, three; September, one; October, ten; and November, 43. On November 23rd, the council on the advice of the Board of Health ordered compulsory vaccination, which was proclaimed by His Worship the Mayor on November 24th, and only two weeks have since passed away and smallpox began to die out as soon as its death warrant was read, and to-day we are almost free from the most malignant and one of the most contagious diseases known. I would strongly advise that your board advise the city council to see in future that the law respecting vaccination of infants before the age of three or four months is reached, is carried out, and that a by-law be enacted by the council covering this provision of the Health Act; that your board advise the Board of Education to make it imperative that in future no child be admitted at any time to a class in school unless in possession of a certificate of successful vaccination, within seven years, and I venture to say that if such is done by the Council and Board of Education, Kingston will be free from smallpox for years to come, possibly forever, for it could find no material on which to work.

In the present epidemic to date, the history shows sixty-five cases in hospital. Sixty-one cases never previously vaccinated; one case vaccinated fifty-five years ago; one case vaccinated fifty years ago; one case forty years ago; and one case vaccinated twenty years ago. Surely this is convincing enough in itself to lead the most bitter opponent to vaccination in our city to at least give the matter serious consideration. True, we may have sore arms for a few days, but what matter that to the financial ruination of a city, its merchants, and its property holders, and even the humblest citizen, to say nothing of the impaired health and possible death of afflicted. Vaccination as practised now with absolutely pure vaccine need give no concern. Out of the thousands and thousands vaccinated this year, and in the previous years since 1900, during three epidemics, neither limb nor life has been lost, and no one ever seriously sick. Surely this is sufficient guarantee to warrant the small operation of vaccination that proves such an enemy to smallpox. I expect a few more cases of smallpox yet among the unvaccinated, but would advise your board that if it does occur again in any boarding house or hotel or private house, that all the rest of the inmates, and even the patient, if not vaccinated prior to expiration of the time of mayor's proclamation, to be dealt with as severely as the law allows.

Unsanitary Conditions in Houses.

At the beginning of the year I requested that two sanitary police report to me on all unsanitary drains, houses with sinks discharging in the yards, badly drained cellars, etc., and they carefully examined all places, reporting 960 such cases. I notified about 500 when the epidemic began, and have not have had time since, but propose to look into the matter with the property holders again, to see that all these defects are remedied as soon as possible. Many have been done already, but I have not had time to follow all up to see that the by-laws were complied with in every case.

Typhoid Fever.

During the year typhoid fever has been scarce, only twenty-seven cases occurring, and many of these can be traced to outside places, some have arisen on Victoria Street where the wells are not good, and there is no supply of city water, and some no doubt occurred as a result of the wet spell following the prolonged dry spell of weather which of necessity washed much animal matter into the wells and drains, and was thus conveyed by the milk. I would advise that next year your Board take up with the council the advisability of extending the water and drainage systems to all citizens

And now in conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the Board's sympathy and assistance in the arduous duties laid at my door as Health Officer for the year 1908, and more especially for the last three months when I practically was required to cease practice and devote my energies to blotting out the epidemic that was present with us in so pronounced a manner. I also desire to especially thank Mayor Ross, who handled the matter with his council in so able a manner, for with the sympathy

of the Board, and the co-operation of the mayor and council, I was able to keep up with the awful strain to which I was subjected by virtue of doing my duty as Health Officer. Had I not received this sympathy, I could never have carried out the work that devolved upon me as guardian under your direction of the public health.

The chairman, Mr. S. S. Corbett, was ever ready at all times to assist me, and even devoted a great part of his time to the duties of his office, thereby sacrificing his own interests in the discharge of his arduous duties. Him I more especially desire to thank for his valuable advice and assistance in all matters that pertained to the public health.

LONDON.

Report of Dr. J. S. Niven, Chairman Local Board of Health.

Pursuant to By-law No. 754, relating to the public health, I have the honour of presenting my annual report as chairman of the Board of Health.

During 1908 the Board held thirteen meetings.

The necessity for a public abattoir has been discussed by the Board during the year. A resolution was adopted pointing out the necessity for one in this city, and referred to the city council. No result has followed.

The disposal of garbage is another matter demanding the serious consideration of the board and council. Some action to provide for the removal and destruction of garbage should be taken. In April last Mr. Morse of the Universal Destructor Co , gave the Board much useful information.

The tiling of Carling's Creek from Richmond Street to the river is a work which should be attended to, as since the tannery has ceased to use it, it has become stagnant and a menace to the health of the city. It is largely used as a dump for household refuse and may at any time cause an outbreak of some zymotic disease.

The Board has been unceasing in its endeavors to correct the unsanitary condition of the schools, and we are pleased to say that Talbot Street School and Princess Avenue School have been much improved. Other schools are receiving our attention, and in them improvements, for the health of the children attending, will be made.

The water supplied to this city has been analyzed regularly, and found free from all injurious matter.

The milk supply has been carefully examined, and the average is of better quality than in former years. The dairy herds and premises are also inspected, and the recommendation of your inspector carried out.

The board received a very able report from Dr. Tamlin on the use of the tubercular test to cows, a copy of which was sent to the council and the provincial authorities. The use of this test would probably remove one of the sources of consumption.

The inspection of back yards has been carefully made. The provisions of the by-law relating to the sanitary condition of lanes should be rigidly enforced.

The health of the city has been very satisfactory. I submit the following statement of cases as shown by the register of the city clerk:—

Disease.	1908 to Dec. 1st.		1907 to Dec. 1st.	
	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Smallpox	4	.....	3	.....
Scarlet Fever	15	.....	28	2
Diphtheria	24	1	54	2
Typhoid Fever	17	5	14	3
Tuberculosis	?	46	?	43

It will be seen that there has been a slight increase in typhoid fever and tuberculosis cases.

There are now four cases of smallpox in the Isolation Hospital of your Board.

The officers and officials of your Health Department have performed their duties during the year to my satisfaction.

Report of Dr. Hutchinson, M. H. O.

For several years I have urged upon successive boards of health and city councils the necessity in the interest of public health, of establishing various utilities, such as a public slaughter-house, a proper system of collecting and disposing of garbage, etc., but so far unsuccessfully.

I beg to lay before you a brief report upon the sanitary condition of the city, a statement of mortality, and preventable diseases for the year ending November 15, 1908. The total number of deaths, excluding thirty-four stillborn, which are not included in mortuary statistics, is 694. The important causes of deaths named in order of greatest contribution to the total number of deaths are as follows:

Pneumonia, 54.

The deaths from this disease are increasing annually, in greater ratio than the population. Cold weather compels people to live more indoors with windows and doors closed, thus depriving themselves of health-giving pure air and sunshine. When people breathe the more or less poisonous air of warm, closed rooms they are courting pneumonia. It is equally essential to have outside air plentifully supplied during the day and night. The increased number of deaths from pneumonia, especially among the aged, emphasize the necessity of plenty of pure air at all times. Pneumonia is more fatal in winter than in summer, chiefly for the reason that people breathe more impure air at that season. It is easier to avoid pneumonia than any other infectious disease. Sleep with windows open and avoid all places of public gatherings that have not adequate means of ventilation. Pure air prevents pneumonia, and also consumption. Therefore, ventilate.

Consumption caused a large number of deaths, the largest of any of the infectious diseases this year, and is second to pneumonia, with 51.

There were 26 deaths by violence, as follows: Suicide by poison, 2; drowning, 5; railroad accidents, 4; accidentally killed, 13.

The city has been almost entirely free from contagious and infectious diseases during the year. Typhoid fever, essentially a filth disease, may be taken as a gauge of the sanitary condition of a municipality. It is conspicuous by its almost total absence.

The cases, no doubt, were not all reported, nevertheless, there were only five deaths from this disease, and only one death from scarlet fever, or diphtheria, which is unprecedented in the history of London.

Notification of all cases of typhoid fever should be made to this department, not necessarily for placarding, but the fight against this disease cannot be effectually carried out without such records, and also for the proper disinfection of premises, especially the dwellings of typhoid and tuberculosis patients, that they may be disinfected before being reoccupied.

Ten cases of smallpox occurred during the year, and were treated at the smallpox hospital, and all recovered. Not one had been successfully vaccinated.

There were 163 samples of milk examined during the year, the quality being determined by the per cent. of butter-fat contained in a given quantity. The average percentage of butter-fat of all the market milk was 3.91, which is a very good average.

As soon as the veterinary inspector's detailed report of the inspection of herds and dairies shall have been received, it will be submitted to the board.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Report of the Secretary and Medical Health Officer.

Number of meetings held, 8; total expenditure for the year, $276.05.

Contagious Diseases.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Scarlet fever	42	3
Diphtheria	7	3
Measles	3	...
Typhoid fever	9	6
Tuberculosis	2	2
Total deaths from all causes		155

The sanitary inspector made two general inspections of the city during the year and found thirty premises in an unsanitary condition. All of these were promptly cleaned and put in a sanitary condition upon being notified, with one exception, where a conviction was obtained, and the requirements were then complied with.

The general health of the city during the year has been very good, and there is at present only one case of diphtheria, and one case of scarlet fever.

OTTAWA.

Report of Dr. R. Law, Medical Health Officer.

I beg to present the report of the Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1908.

During the year the Foods Inspection Branch was organized in the department, with Dr. Hollingsworth in charge. D. R. McDonald was transferred from the market service to assist him. The accompanying report shows good work done.

Tests of the city water during the year have shown general freedom from any indication of sewage contamination. It is satisfactory to note that the threatened pollution with Aylmer sewage has not yet occurred, and that negotiations are being carried on by the interested municipalities to take necessary precautions to prevent it.

The Isolation Hospital has continued its good work and offered treatment to 244 cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Fourteen deaths occurred during the year, one from scarlet fever, and thirteen from diphtheria; two of the latter being cases coming from outside the city. As additional ventilation, renovation and minor improvements will be required, I would ask you to visit the hospital at an early date to have the necessary funds provided in the estimates.

The estimated population for the year is 80,284.

One thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine births were registered; an increase of 410 over last year.

One thousand four hundred and twelve deaths were registered, which is 17.58 per thousand, an improvement on last year, which was 17.89 per thousand. The last report of the registrar for the Province shows that of the three largest cities of the Province, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, Ottawa had the lowest death rate.

Three hundred and thirty-two cases of infectious disease were reported as follows:—Diphtheria, 179; typhoid, 92; scarlet fever, 91.

The mortality from the chief infectious diseases totalled 156, divided as follows:—Tuberculosis, 107; whooping cough, 38; typhoid, 21; diphtheria, 16; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2.

The tale of thirty-eight deaths from whooping cough should awaken the public to the serious nature of this disease, which so many parents seemingly regard as an inevitable part of a child's experience. Young and delicate children are especially prone to succumb. All children should be sedulously guarded against exposure to it, and those suffering with it should on no account mingle with other children.

A very important factor in the production of these deaths from whooping cough is the very common neglect on the part of parents to provide medical attention for these cases until it is too late, believing that nothing can be done for it. This is a very great mistake, as much may be done to relieve the child and aid it to a successful issue.

Sixteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, which has been more prevalent this year This disease can be robbed of all its terrors, if it be treated in time, as the anti-toxin given in the early stage is an unfailing antidote. Here again many lives might be saved if all parents would only realize that a child apparently but slightly ill with a slight sore throat, may be suffering with diphtheria and a menace to all around it Mild cases of diphtheria unrecognized form the chief source for the continuance and spread of this disease.

Six years ago scarlet fever held second place in the list of infectious diseases mortality, with 50 deaths. This year it is in last place, with but two deaths.

Tuberculosis still maintains its proud supremacy as a life destroyer, apart from the sorrow and suffering it entails on the bereaved ones, many of whom are brought from comfort to poverty through the loss of the household's provider after a long, exhausting and expensive illness.

Contrasting the mortalities from these two diseases and the respective measures for controlling them, I do not think it will be denied that if as efficient measures were provided for the fight against tuberculosis as are provided for scarlet fever, and the latter disease were accorded the inadequate provisions meted out for tuberculosis, in six years the relative position of these two diseases in the mortality lists would be reversed.

That this can be accomplished is indicated by the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the past six years, resulting from the work already undertaken to control it. Six years ago with a population of about 60,000, 140 deaths were recorded from tuberculosis, a rate of 2.34 per thousand. During the past year 107 deaths were recorded from a population of over 80,000, a rate of 1.34 per thousand, a decline on rate of forty-three per cent

The control of tuberculosis is the most urgent need with which your board should grapple. Every effort should be put forth to still further stay and arrest the ravages of this disease, which already has its many victims allotted for the fruitless sacrifice during the coming year.

I would recommend that you urge the Provincial Board of Health to at once have definite regulations passed to control tuberculosis, especially emphasizing the necessity for notification of patients having this disease to the Health Department and the conferring of the necessary authority to require the removal to a proper institution of such cases as cannot be properly treated at their homes, without endangering the lives of others.

Council should be urged to provide with the least possible delay a suitable accessible site for the erection of a hospital for the care of those infected with tuberculosis, as the continued presence in unsuitable homes of those who in the advanced stages have become so weak as to be careless in regard to the precautions necessary, is a most potent factor in the infection of their friends.

As the debilitating influence of life in crowded and unsanitary dwellings and workshops is an important pre-disposing cause of this as of other diseases, and as the increased area of the city has rendered the demands upon the plumbing inspector excessive, I would recommend that an assistant be appointed, and that these inspectors constitute the House Inspection Branch of the Department, and be required to look into general unsanitary conditions and overcrowding of buildings with authority to have defects remedied.

I append table showing the various causes of the mortalities, and also the reports of Dr. Hollingsworth, Sanitary Inspector Laflamme, and Plumbing Inspector Jacques, showing the work done in their branches of the Department, and containing important recommendations for your consideration.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in testifying to the faithful service of the staffs of the office and hospital during the year

Report of Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to herewith hand you report of the work completed during the past fiscal year by the sanitary section of your department of the Board of Health.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of this section, there have been:—410 houses disinfected; 2,504 rooms disinfected; 16 houses placarded; 14 houses placarded removed; 2,599 vaults have been cleaned; 1 summons issued; 1 conviction; 197 written notices issued; 53 drains have been tested; 1,282 calls have been received and attended; 38 refuse on streets and vacant lots; 312 filthy premises; 31 water on streets; 3 piggeries; 30 restaurants; 4 calls for sewer gas and illuminating gas; 11 butcher shops and premises; 1 slaughter house; 2 pork packers; 27 junk stores; 1 hide dealer; 3 tallow renderers; 19 ice dealers; 46 laundries; 1 bakery.

Nuisance Abatement.

The number of calls for the abatement of nuisances this year was 1,282.

In many instances a notice referred to several distinct nuisances. The abatement of many nuisances was also obtained without the serving of formal notices.

The nuisances abated were the result of insufficient drains, defective drains, choked drains, broken water fittings, house drains directly connected, waste pipes directly connected, waste pipes untrapped or badly arranged, soil pipes not ventilated or ill ventilated, defective rain conductors or roofs, offensive accumulations, sub-soil water, yards lodging foul water, damp walls, dirty or overcrowded houses, houses with defective or dangerous floors.

Each notice served has, besides describing the cause of the nuisance complained of, specified the sanitary work required to abate the same, in the most satisfactory and economical manner. Particular care has been taken not to put owners or occupiers to unnecessary expense.

Among the alterations required for the abatement of nuisances were the removal of about 450 privy vaults.

Disinfection.

The method of disinfection still in use here is by formaldehyde gas.

Strong points in its favour are the absence of deleterious action on household effects, and the facility with which it can be generated.

It is essential that only those authorized by the Medical Health Officer should carry out the work of disinfection.

I trust that I have satisfactorily performed my duty and have not overlooked anything which could be prejudicial to public health in the city, at the same time hoping that by the energy displayed in the fulfilment of my obligations you will be entirely satisfied.

Annual Report of Plumbing Inspector.

I beg to present herewith my report as plumbing inspector from 31st October, 1907, till October 31st, 1908.

Number of permits issued for year	737
Number of buildings for which permits were issued	935
Number of written notices sent out	20
Number of water tests made and work found O. K.	1,266
Number of water tests made and work defective	61
Number of smoke tests made and work found O. K.	801
Number of smoke tests made and work found defective	83
Number of complaints about defective plumbing	114
Number of defective ventilation pipes removed	60
Number of defective tile drains	63
Number of defective cast iron drains	11
Number of defective water closets removed	73
Number of new cast iron drains	114
Number of new tile drains	352
Number of new water services inspected	89
Number of minor calls attended to	181
Total number of inspections made	3,221

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of amending By-law 2,262 governing the construction of plumbing, as follows:—

I would strongly recommend the doing away with all vitrified clay pipes from the interior of all buildings, and lay therefor cast iron, as it is far stronger and not so easily broken by the tamping of the earth and concrete, as I find on most occasions there is not a sufficient covering of earth to protect the joints from the above cause, and would not guarantee any tile drain to be air tight six months after being laid. As I consider the underground waste one of the most vital points in sanitary plumbing it would also simplify my work by having one water test do where I have two as at present.

To prevent the waste of water, I would recommend that the following be added to above bylaw, viz.:—

Having received a great many complaints as to a deficient supply of water into some dwellings, I would recommend that all ¾-water services, as laid by the Water Works Department, be carried into the building for which they are laid, of the same size and weight, and that each tenant have a separate supply, with stop and water cock placed immediately inside of building, well secured from frost, and that all branches and connections with same water service, both hot and cold, be wiped jointed and graded to said stop cock, so as all water will drain off when closed, and giving each tenant full control of his own water supply.

I would recommend the elimination of all waste connections from the lead closet connection, and place therefor a separate branch fitting to receive the said wastes, and in no case shall any connection be taken of lead bend or closet connection but the back air vent.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the chairman and members of the Board and the Medical Health Officer, for their courtesy and assistance during the past year.

Annual Report of Food Inspector.

I beg to submit herewith my report on the work in food inspection branch of the Department, during the year ending October 31st, 1908.

In this work I have been assisted by D. R. McDonald, who was transferred from the market service to this branch.

By-laws giving the necessary authority to carry on this work have been passed by city council during this year and the equipment of a laboratory in the city hall for the proper examination of specimens collected has greatly facilitated our work. We have devoted the greater part of our time to two of the most important articles of food, *i.e.*, milk and meat. The bakeries have also been visited and necessary improvements ordered and carried out. Approximately six thousand gallons of milk are consumed daily; one hundred and forty-six dairy farms are regularly engaged in supplying this in addition to the regular producing vendors; small quantities are sold from sixty-nine shops in the city. Ottawa is fortunate in having its dairy farms conveniently accessible, so that we are spared the difficulties and dangers experienced in so many places, where much of the milk must be shipped a long distance by rail.

Frequent inspections have been made of the dairy farms, and the important points as to the proper handling of milk impressed upon the dairymen, who have in general shown utmost readiness to make the recommended improvements, and as a result of frequent visits to these farms made at irregular intervals, without warning, and can testify that the milk of the City of Ottawa is produced and handled under generally cleanly conditions.

The general health of the cattle is apparently good, but it must be borne in mind that tuberculosis may exist in a herd without giving clinical evidence of same. During the year one hundred and five cows were removed from herds for various causes, of which tuberculosis was the chief. We have been urging upon the dairymen the importance of having the tuberculin-test made to assure a safe supply of milk. Some few have undertaken this work during the year.

Two large farms have made special efforts to provide the best possible milk from cows tuberculin-tested and free from disease. A very reasonable increase in price is obtained for this milk to compensate for the extra cost of production. As indicating the general quality of milk, out of nine hundred and fifty (950) samples examined, but thirty-five, or about three per cent. were found deficient in butter-fat. In addition some four hundred and eleven samples were examined for bacterial content, of which the average count was one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000). The chief cause for such as had a high count was lack of care in the rapid cooling of milk.

Bacteriological Examinations. This has proved a valuable means of keeping check on the general method of handling and cooling milk.

No preservatives were found in the milk.

Two vendors were convicted for selling milk under standard.

Bacteriological examination of sixty-four (64) samples of city water showed freedom from any indication of infection by sewage contamination.

Detailed reports of milk test and dairy farm inspection have been made to the board during the year.

Approximately eighty thousand (80,000) food animals were killed at the different slaughter houses in and near the city. In addition large quantities of meat are shipped in. A regular inspection of meat has been made on the market and in the shops. As a result of this work there was destroyed as unfit for food and condemned:—3,500 lbs. of beef; 1,520 lbs. of veal; 620 lbs. of pork; 30 lbs. of mutton; 220 lbs. of poultry; 200 lbs. of fish; 180 lbs. of fruits.

In conclusion I must again urge the need of an abattoir in which all animals for consumption in the city can be killed under conditions, provide means for a thorough inspection and the proper handling of the meat. An abattoir properly constructed and rightly conducted will ensure a supply of good meat, and instead of being an added burden should pay its way.

PETERBOROUGH.

Report of Dr. J. Bingham, Medical Health Officer.

It becomes my duty once more to lay before you a brief notice of the sanitary condition, and the mortality report of the city, during the year 1908.

The city council and the tax-payers have nobly discharged their duties, in laying the foundation of a model city, on the most improved sanitary principles. This will be seen from the fact, that Peterborough has now over forty miles of granolithic sidewalks, and about thirteen miles of wooden ones. The city has also about twenty-four miles of sewers.

Peterborough during the past year has been free from any fatal scourge of infectious diseases.

We had an outbreak of scarlet fever of a very mild type, and no deaths resulting therefrom. There were a few cases of typhoid fever, and only one or two of diphtheria.

As usual the grim reaper has not been idle, and, although the ratio of mortality has not been excessive, still, during the year, many from amongst us have gone to the narrow house and the long sleep. Some so young that they seemed to be born only to weep and die. And some have been called away in the midst of a busy life, with all their plans unfinished. Some of the aged, too, laid down the heavy burden of life to go where the weary are at rest. And yet there are still many amongst us in active life who have passed the chloroform period.

There were 273 deaths in the city during the year; some of these occurred in the hospitals, and should not be reckoned in with the deaths in the city.

That much dreaded disease tuberculosis caused twenty deaths in the city during the year. The scientists have a theory, that our incestuous ancestors, the cave-dwellers, transmitted that loathsome disease to posterity, and the burning question of the day is, how to get rid of it.

The well-meaning philanthropist is working at the wrong end and will never accomplish anything in that way. All the sanatoria in the world can only give temporary relief, but will never eradicate the disease from the human race.

One step in the right direction would be early marriages from sound stock, and the healthy pedigree of the contracting parties should be examined for three preceding generations, the same as for a life insurance policy. With a good start made in this way, and afterwards a life of strict temperance in all things, and a close observance of all sanitary laws; the race in time would be free from the ravages of tuberculosis.

As the custom prevails at present many people get married who are better adapted for a health resort, than for the cares of married life. Moreover, it may be said in this connection, that if we ever hope to get rid of tuberculosis in Canada, we must cease importing it from the slums of other countries.

During the year a large amount of important sanitary work was done by the chief and his men.

Yards examined	4,189
Notices served	599
Yards in good condition	3,590
Houses placarded during the year	49

The citizens are well aware that pure water, pure air, and pure food are the best safeguards of good health. The dwelling house and all its surroundings should be absolutely clean, as the best defence against infectious diseases and sickness of any kind.

The general depression of the times has touched Peterborough very lightly, and all her industries have an air of prosperity and bright hopes for the future.

PORT ARTHUR.

Report of Mr. A. G. Seaman, Chairman Local Board of Health.

In making my report as chairman of the Board of Health for the year 1908, which ends on the 30th of November, I am pleased to say we have had no serious outbreak of any contagious diseases. The number of cases of typhoid have dropped from 141 in 1906, to 36 in 1908, and a number of these cases have been brought in from outside places. In my opinion the greatest danger from contagious diseases is in our outdoor closets. In my opinion the flies spread more diseases than through any other source, and I would recommend that your council pass a by-law to compel every householder living on a street supplied with sewer and water to connect with it. The sanitary inspector has done everything he could to keep the closets clean, but it is impossible.

I hope before another year you will have devised some means to supply the Isolation Hospital with water. At the present time we are drawing it in barrels, which is very expensive and very unsatisfactory.

Report of Dr. C. N. Laurie, Medical Health Officer.

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1908.

I am very pleased to be able to say that I have no very serious epidemics or outbreaks of sickness to report.

We have had the usual amount of sickness, which must always be expected in a city situated like Port Arthur, where we have so many people without the comforts of a home, living in boarding houses, or roughing it in the bush or on railroad works. Being the centre of an immense district, the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William have to take care of the sick, bringing a large amount of contagious cases, which otherwise we might keep free from.

We started the year with a case of smallpox, the first we have had in town for eight years. When discovered the patient was staying in a hotel, where there were about forty other people. He had also been in a private boarding house. By removing him at once to an isolated house, vaccinating all who had come in contact with him, and quarantining them for four weeks, we very fortunately had no further cases develop.

There was 26 cases of diphtheria, 58 of scarlet fever, 75 of measles, 36 of typhoid fever, and 3 of tuberculosis reported during the year.

As we now have our Isolation Hospital opened, and are treating all infectious cases there, which cannot be well provided for in their own homes, I believe we shall be able to control these diseases in the future.

One difficulty we find is that a large number of people try to hide their contagious cases, that they may not be quarantined. However, the neighbours generally find out and report them, and by having a couple of families up before the magistrate early in the year, we have been able to keep control.

While we had a number of cases of typhoid during October and November, we had fewer than perhaps we have had at that season for years. A large number of these cases came in from the Grand Trunk, there being serious outbreaks at Mack Siding, and in from St. Ignace, and most of the cases were treated in our hospital. With the Sanitary Inspector I have kept a close watch over the water and milk supplies of the city. I have had a large number of samples examined and found that the water supplied by the city is pure. A number of samples taken from wells were found to be impure; the parties were notified and the wells ordered closed.

The milk generally is good, especially from the large dealers. Where there are so many parties with one or two cows, who sell milk, it is almost impossible to have the degree of cleanliness which should exist. I am firmly of the opinion that more milk is infected after it is sold, by being kept in dirty houses, exposed to dust and foul odors,

than is infected by the dealer. The Sanitary Inspector has done good work by watching the lanes and yards of the city, and making the people keep them clean. Having our own team we have been able to attend to calls, and there have been fewer complaints than ever before, although the work is getting heavier all the time.

The council should pass a by-law forbidding the use of outdoor closets, and forcing all property holders to have water and sewer connections; and until such times as sewer connections can be made the public should be forced to use dry earth closets. The meat inspector has done good work, and the butcher shops have improved very much, and are offering a better quality of meat for sale.

Early in the year we found a large amount of infected pork, which we had destroyed. As it is impossible for the inspector or myself to examine microscopically all the pork used, and the Government makes no such examination, we had to be content with warning the public, and advising them to cook their meats thoroughly, especially pork.

I must make mention of the very valuable assistance the health officers have received from the board, especially from the chairman, Mr. Seaman, who has given a great deal of time and thought, helping to improve and equip the Isolation Hospital, which now contains ten beds, and is kept in the very best condition by the nurse in charge.

We have had a number of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles cases treated here, all of whom have spoken very highly of the care received.

ST. CATHARINES.

Report of Local Secretary, Local Board of Health.

I beg leave to submit this my report, for the year ending November 15th, 1908.

The number of deaths during the year from all causes was 178, which is 11 less than 1907, and 50 less than in 1906, which shows the city to be in a good sanitary condition.

During the year the following contagious diseases were reported, from which only six deaths resulted.

Scarlet Fever	71 cases.	1 Death.
Typhoid Fever	19 do	Recovered.
Whooping Cough	10 do	Recovered.
Diphtheria	4 do	1 Death.
Measles	3 do	Recovered.
Tuberculosis	4 do	4 Deaths.
Total	111	

The births during the year numbered 293, and the marriages 113.

Population from last assessment roll, 12,302.

Eight hundred and twenty-five feet of sewers were laid and forty sewer connections made to private houses

Mr. Boulden the inspector, placarded all houses reported for contagious diseases, and during the scarlet fever epidemic was kept very busy fumigating. Since Mr. Boulden resigned, the city has been without an inspector. Mr. Boulden, however, has kindly acted in that capacity, at the request of the mayor, and has performed his duty well and faithfully.

Attached to this report is a list of all deaths and the causes during the year, from November 15th, 1907, to November 15th, 1908.

Report of Dr. F. King, Medical Health Officer.

The by-laws of the Provincial Board of Health require that the Medical Health Officer shall present, before the 15th day of November in each year, a full report upon the sanitary condition of the district.

In accordance therewith the following is the first annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1908.

A glance at the tabulated matter as received from the division registrar, will show the number of births, deaths, infectious or contagious and other diseases reported.

These returns are no doubt incomplete, owing to neglect in reporting cases, as required by the Health Act.

Vital Statistics.

In the office of the division registrar there were recorded during the year, 279 births, as compared with 259 for 1907. There were certificates of 21 premature or still births.

The number of deaths reported, 181, being 6 less than last year. The number of deaths amongst children under five years of age was 56, as compared with 68 last year.

Of the total mortality, the following diseases are accountable for the number mentioned.

Scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis, 8; cancer, 6; old age, 9.

The following number of contagious or infectious diseases were reported:—

Diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 71, typhoid fever, 19; consumption, 3; whooping cough, 10; measles, 3.

It will be remembered that during the early months of the year, scarlet fever became epidemic in character, due in part to the neglect of several householders and others to report early cases, and in part to the failure of the Local Board of Health to observe and enforce the regulations required for isolation in contagious and infectious diseases, whereby afflicted persons and inmates of infected houses were allowed to mingle with the general public without restraint. The warning placards were removed in ten, fifteen or twenty days from the onset of the disease, on the certificate of the medical attendant, with the result that the contagion promptly spread.

Another factor was that the fumigation of houses was often restricted to one room, either for the reasons that a charge was made, or that the family might not be inconvenienced.

So soon as the six weeks' isolation was enforced and fumigation done without cost, a perceptible drop in the number of cases was observed, again proving the necessity, in the public interest, for isolation in this class of disease. The isolation caused considerable inconvenience and some dissatisfaction, the latter too often encouraged by those who should have known better.

I am unable to report on the work performed by the sanitary inspector, as I have been unable to get a record thereof, but from my observation, I am led to believe that the duties as detailed by the Health Act have been of a negative character. The inspector being chiefly occupied in reporting on nuisances *after* complaints had been received, placarding infected houses, fumigating them as occasion demanded, acting as caretaker of the Isolation Hospital, taking care of a few indigent sick and numerous other duties foreign to those laid down for a sanitary inspector.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of the city cannot be said to be satisfactory. Nearly every sanitary regulation or by-law is more or less violated or evaded.

There is no system for the removal of garbage, house refuse or night soil, and the little work that is done, is done by unauthorized and irresponsible persons, is inefficient and expensive to the individual citizen.

—There are upwards of two thousand vaults or box closets, and hundreds of cesspools in use, with their malodorous exhalations always present, a prolific source of complaint, giving continuous and often unnecessary work to the sanitary inspector. No system provided, or regulation enforced for cleaning and disinfecting these places.

Closets and cesspools exist in numbers adjoining streets having sewers. Little or no attention has been given to the resolution of your Board of the 20th of May last on this subject.

The unsanitary condition existing, for years past on the southerly side of St. Paul Street continues: This and the conditions found behind many of the business places on the north side of this street, together with that on premises abutting on Ontario, King and James Streets, is far from satisfactory.

Outside the streets named, the condition as regards cleanliness are generally better, and if the vault closets were abolished and box closets enforced, as in many other cities, and all closets and cesspools, regularly inspected, cleaned and disinfected, little, except sewers would be desired.

Many of the so called "offensive trades" such as the slaughtering of animals, storing of hides, bones, rags and other refuse, are conducted in a manner prohibited by the Health Acts and city by-laws. The provisions of the latter are openly violated or evaded. Pig pens are found in many parts of the city, even in the congested district, at a distance less than the seventy feet from a house. During the heated term, many complaints were received from this cause.

It has been reported to your board, that Mr. Moyer has established a slaughter house on Division street contrary to the Provincial Health Act. Your board should take some action to legalize the industry or otherwise. Ignoring its existence does not better matters.

Plumbing, etc.

The regulations requiring that every person who erects, or causes to be erected, any building shall deposit plans for the draining and plumbing is ignored. Result, many houses have cellar floors below the sewers and as a consequence flooding.

Considerable sickness may be attributed to faulty plumbing, and it may be pointed out that there is no official inspection of the plumbers' work in this city. In fact it is the exception that any efficient testing of this class of work is done, and many houses have sewer gases mingling with the air.

Building and Premises.

There are upwards of three thousand buildings, lots, and other premises, and over forty miles of streets, lanes, etc., in the city, all requiring a vigilant supervision by a sanitary inspector. This together with the almost innumerable duties assigned to an inspector, by the act, are greater than any one individual can possibly or efficiently perform.

The Food Supply.

Upon reference to the official annual report issued by the Government last fall, it will be noted that the death rate of St. Catharines, per thousand of the population, was only exceeded by that of two other Cities in the Province of Ontario. This with the further fact that the mortality, amongst children under one year of age, was an abnormally high rate appeared to point to the advisability of looking into the food supply, particularly the articles of bread, meat, milk, etc. With this object in view, I have, in conjunction with your Chairman, personally visited and inspected the licensed milk farms, the bakeries, and such slaughter houses as could be reached without public cost, ten in number. The results of these inspections are now tabulated and a general report herewith submitted.

Slaughter Houses.

The meat supply of the city, is to a large extent, produced under unsanitary conditions, in violation of the provisions of the Public Health Act, and the Act respecting the slaughtering of cattle.

Many of the slaughter houses, operated in the adjoining municipalities, are places of abomination, where every sanitary regulation, made for their government, is violated or evaded.

Pig pens are established immediately outside, or in the near vicinity of the slaughter houses, where hogs are fed on the blood and offal without the preliminary process of steaming or boiling, as demanded by the Health Act, which Act provides that animals so fed "may be seized and destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for food for man."

I am creditably informed, and, from such investigation as I have been able to make, I believe that the charge is practically correct, that upwards of two hundred carcasses of diseased cattle are offered for sale in this market annually. The remedy for this condition would appear to be the establishment of a municipal slaughter house or abattoir, and an official inspection of all cattle and other animals.

I beg to draw the attention of the Board to the plans, specifications and estimated cost published by the Provincial Board of Health some years ago, from which it may be seen that the cost of erecting a municipal abattoir, suitable under existing conditions, is given at $1,572.50. Possibly these figures may be found below the cost at the present time. It might also be well as an alternative scheme, to consider the proposition of entering into a legal agreement with one or more of the persons now slaughtering animals, to carry on the business under such inspection and sanitary regulations as the law may demand.

A few of those engaged in the occupation admit that the present conditions are not satisfactory and are desirous of improvement. Others, however, look upon an inspection of their premises and operations as a personal offence.

Bakeries and Bread Factories.

With one exception the city bakeries do not meet the requirements of either the Public Health or Factory Acts. Some of them, in this respect, are better or worse than others.

Three are in cellars, dark, badly ventilated, with little or no convenience for cleanliness or the comfort of the employees. In one an iron sink was found in a dark corner having a galvanized iron pipe leading direct to the sewer without a trap of any kind through which sewer gas entered this cellar, from which three hundred loaves of bread are said to be the daily output. In another establishment, in addition to the place

being found unsanitary, floors and ceilings dirty, a stable of five or six horses and a manure pit was kept, the odor therefrom prevading not only the work rooms, where food was in course of preparation, but causing a nuisance in the neighbourhood and being a source of constant complaint. The stench from this bakery has been at times vile.

The plumbing in nearly every bakery was found to be faulty and in many the fly that does'nt wipe its feet was in evidence spreading bacilli by the thousands.

More light, better ventilation, convenience and greater attention to general cleanliness is essential before these bakeries become models for the supply of this important article of human food.

The Milk Supply.

It will be noted that the mortality last year amongst children under one year of age was (62) sixty two. Faulty feeding will account for many of these deaths. The principal element in the care of a child is good food and its most natural food is milk.

There are (20) twenty licensed milk vendors using about four hundred (400) cows on twenty-three (23) dairy farms and handling about two thousand five hundred (2,500) quarts of milk daily. These with several unlicensed vendors and between seventy and eighty cows, the property of private individuals, furnish the milk supply.

While on many of the dairy farms the handling of the milk is unobjectionable, on some others it is simply filthy, and on others an improvement is much to be desired.

A strict system of inspection should be inaugurated and the milk vendors impressed with the necessity of delivering a clean and wholesome article. In this respect the efforts of the health officers should be supplemented by assistance from the general public. Every house-wife knows good milk and should demand a pure, clean product. If it has dirty settlings, get after "the milkman." Notice his waggon, method of handling. Enquire into the source of his supply, length of time between milking and delivery, and report any unfavourable discovery. Do not leave all the supervision to the inspecting official, whose capacity as an inspector is limited to his ability to cover the ground in a given time.

Experience proves that the chief sources of adulteration of milk is by adding water, removing a portion of the cream, adding sugar to correct the sp.; gr; flour or starch to increase the capacity or some preservative.

The chief sources of contamination is from unclean handling, dirty hands, udders and teats, stable dust and particles of manure from the flanks of the cows, etc., and from the cans and other utensils not being sufficiently cleaned and sterilized. The sp; gr; test used here, while not reliable, indicates the presence of about ten per cent. of extraneous water plus and dust and manure

Many vendors of milk keep fine healthy cows and the milk is practically pure when taken from the cows, but owing to carelessness or ignorance in handling, it soon becomes loaded with germ life.

As an example of what is too often observed, the following may be cited as found on one milk farm. The cattle, probably the finest herd inspected, well fed and watered, the stable dark and badly ventilated. The stable yard dirty and offensive. The stench from a piggery, from the stable and manure heaps, vile and prevading the premises. The milk cans, while appearing clean to the casual observer, emitted an offensive odor. These cans and other utensils were found on a shelf a few feet from the open door of the family privy. A large swill barrel, half filled with fermenting house refuse was immediately adjacent. The output of this dairy farm about one hundred quarts daily, is delivered to an institution a few hundred yards away.

At another licensed milk farm, the first object that came under view, was a dirty individual, with a dirty rag rubbing a dirty milk can with dirty water contained in a dirty pail. On examining into the water supply it was found that the herd was watered from "frog ponds" in the fields. Several of these ponds were covered with the usual green slime so often found on stagnant pools. The water used for rinsing the milk cans was taken from a well immediately beside a manure heap in the cow yards, the soakage from which coloured the water brownish. The stable and stable yards were filthy and the whole outfit and surroundings most objectionable. On a subsequent visit it was seen that an effort had been made to clean the stable and some whitewashing had been done. The other conditions were the same, except the water supply, which was, if possible, worse.

A classification of the city licensed milk vendors and farms as regards the handling of the milk, utensils and the environments, having reference to the "score card" issued by the Provincial Board of Health for inspecting dairies, would show as follows:

Perfect	None.
Good	Seven.
Fair	Seven.
Indifferent	Four.
Bad	Five.

Milk Permits.

A word in regard to the issuing of milk permits.

The board should require something more definite than impossible and absurd statements before assuming the responsibility of granting licenses to all and sundry who may apply. It should be the aim of the boards to insist upon and encourage the cleanly handling and transportation of the milk supply, and those applicants who do not reach a reasonable standard in this respect, should be refused. A complete analysis of milk requires much time and elaborate and expensive apparatus which is not practical here,—that is, under existing conditions.

The so-called tests which have been made in the past are misleading and of no value. A reasonable simple test for the butter, fat the sp; gr.; reaction and dirty settling may be made with a little trouble and at a small expenditure for the outfit. Many of the milk vendors are willing and desirous for the betterment of the sanitary conditions under which they work. Some are building new stables or improving the old ones, and ask for suggestions to aid them. Others, however, are so careless and indifferent that no improvement may be expected.

It is an interesting fact that these vendors who have the most unsanitary environment resent suggestions for the cleanly handling of the milk and some even threaten to suppress the milk supply if their uncleanly habits are interfered with by the city authorities.

Candy and Ice Cream.

The objectionable conditions found at some of the places producing candy and ice cream are such as to demand vigilant and constant supervision by a competent and conscientious inspector in order that the citizens, and particularly the children, may be protected against the uncleanliness under which much of this class of food is now produced.

With reference to the inspection of all foods, I beg to draw the attention of the board to clauses 3 and 4 of city By-law No. 885, and to point out that while this By-law appears to cover considerable ground that clause 3 practically deters an inspector, or any city official, from taking efficient steps to mitigate the evils, because the prosecution depends on the delay necesssary to get a meeting of a city committee, after which the evidence, in many cases, will probably have disappeared.

Canning Factories.

Owing to the adverse criticism of these industries, by the Government inspector, and at the request of some of the superintendents of the City factories, in conjunction with your Chairman, I inspected the premises and made numerous suggestions for the betterment of the employees' living rooms, etc., a report of which has been submitted to your Board.

I am able to state that many of the suggestions have been adopted, at considerable expenditure, with the result that the employees particularly the female help, have been working under greatly improved sanitary and health conditions, and as a consequence the output of the factories is handled in a clean manner equal to that observed in the average domestic kitchen.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

The necessity for medical inspection of Public Schools is becoming a very live question, the city of Brantford is the latest to fall into line on this subject.

The health of the child during the school years of life determine to a great extent, that of its future. This city has reached a period of development to justify the adoption of such a measure, even if limited in the beginning. The conditions found at an examination of the children in one of our schools at Dr. Hodgetts' inspection last April, and as reported to the Board, is an object lesson which in the best interest of all should be considered without unnecessary delay

Isolation Hospital.

The experiences of the past year have demonstrated the necessity for a properly equipped Hospital. The so-called isolation hospital, opened early in the year, cannot be said to meet the demand, and I believe is rather an expensive experiment in proportion to its usefulness. The management, I understand, is in the hands of a Committee of your Board, and that the Chairman is referring to the subject

Improvement.

With reference to improving the sanitary and other conditions, while it is certainly time for a change, I fear there is little hope of much improvement in the lax system in vogue, unless the City Council appoints a sufficient number of health officers, at an increased expenditure, to efficiently perform the work called for by the Provincial Health Act, or that the local Board of Health collectively and individually exercise greater zeal, take more interest in the work and generally undertake some of the duties assigned by the Act, to Boards of Health and to the individual members as health officers, and to which they obligate themselves when accepting appointments on the Board.

With due respect, I beg to point out that many members, the Chairman being a noteworthy exception, appear to think that if they attend an occasional meeting, when personally convenient, they fulfil their obligation, ignoring section 58 of the Act, which provides that "the members of Local Boards of Health shall be called health officers and shall have the powers and duties assigned to such officers by this Act."

In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the resolution of the Board of 17th January, 1908, appointing a Committee for certain important duties relating to the management of the Isolation Hospital. That Committee never met, and I am informed by your Chairman that he failed to get a quorum together at any time.

On May 6th, 1908, the Board appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Medical Health Officer, for the purpose of framing regulations, etc. This Committee has never met nor has it undertaken any of the duties for which it was appointed. The first By-law of the Act states that the Medical Health Officer shall assist and advise theBoard; therefore, I respectfully recommend that this Board follow the example of other city Boards of Health and adopt a regular date and hour for meeting, so that the general public and others having complaints or business with your Board may be able to attend. At present it appears that the meetings are of a haphazard character, so no one, not even the Medical Health Officer, knows when a meeting may be held. In extenuation of the present plan for meetings, it is alleged, that members take so little interest in the duties that they promptly forget when a meeting is to be held if notified in advance more than a few hours.

Section 21 of the Act provides that "local Board of Health may, from time to time, direct any prosecution or legal proceedings for, or in respect of, the wilful violation or neglect of any regulation contained in or made under the Act." The violations or evasions of the health regulations, as well as resolutions and notices of your board, are notorious.

Hundreds of complaints are made that nuisances exist in various parts of the city. A few are suppressed, others are mitigated, but many remain and are perpetuated from year to year.

While I have received no assistance from your Board, rather the contrary, I am under obligations and wish to acknowledge many courtesies and suggestions from Dr. Hodgetts, Chief Health Officer of Ontario; Dr. Hutchinson, of London; Dr. Roberts, of Hamilton; Dr. Wende, Health Commissioner of Buffalo; Dr. Gram of the Health Department of Buffalo, and the last but not least, His Worship the Mayor.

REPORT OF COL. GEO. C. CARLISLE, CHAIRMAN, L.B. of H.

In accordance with paragraph 4 Schedule B., section 122, Public Health Act, Ontario.

I have the honour to submit a summary of the proceedings of the Local Board of Health, together with the Annual Report of the Medical Health Officer and the Secretary of the Board, also a statement of the expenditures of the Board, for the year ending November 15th, inst.

Isolation Hospital.

Early in January, the Isolation Hospital building was completed, and at a reception given by the joint building committee of Board of Health and City Council the keys of the building were formerly handed over to Mayor Riddell.

Annexed hereto will be found a statement of the cost of the building. The funds for the erection of the same having been largely collected from the citizens, by a Committee of ladies to whom a deep debt of gratitude is due for their kindly services, the balance being provided from public funds by the Board of Health.

The sanitary inspector and his wife were placed in charge of the premises, which is of limited capacity, only the administration portion of the building having been erected, the plans, provide for two wings, one at least of which it is to be hoped will be built in the very near future, in the meantime two rooms with a capacity, if necessary, of three beds each have been set aside for patients.

Scarlet Fever.

Owing to an outbreak of a mild type of scarlet fever, which through delay in reporting or in not reporting at all soon became epidemic, the capacity of the Isolation Hospital was fully taxed, and several families who were isolated, became a tax on the public for their sustenance. At this juncture your honourable body appointed a Medical Health Officer. The Health Act was more vigorously enforced, and in a short time the outbreak was stamped out. The expenditure in connection with the up-keep of the Isolation Hospital will be found very satisfactory, and caring for families, who were isolated will be found in memo annexed.

Smallpox.

Owing to the fact that smallpox was prevalent in many parts of the Province and in the near vicinity; the Board purchased the most up-to-date double walled Hospital tent, and have provided a permanent floor for the same. This double tent is available at short notice for the care of any unfortunates who may require to be isolated.

In April the late Dr. E. Goodman passed away, this gentleman had been a member of the Board for twenty years and its energetic and pains-taking chairman for a long period.

As will be seen by the report of the Medical Health Officer, early in the season a very thorough inspection of the canning factories was made, and upon his recommendation many improvements in the housing and care of the employees (practically all females) as well as in the sanitary conditions of the premises were carried out.

The Medical Health Officer devoted considerable time and attention to the streets, lanes, yards, etc., and on the whole found them in fairly good condition, with the exception of that portion of the city known as the business districts.

Some steps must be taken "if necessary at the public expense" to clean up all that district between Chestnut Street and the Hedley Saw Mills on the southerly side of St. Paul Street, the conditions of affairs here is the growth of years of neglect, and the rear premises and side hills are in a most unsanitary condition.

The milk supply and Dairy Farms have received considerable attention and the result of a careful and intelligent inspection by the Medical Health Officer upon the lines laid down by the Public Health Department of Ontario has developed the fact that there is room for great improvement in the production and handling of this product and that in future greater care must be exercised in the issuing of licenses.

The slaughter houses in the immediate vicinity of the corporation have also been examined by the Medical Health Officer and the methods prevailing on the premises, devoted to this branch of the food supply are in need of immediate and most stringent supervision, this inspection has brought to light the fact that not one of these establishments are being conducted in accordance with the Provisions of the Health Act.

The bakeries have also been inspected and your board would respectively suggest that a cellar is not a fit place to carry on this important trade and that a By-law be passed to prevent the same.

A constant source of complaint is the condition of the premises of junk dealers and it is respectfully suggested to the licensing board that no license be granted to junk dealers, bone or rag collectors till a thorough compliance with the provisions of the Health Act has been complied with.

The privy vault nuisance calls for abatement, and it is to be hoped that your honourable body will pass the necessary By-laws for the extinction of these festing spots, and permit "only" where sewers are not available, box closets.

The removal of garbage and house-refuse calls for prompt and efficient methods and it is to be hoped that some economical and practical method of collection will be inaugurated at an early date.

The public water supply has maintained its reputation for purity and freedom from anything injurious to the public health, as demonstrated by frequent analysis.

The chairman of the board accompanied the Medical Health Officer in making practically all the inspections, mentioned in this report.

The city dump at lock 4 old canal has become a public nuisance and eye sore, and some steps should be taken to provide another place for the dumping of refuse or for the introduction of a public incinerator, which is strongly recommended.

ST. THOMAS.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, the following report of the Health Department for the year ending November 15th, 1908, is respectfully presented.

It has been customary in other years to congratulate the people of St. Thomas on the satisfactory state of the public health, but unfortunately it is not possible to do so with respect to the period covered by this report, as there have been many cases of preventable diseases, several of which resulted fatally.

Typhoid fever was the cause of much sickness, but as the cases were not nearly all reported, it is impossible to estimate the full number. As the first cases occurred in June, but reports were not sent in until after request by the Medical Health Officer a few months later, there was no attempt made to discover a probable cause until the disease had become epidemic, forty-one cases having been reported in October. No doubt, several persons contracted the disease outside of the city, but the larger number most likely were infected by local causes.

Whooping cough has been quite prevalent and in several cases it resulted fatally. As this disease is not reported, the number of cases is not known.

Cholera infantum, another intestinal disease, was also the cause of many deaths.

There were fifteen cases of diphtheria with one death, and forty-one cases of scarlet fever with no deaths.

We had one case of smallpox in the person of a young man who came from another city where it was diagnosed as chicken pox.

In July, Mr. A. F. McLachlin was appointed milk inspector and the appliances necessary for making a bacterial as well as a butter fat test were supplied him. At his suggestion, a standard for milk supplied to citizens was adopted, being fat, not less than 3.50 per cent. total solids 12 per cent. solids not fat 8.5 per cent.

It is expected that the result of Mr. McLachlin's work will be the securing to the city of a milk supply of improved quality both in the matter of bacteria count and cream content, for milk vendors should find it to their own advantage to exercise care in handling milk.

About the first of April, Dr. W. C. Vanbuskirk who has ably filled the office of Medical Health Officer for over twenty years, was suddenly incapacitated by illness, and Dr. D. A. McKillop was appointed assistant Medical Health Officer, as it became necessary to relieve the venerable Medical Health Officer of the cares of office, by the appointment of a younger man to assist him, while he is still allowed to continue in the service of the city. Dr.. McKillop has taken up the work with an earnest desire to render efficient service in his important position.

STRATFORD.

Report of Dr. J. A. Robertson, M.H.O.

Attached hereto you will find report of Sanitary Inspector Dunseith *re* the sanitary condition of the city during the past year, and his recommendations as to the desirability and necessity of your Board taking some action to procure the much-needed requirements mentioned in the report. The question of the disposal of garbage is now becoming an important and serious one if the health of the city is to be taken into consideration.

Our rapid growth during the past few years has tended to increase the proximity of the dwellings, and, *pro ratio*, the accumulation of garbage increases. The non-removal or non-destruction of same leads to decomposition, with its serious unsanitary results.

Year after year I have urged upon your board to take action in this matter relative to formulating some scheme whereby this dangerous enemy to health could be removed, but nothing so far has been done. You must of necessity and duty grapple with this important question sooner or later, and procrastination will only be the means of costing the city, perchance, many useful and valuable lives. Hitherto we have been most fortunate in our freedom from contagious diseases, which have their origin in decomposing vegetable material, but that should not deter us from making preparations for their prevention. Of the 168 deaths which occurred in the city during the past year only ten were due to the so-called preventable diseases, although there were 140 cases of the same reported in the city during that time.

The milk supply received its usual attention. Inspections were made of the cows, as to appearance of health and quality of food used, the stables as to cleanliness and ventilation, and in nearly all cases were found satisfactory. The water used for drinking as also for washing the cans and udders was tested as to purity.

I would also like to call your attention to the very unsatisfactory condition at present existing regarding the removal of our night soil. Complaints are continually being sent in from householders, complaining of their inability to procure the services of anyone to remove same. This is an important matter and I would ask you to give it your consideration with a view of arriving at some means for its betterment.

The mortality of the city, as a whole, compares favourably with that of previous years. It is gratifying to know that one-eighth of the deaths in the city during the past year were due to "old age." The number of deaths from consumption was materially lessened, only four having died from that disease. It proves that the public are becoming alive to its contagious nature and are guarding themselves accordingly. Much praise is due to those who have given their means and energy to combat this much-dreaded disease. There was also a noticeable reduction in the number of deaths of children. Climatic conditions undoubtedly played an important part therein, the mortality being less than half compared with the previous year. Pneumonia claimed a number of victims, 18 having died from it during the year.

Heart disease was the cause of adding 12 to the list of last year's deceased. There were only nine accidental deaths recorded during the year. The other deaths were from various causes.

Contrasting the expenditure of our Health Department with that of other cities of our own size and comparing with them also the ratio of mortality, we have just reason to feel proud of our sanitary status.

Report of Sanitary Inspector.

In making my second annual report I am pleased to be able to say that improvement in the sanitary condition of the city continues.

My report last year dwelt on the unsatisfactory system we have of garbage removal and looked for amelioration; but the old difficulties remain, and we will never be able to have the cleanliness and sweetness of our back lanes and alleys perfect until some more sastifactory system is installed. It is gratifying that things are not worse than they are, but we would like to see immeasurable improvement.

Nothing would be more gratifying to our citizens than the adoption by your honourable body of some adequate method for the removal of garbage to the city dump where there is every provision for the burning of rubbish. We have a man who attends to the dump and it is kept in first class condition. Some parties continue to dump garbage on vacant lots, but I have succeeded to a great extent in stopping this practice. Gentlemen, I find that I cannot too heartily emphasize the wish that you will during the year install a better system of garbage removal.

In my report last year I called attention to the open creeks in Romeo and Erie streets as objectionably offensive. There has been something done to remove the nuisance but the proper remedy would be to cover them up putting in a large tile.

In July we had a few cases of typhoid fever across the river. We had the water from several of the wells in that neighbourhood analized by the Provincial Analyst, but he reported that there were no typhoid germs therein, but several wells in other sections of the city had to be closed as it was found they contained abundance of typhoid germs. The city water was found to be entirely free from such germs. The man-holes of the sewers were found to be in a filthy condition. We have had them flushed all over the city and hope this will to some extent destroy the odors that have been so offensive on our city streets.

During the year we have had about 54 cases of typhoid fever; 24 cases of scarlet fever; 12 cases of diphtheria; 46 cases of smallpox.

At present there are very few cases of contagious disease in the city.

We have given considerable attention to meat brought on the market, but one feels very much handicapped for want of an abattoir. This we recommended last year and our contention was ably supported by the press, but still no movement has been made to reach the end desired. We think it is of the first importance from a sanitary view point to have all meats exposed for sale on the market and throughout the city thoroughly inspected.

In the matter of milk coming into the city this is done and it is necessary, and as we have the appliances for doing this work we can speak with authority. On the whole the milk brought into the city is satisfactory. With the milk it is more a question of cleanness or of adulteration or both, but with meat it is a question of its fitness, as free from disease, and its suitableness for human food. I would therefore again urge that all meat sold in the city either on the market or in the butcher shop be subject to such inspection as that employed by the Whyte Packing Company and similar institutions, that is, inspection by Government appointed Inspectors.

Gentlemen, hoping that the suggestions I have made may meet with your approval, I am,

WINDSOR.

Report of the Secretary, L. B. of H.

The year ending at this date has been destitute of unusual incidents of startling character in the public health branch of the public service. The cost of prosecuting the work has very materially increased, the increase being in proportion to the growth

of the town and the more comprehensive character of the contract for gathering up and disposing of the rubbish and household waste. The maintenance of families quarantined on account of contagious diseases as usual constitutes this year a substantial item of expense; and it is a question if some better system might not be designed for supplying the needs of the quarantined than the one now in vogue.

In anticipation of a possible visitation of smallpox the Isolation Hospital has been repaired and improved and is now much more convenient and suitable for its intended purpose. In addition a telephone has been installed and will be found serviceable alike to patients and attendants. But one case of smallpox has been discovered since the date of last year's report, and the patient was discharged after less than three weeks stay in the hospital.

Sanitary Improvements.

Since last year's report up to the 7th December, 1908, as shewn by the Plumbing Inspector, compared with the same works in the year 1907, were as follows:—

	1908	1907	Decrease in 1908
Closets	39	169	130
Sinks and basins	56	216	160
Baths	30	127	97
Drains	47	113	66

In view of the exceptional activity last year in the building trade, especially in the erection of residences, this result is certainly very perplexing.

Contagious Diseases.

The total number of cases reported to this office for the year ending December 15, 1908, is 208, made up as follows:—Diphtheria, 91; scarlet fever, 52; Typhoid fever, 61; chicken pox, 1; measles, 2; german measles, 1;

The fatal cases being:—Diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 10; total 15

WOODSTOCK.

Report of Dr. A. McLay, M.H.O.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, I beg to submit the following as my Annual Report re the sanitary condition and health of our citizens, etc., for the year ending November 15th, 1908

I am pleased to inform you that the health of our citizens during the year has been very good. No epidemic of contagious or infectious disease has visited us, and the few sporadic cases of scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria were, under the watchfulness of your board and officials, through isolation and the intelligent co-operation of our citizens, prevented from spreading, no deaths resulting therefrom.

A few cases of typhoid were reported during the year, *most of them traceable to causes outside of our municipality.*

The great majority of our citizens are to be congratulated on the interest they take in sanitary matters as may be observed in their beautifully kept lawns and clean premises.

Some of the back lanes of our business places are not kept in as sanitary condition as they ought to be. I would again recommend the draining and grading of such lanes thereby protecting the health of those occupying buildings abutting thereon.

The scavengers have done good work during the year but, owing to the lack of a suitable dumping ground, which ought to be provided, noxious material has been removed from some places and deposited elsewhere to the great annoyance and, doubtless, injury of others.

We congratulate you on the extension of our sewer system, the grading and improvement of our streets which adds so much to the sanitary condition of our city and comfort of our citizens.

We would also congratulate your committee on the improvements made to the smallpox hospital. It is now in proper condition to receive patients at all seasons.

We are pleased to note the good work of the park commissioners during the year. Would recommend that they favourably consider the necessity of securing one or two, suitably located, recreation parks where our young people would be allowed to engage in healthy and honest sports which are no doubt helpful to physical and moral development.

Would again recommend that you favour the grouping of two or more contiguous counties with a view to the securing a sanitarium for the comfort, treatment and isolation of consumptives. Such an institution is much needed, especially by the poor, as under present conditions they cannot be cared for. The same to be financially aided by the Province and under provincial inspection.

The water in many wells was tested. Some wells were found unfit for use in which cases city water was installed. A large number of wells were cleaned out during the year.

Milk was tested monthly. The quality on the whole was excellent. Very few complaints reached your board during the year.

Herds, byres, water supply and cooling stations were inspected by our Veterinary surgeon twice during the year. His reports were very satisfactory, and indicated that our milk vendors were desirous of supplying a good quality of milk.

The number of deaths during the year 112, a fraction over 11 per thousand. The mortality amongst the aged was, as usual, high. 30 died between the age of 70 and 92 years. 12 died at an average age of 83. The mortality amongst the young was less than in former years.

While we have the reputation of being the most beautiful and sanitary city in the Province there is still room for improvement. I therefore trust that the recommendations of your board will be heartily concurred in.

APPENDIX B.

Engineer's Report on Extension of Water Works System of the City of Guelph.

By W. MAHLON DAVIS, C.E.

On account of the location of the Pumping Station on the banks of the Eramosa Branch of the River Speed, the watershed of the river would be most convenient and economical as a source of water supply for the City of Guelph. It is therefore fortunate that the natural conditions are so favourable.

The River Speed flows through a hilly farming country, the land adjoining the stream is stony and better adapted to grazing than cultivation. Above the city the fall is very slight for nearly two miles; at this point a rocky ridge crosses the valley. For a short distance the fall is very rapid and is taken advantage of for power purposes, Cooke's saw mill being located here. Above the dam the fall is rather more rapid than the lower portion of the river.

The dry weather flow of the river is chiefly spring water, collected from rainfall by the porous surface strata through which it filters, and retained, by impervious clays and rock, until discharged at the base of the hills into the stream and its tributaries. The flow of a number of these springs has been gauged and the water analyzed to determine its fitness for domestic purposes. They may be divided into two groups:

1st. Those which rise near the River Speed and may be connected directly with a main water conduit.

2nd. Those which rise on tributaries of the Speed and would require subordinate conduits of greater or less extent to join them with the main conduit.

To the first of these groups belong the various springs given in the following table, which shows the discharge in Imperial gallons per 24 hours, the distance from the Pumping Station, and the elevation above high water mark of the river at the Pumping Station. The distinguishing number corresponding with the number on the plan.

Number.	Distance.	Elevation	Gallons.	Remarks.
A			62,370	Love's spring.
1	14,200	23′	75,000	Cooke's spring.
2	16,200	27′	50,000	
3	17,000	24′	443,070	
4	18,000	28′	125,820	Rudd (7 springs.)
5	19,000	28′	65,340	" "
6	19,500	32′	104,220	" "
7	19,700	32′	47,250	Cameron spring.
8	19,800	32′	26,460	" "
9	21,500	24′	241,380	" "
10	21,600	27′	534,600	" "
11	21,600	27′	336,960	" "
12	24,100	26′	70,000	
13	24,900	29′	75,000	Rennie spring.

To the second group belong (*a*) springs which rise on the Stone and Carter farms, discharging upwards of 330,000 gallons per 24 hours in the river at a point 11,000 feet from the pumping station, and (*b*) Nassagaweya Creek, with a dry weather flow of 2,000,000 gallons, which joins the river 30,000 feet from the pumping station. The Stone and Carter springs rise in a swamp about 4,000 feet from the river.

The Nassagaweya Creek rises on lot 31, concession 7 of the township of Nassagaweya, at what is called the Blue Springs, four and one-half miles from its junction with the River Speed. On its course to the outlet it is joined by innumerable smaller springs. The creek flows through a valley of from 300 to 600 yards in width, covered with timber. The sides of the valley are steep and stony, and, where cleared, is used only for pasture.

There are very few dwellings in the vicinity of the creek.

The analysis of the water from the different springs shews it to be of exceptional quality, and that of the Nassagaweya Creek, even in its present condition, to be satisfactory for domestic purposes. The area drained by the creek is about 6,000 acres.

The report of the pumping engineer gives the average daily consumption of water for ten months of this year as 928,192 gallons. The maximum pumped during 24 hours was 1,447,600 gallons, in the month of August. About 60 per cent. of the water pumped is between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A table prepared by Professor Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, shews the monthly precipitation (rainfall) at this point since 1882. The average annual precipitation for that period is 25.4 inches; the average precipitation for the summer months, June, July, and August, per cent. of the average for over 20 years, while the precipitation for the three summer months is 3.65 inches or 44 per cent. of the average for over 20 years. The work of gauging the springs, having been done in the latter part of August, was, therefore, at the end of the dryest summer for many years. A great number of springs have not been measured on account of the labour and time required to collect the water into a suitable channel for the purpose. In view of the above facts, I consider the estimate of the quantity of water a low one.

The daily discharge from No. 1 group, omitting springs Nos. 13 and 12, is slightly over 2,000,000 gallons, and would supply the present requirements of the city.

I would recommend that a single pipe or conduit 24 inches in diameter, be laid from the pumping station, 21,600 feet, to spring No. 11 on the Cameron farm, passing by the Stone and Carter springs in the meantime, to be connected with the conduit at a later date, if it be found necessary, after the yield of all the springs adjoining the River Speed has been tested. It is probable that group No. 1, together with the Carter and Stone springs, would supply the city until the population has reached 20,000; it would then be necessary to consider the extension of the conduit up to the Nassagaweya Creek.

The conduit will have a carrying capacity of 3,500,000 gallons per 24 hours, running full. Double strength earthenware sewer pipe may be used. It must be laid to a uniform grade so that no part of the line will be under pressure. The pipe must be laid on a firm foundation and protected, by sufficient covering, from damage. The joints must be made perfectly watertight. At the crossing of the river and the C. P. Railway, cast iron pipe must be used.

Fire Protection.

In addition to the water required for ordinary consumption, provision must be made for fire protection. In the event of two fires occurring at the same time, there should be sufficient water for 12 hose streams of 200 gallons each per mm.

A service reservoir or a stand pipe is a very valuable feature of a Direct Pressure System. A reservoir on the highest elevation in the city would, however, not give more than 30 pounds hydrant pressure in the business district, and is therefore out of the question.

A stand pipe should be 30 feet in diameter and 100 feet in height. This would store 441,000 gallons, and give, when full, a pressure of 75 pounds at the hydrants in the business part of the city. A structure of this capacity would permit of the fires being banked and the pumps shut down for a portion of each night, and would equalize the head against which the pumps work, making their operation more economical.

A storage reservoir would also be necessary at the pumping station. It would be constructed in the old reservoir, of concrete, so as to be water-tight, and should have a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Pumping Machinery.

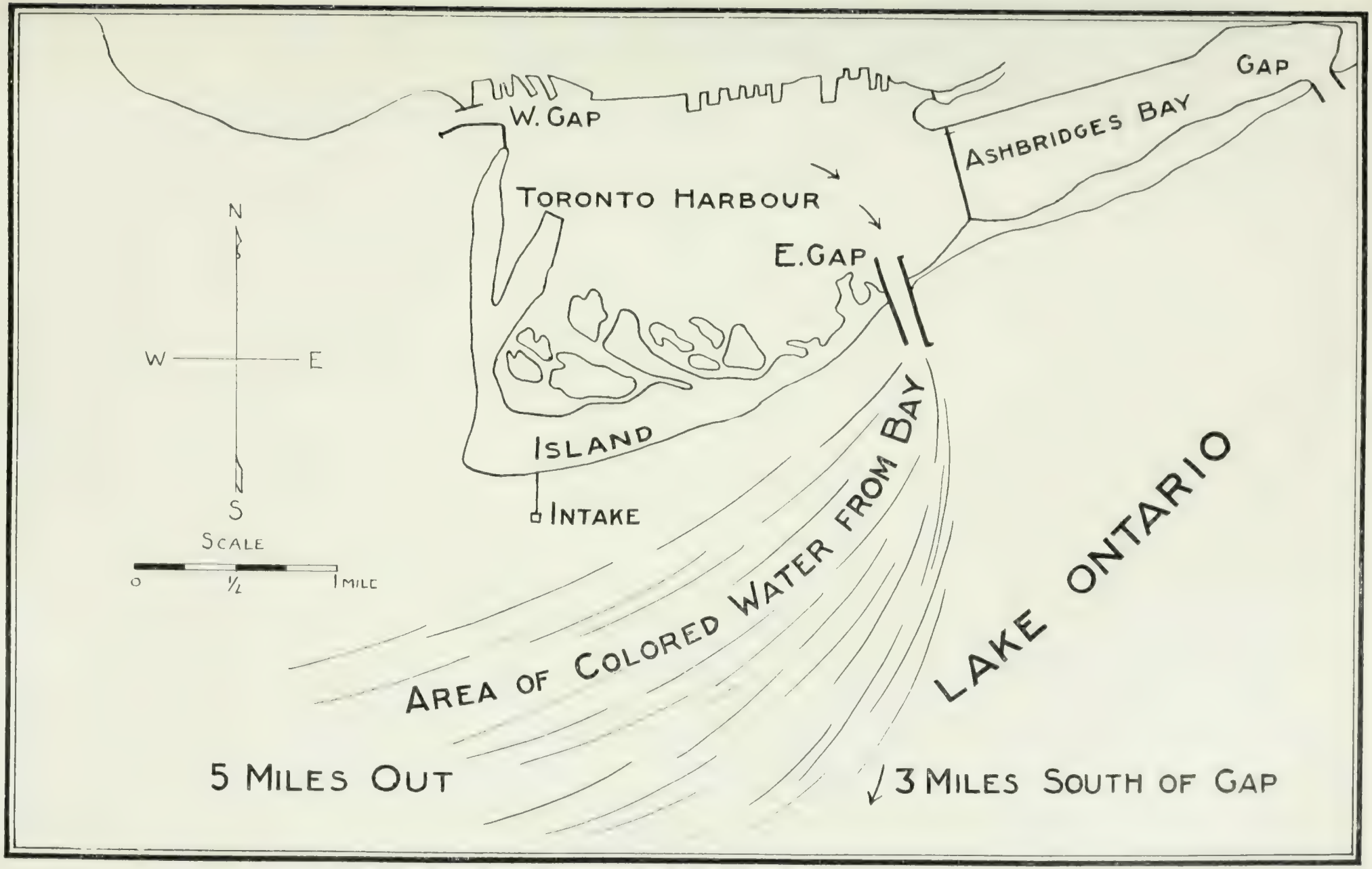
The pumping plant is not in an efficient condition. Both pumps and boilers are old and insufficient for the requirements of the city. The public safety demands that immediate attention be given to this department. I would recommend the installation of a Compound Condensing Pumping Engine, of two and one-half million gallons capacity per 24 hours, and 125 h.p. boiler, retaining the old pumping engines as auxiliaries. This would make the total daily pumping capacity of the plant over 4,000,000 gallons.

I submit herewith estimate of cost of the various works which I have recommended. Considerable rock would be met with in laying the conduit, rendering the cost of this work much higher than it would otherwise be.

Estimate.

Conduit.		
Section 1. From sta. O. at pump house to sta. 53 including River crossing	$11,258 00	
Section 2. From sta. 53 to sta. 130, near Cooks' Mill	19,159 00	
Section 3. From sta. 130 to sta. 215 at Cameron's No. 11 spring	24,250 00	
Right of way, land damages and collection of water	7,100 00	
	$61,767 00	
Engineering and contingencies, 10 per cent. add $1,500.00.	6,176 00	
		$67,943 00
Reservoir at pumping station, concrete, covered, capacity 500,000 gallons	$7,653 00	
Engineering and contingencies	765 00	
		$8,418 00
Steel stand pipe, 30 ft. x 100 ft. on concrete foundation	14,000 00	
Extension of water main	6,588 00	
	$20,588 00	
Engineering and contingencies	2,058 00	
		22,646 00
Pumping machinery.		
1 Compound condensing engine	$11,000 00	
1 steam boiler, 125 H.P.	2,000 00	
Alteration to building	2,000 00	
	$15,000 00	
Engineering and contingencies	1,500 00	
		16,500 00
Stone Carter springs.		
4,000 feet of 8 inch sewer pipe, laying pipe, collection of water, right of way and land damages	5,000 00	
Engineering and contingencies	500 00	
		$5,500 00

Of these works, the conduit, reservoir, and addition to pumping plant, estimated at $94,300, are urgently needed. The construction of the stand pipe and connections which would bring the total cost up to $117,007, might, if desired, be postponed for the present, and the Carter and Stone springs extension, estimated at $5,500, may not be required for some time. Although the first cost of the conduit is considerable, the cost of maintenance will be nominal and the supply of the purest spring water will be abundant.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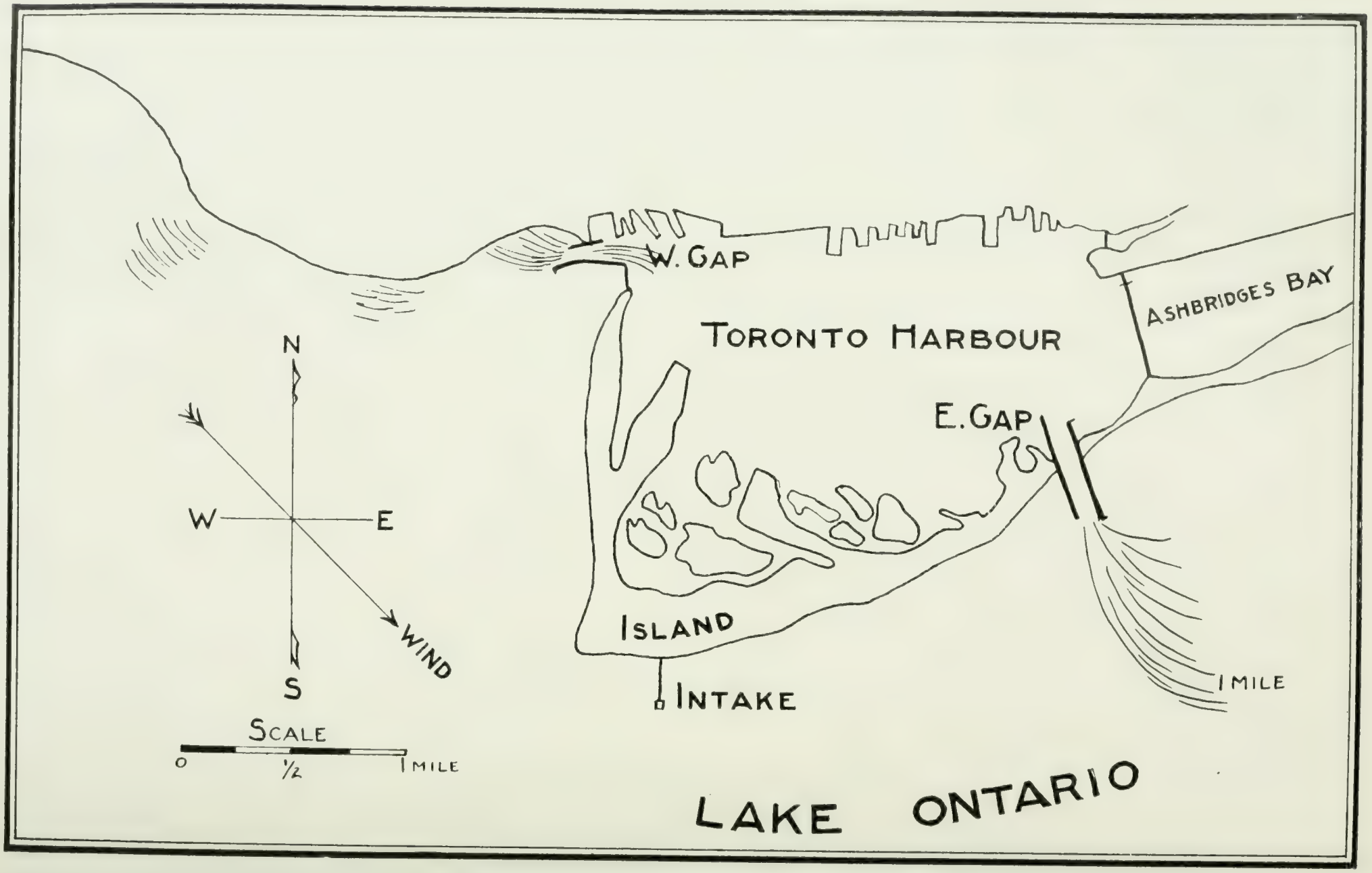
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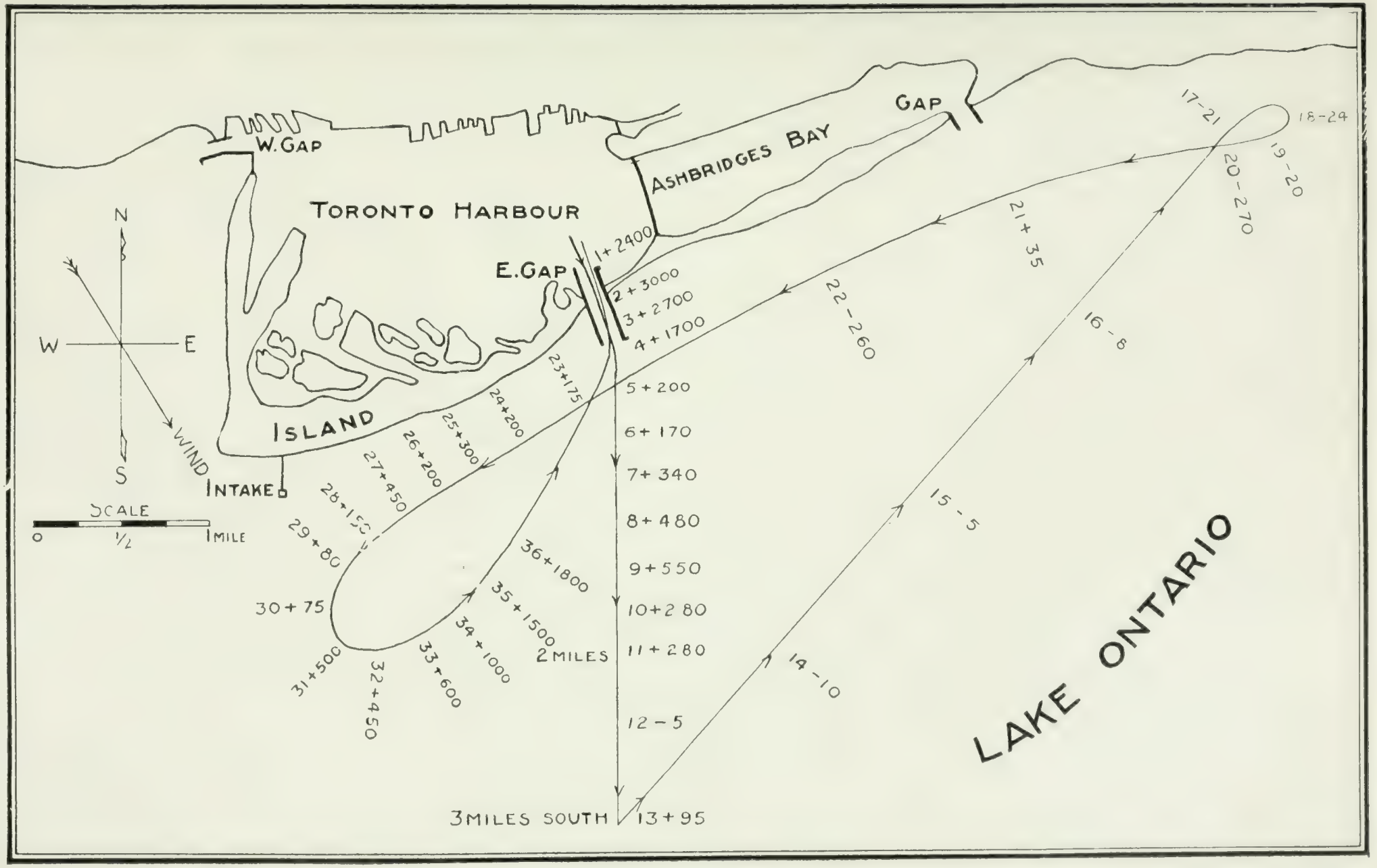
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21+35
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25+300
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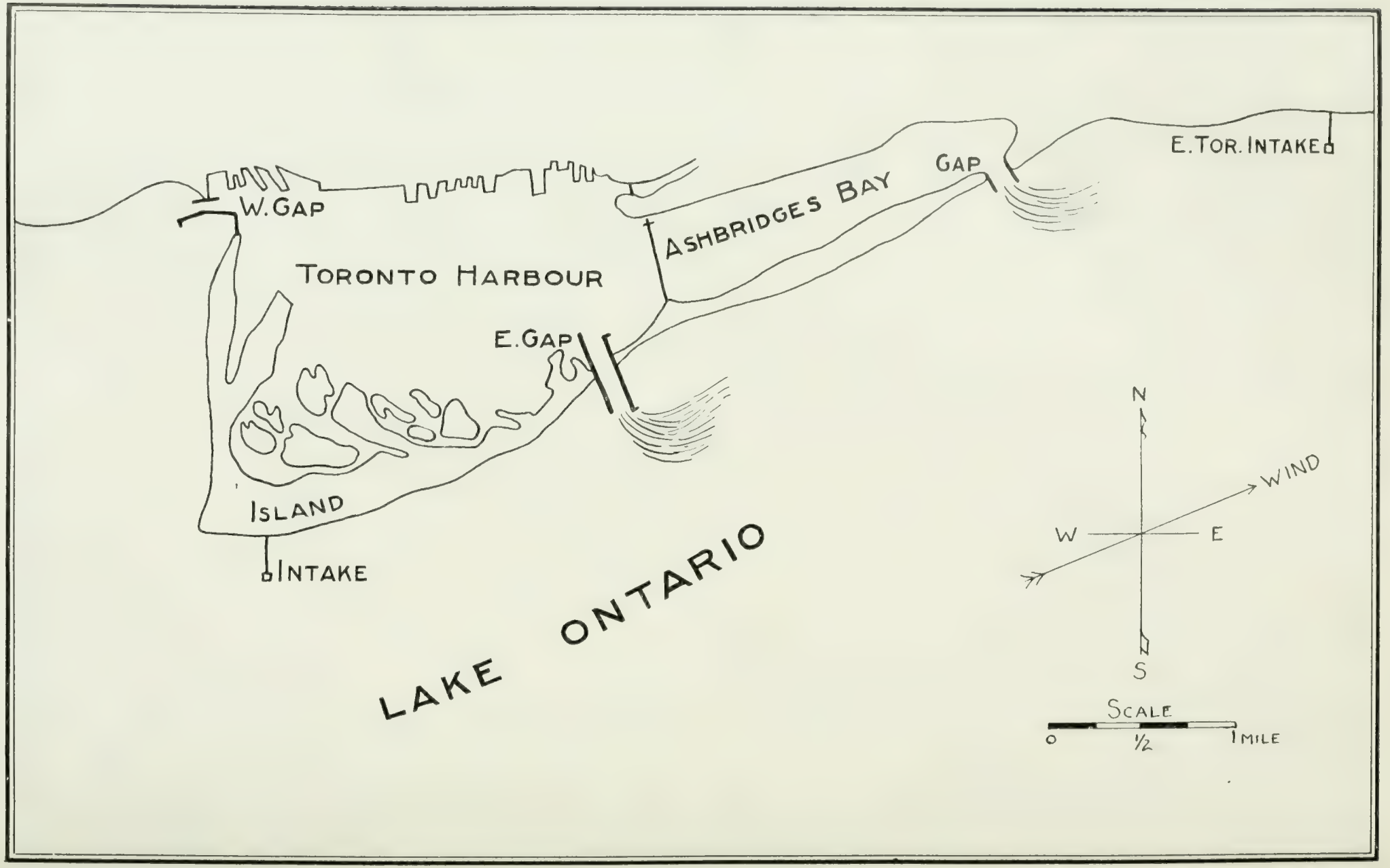
35+1500
36+1800
LAKE ONTARIO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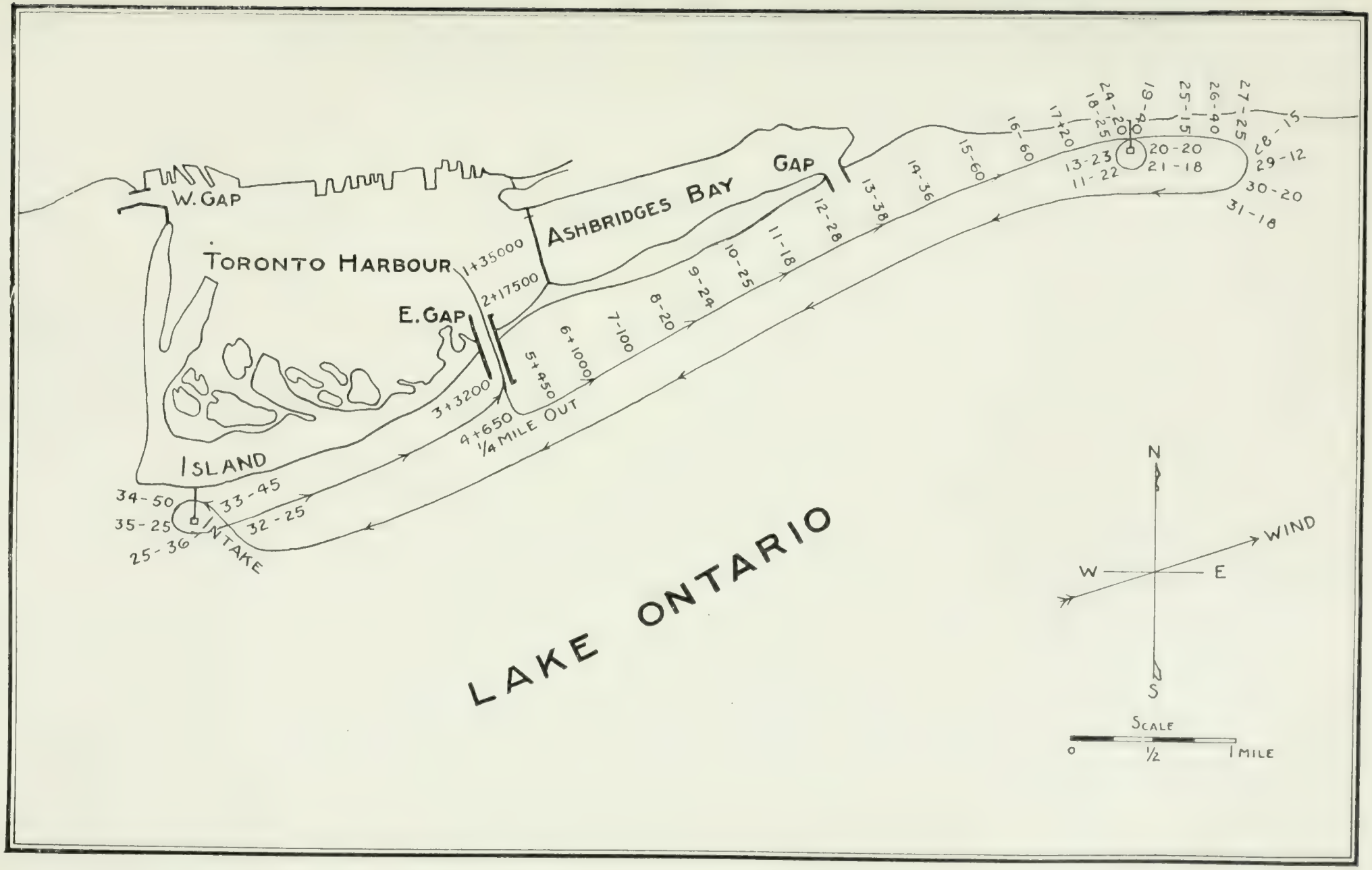
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2+17500
3+3200
4+650
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5+450
6+1000
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8-20
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12-28
13-38
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17+20
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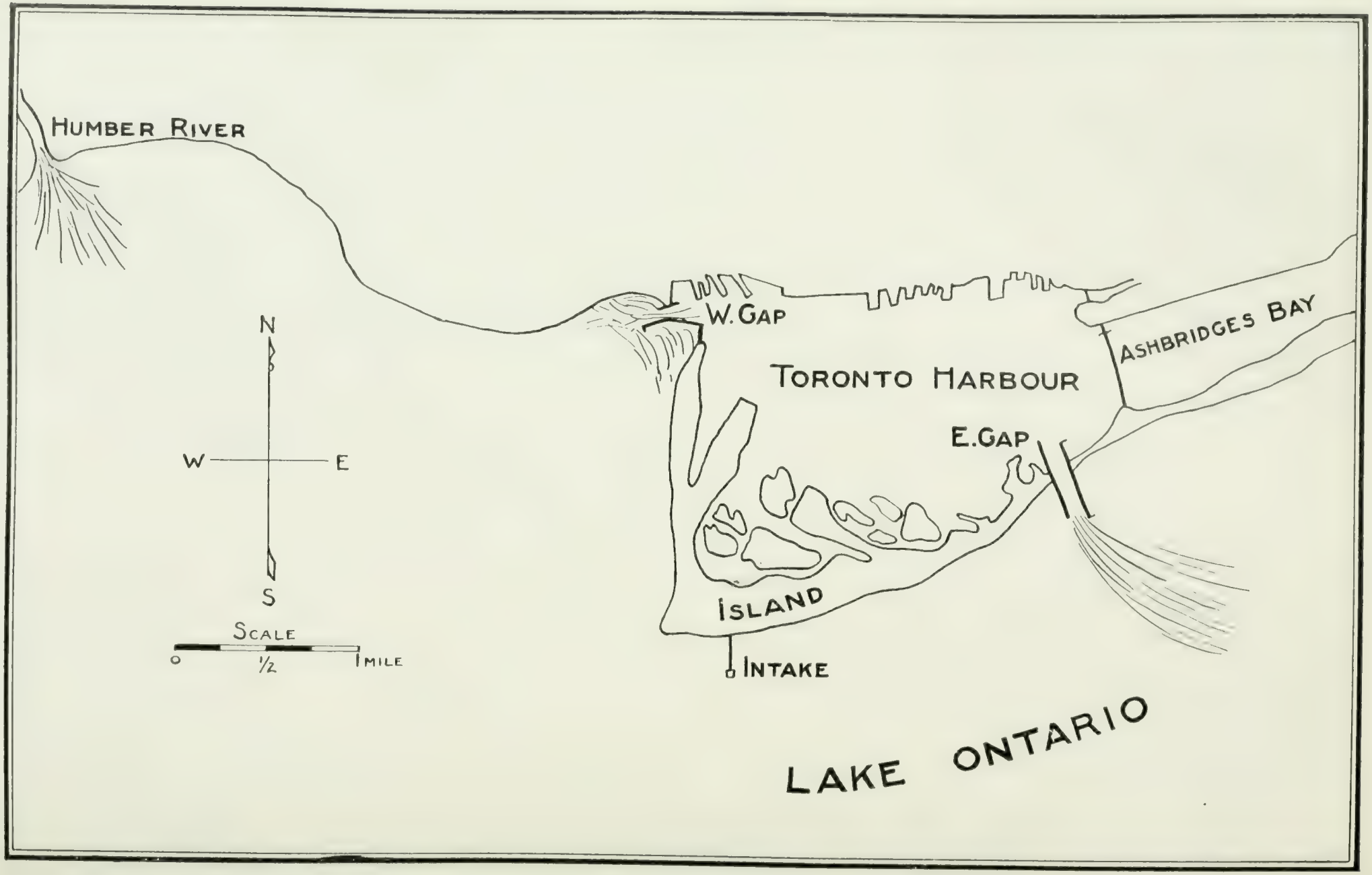
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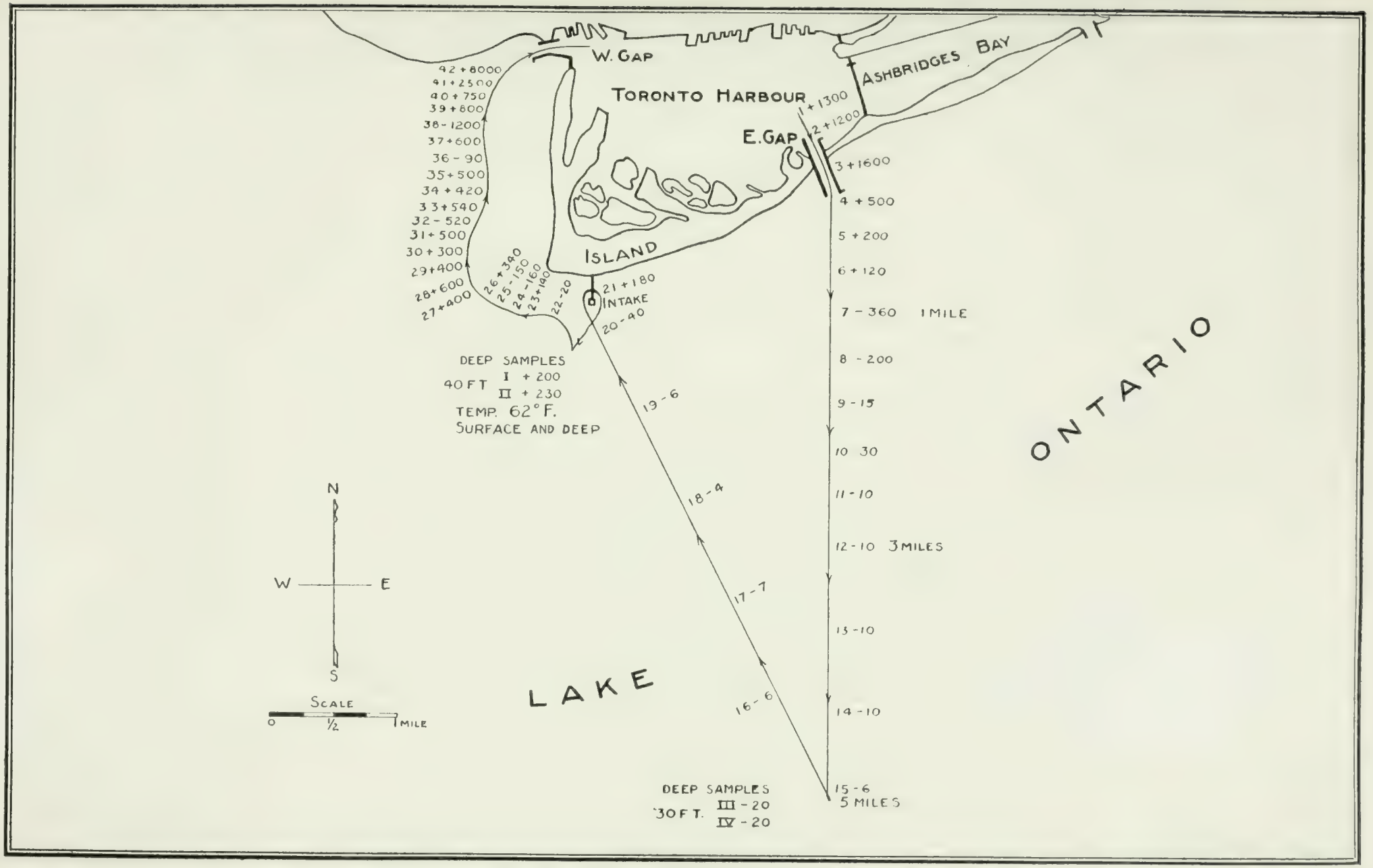
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LAKE
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38-1200
37+600
36-90
35+500
34+420
33+540
32-520
31+500
30+300
29+400
28+600
27+400
26+340
25-150
24-160
23+140
22-20
21+180
20-40
1+1300
2+1200
3+1600
4+500
5+200
6+120
7-360
1 MILE
8-200
9-15
10 30
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12-10
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14-10
15-6
5 MILES
19-6
18-4
17-7
16-6
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40 FT I +200
II +230
TEMP. 62° F.
SURFACE AND DEEP
DEEP SAMPLES
30 FT. III -20
IV -20
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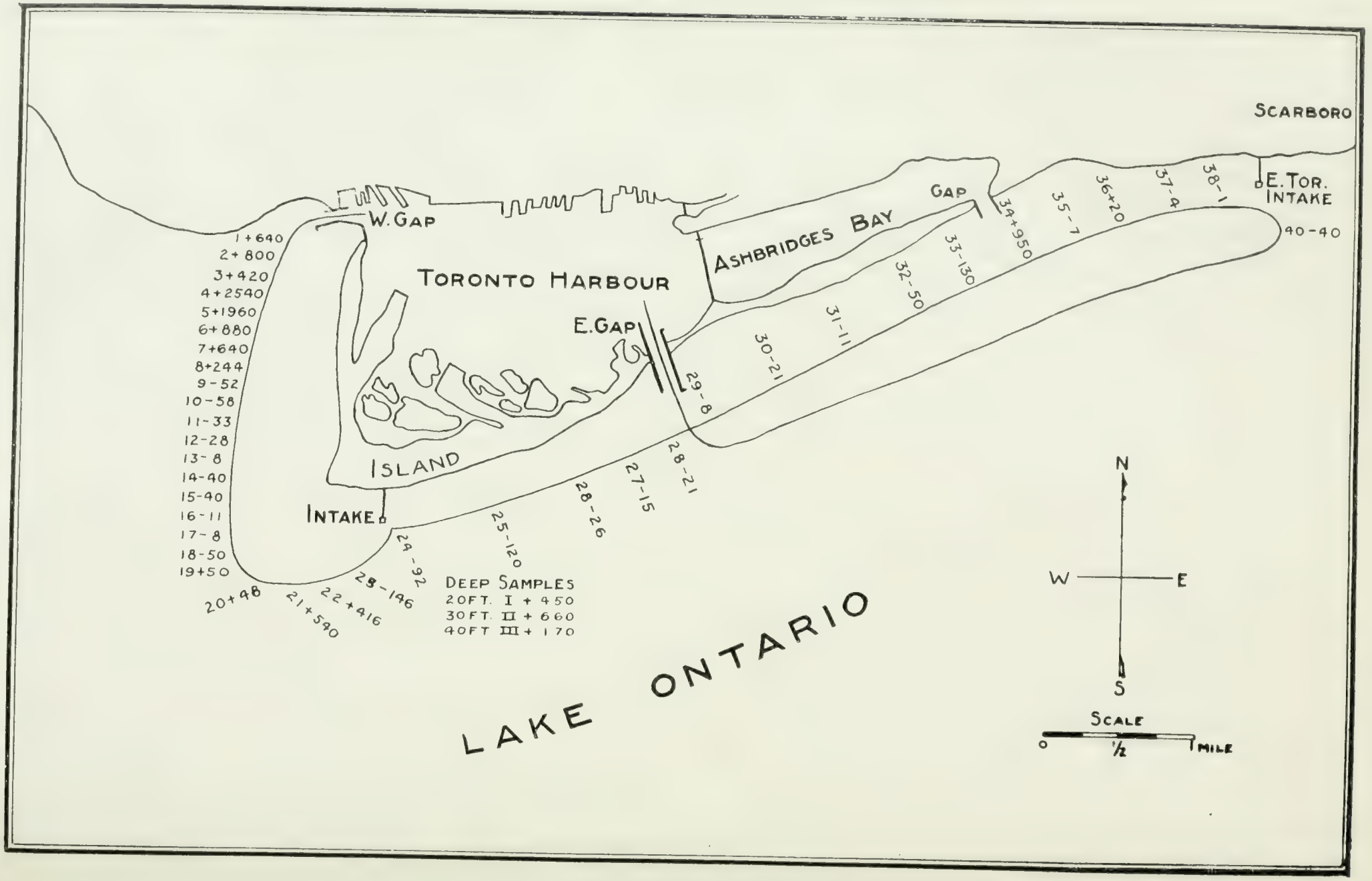
SCARBORO
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GAP
ASHBRIDGES BAY
TORONTO HARBOUR
E. GAP
ISLAND
INTAKE
1+640
2+800
3+420
4+2540
5+1960
6+880
7+640
8+244
9-52
10-58
11-33
12-28
13-8
14-40
15-40
16-11
17-8
18-50
19+50
20+98
21+590
22+416
23-196
24-92
25-120
26-26
27-15
28-21
29-8
30-21
31-11
32-50
33-130
34+950
35-7
36+20
37-4
38-1
40-40
DEEP SAMPLES
20FT. I + 450
30FT. II + 660
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LAKE ONTARIO
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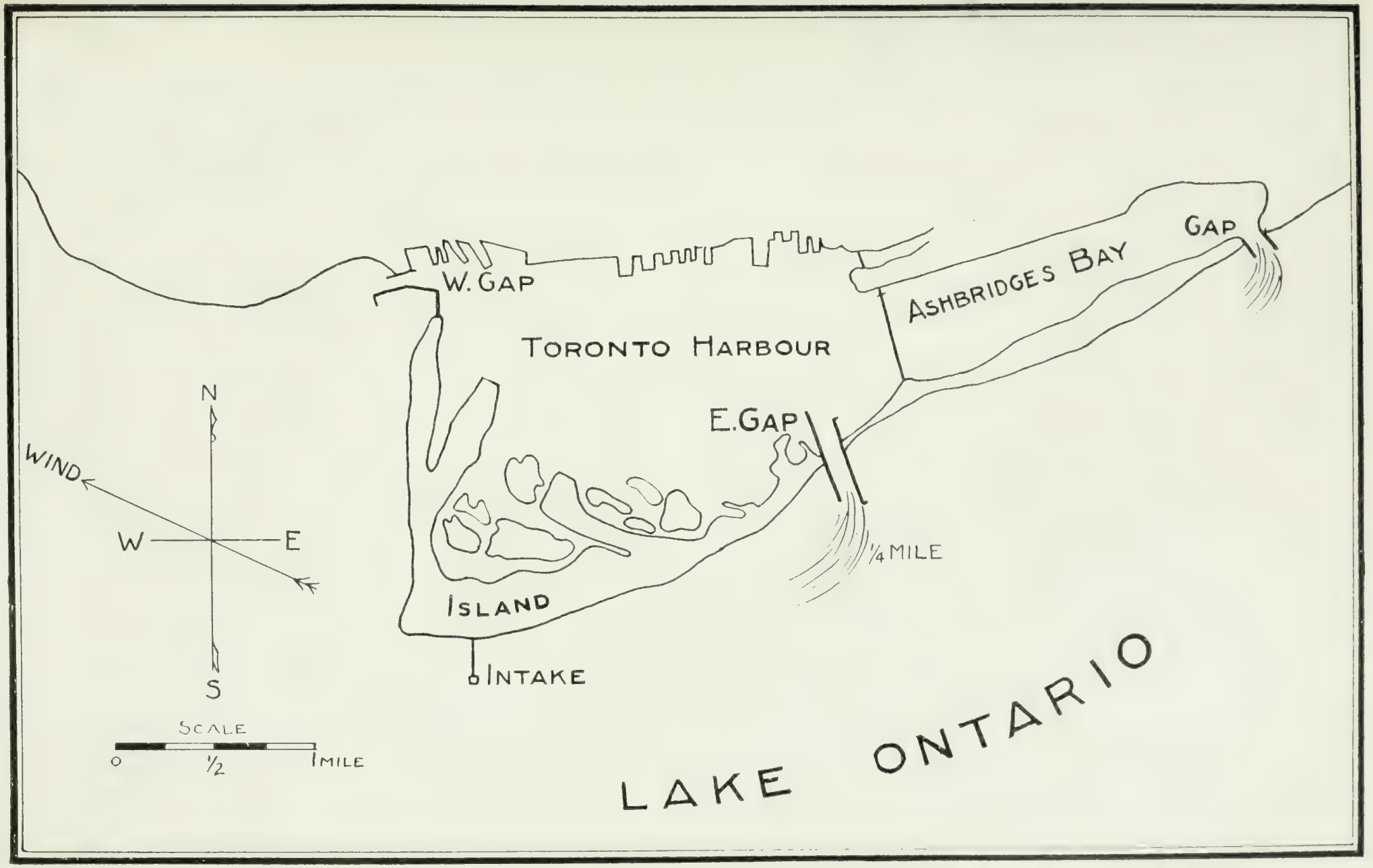
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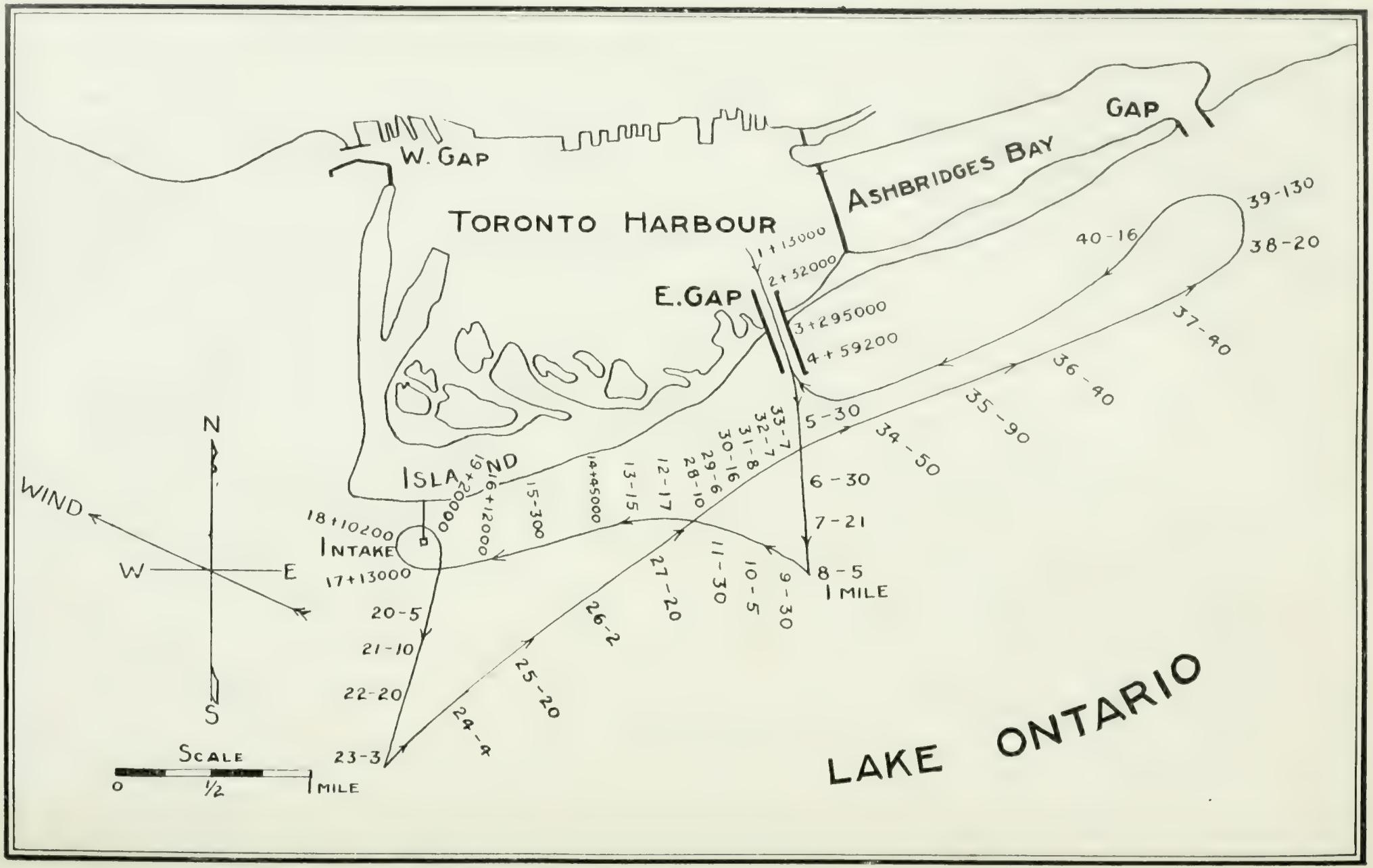
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ISLAND
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2+32000
3+295000
4+59200
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8-5
1 MILE
39-130
38-20
40-16
37-40
36-40
35-90
34-50
33-7
32-7
31-8
30-16
29-6
28-10
27-20
26-2
25-20
24-A
23-3
22-20
21-10
20-5
18+10200
INTAKE
17+13000
19+20000
16+12000
15-300
14+45000
13-15
12-17
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10-5
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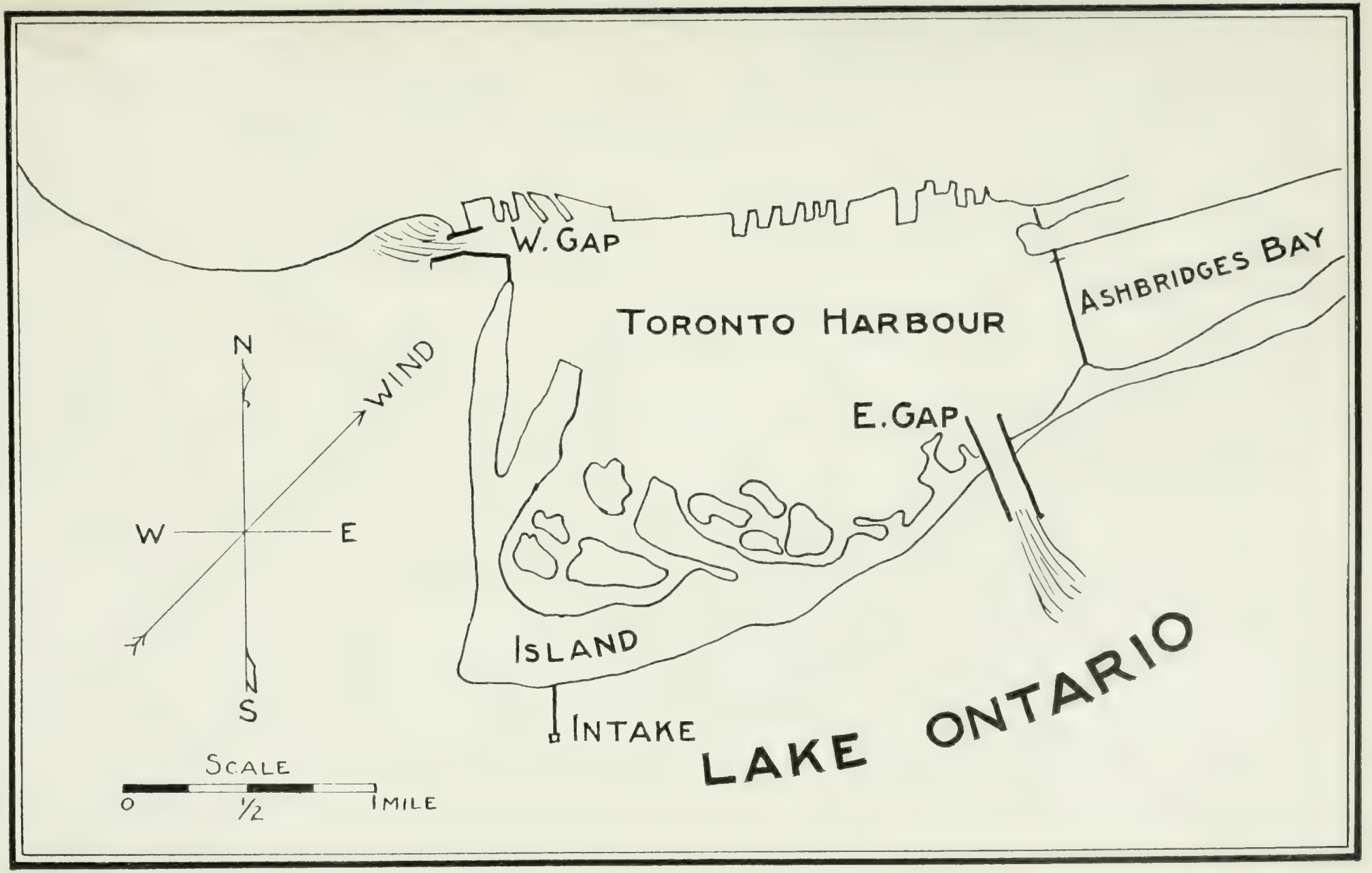
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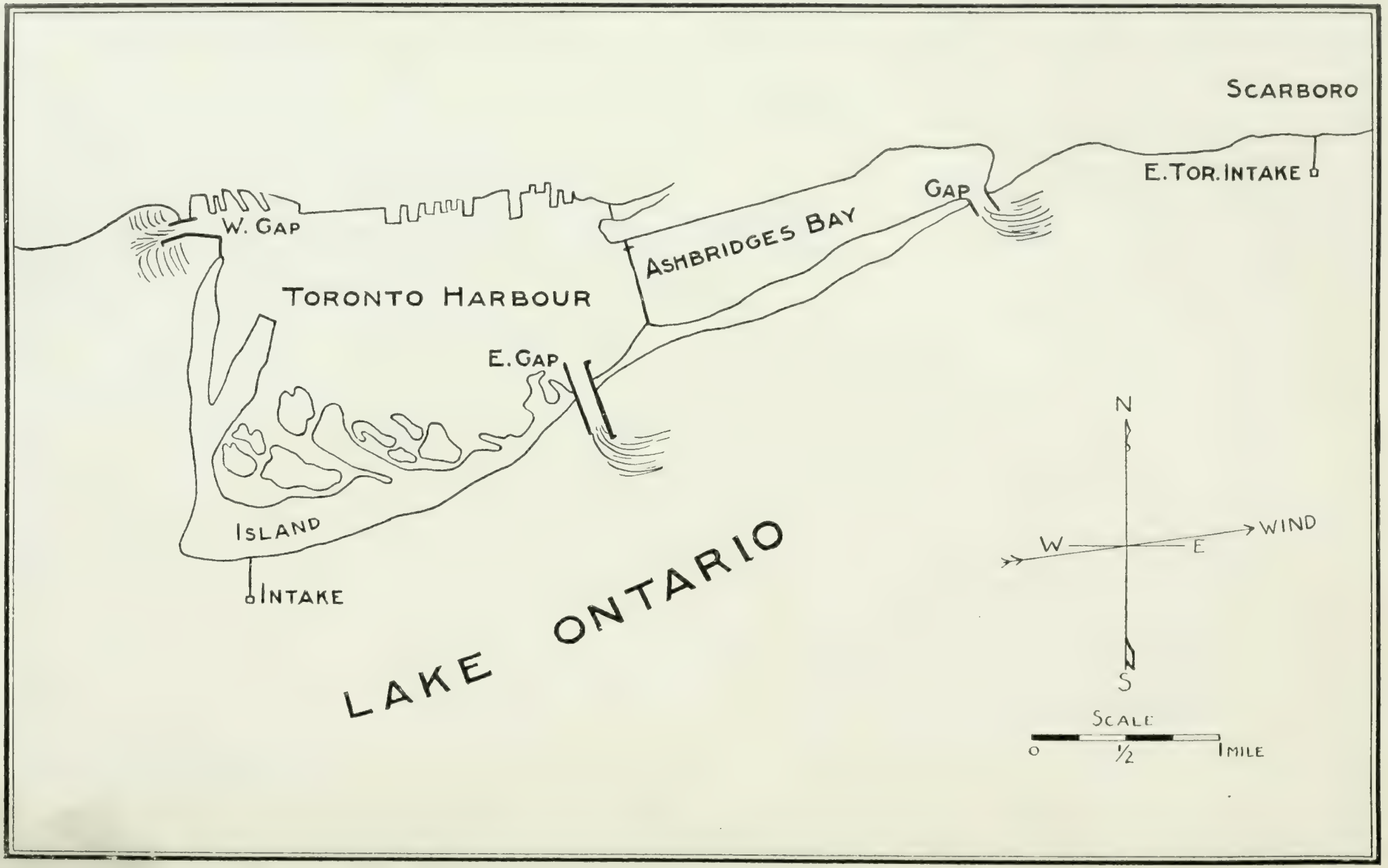
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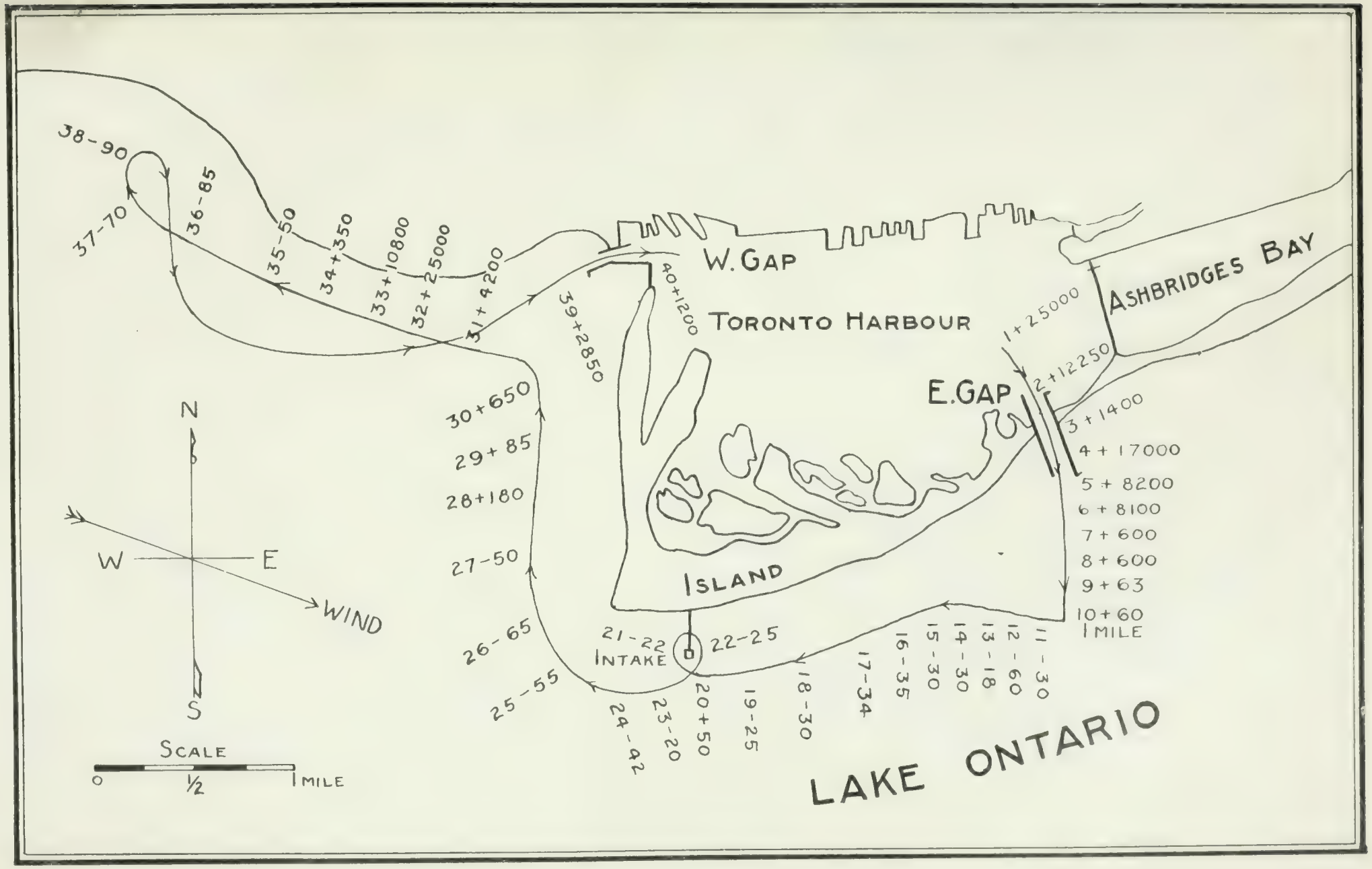
38-90
37-70
36-85
35-50
34+350
33+10800
32+25000
31+9200
39+2850
40+1200
W. GAP
TORONTO HARBOUR
ASHBRIDGES BAY
1+25000
2+12250
E. GAP
3+1400
4+17000
5+8200
6+8100
7+600
8+600
9+63
10+60
1 MILE
ISLAND
30+650
29+85
28+180
27-50
26-65
25-55
24-42
23-20
20+50
19-25
18-30
17-34
16-35
15-30
14-30
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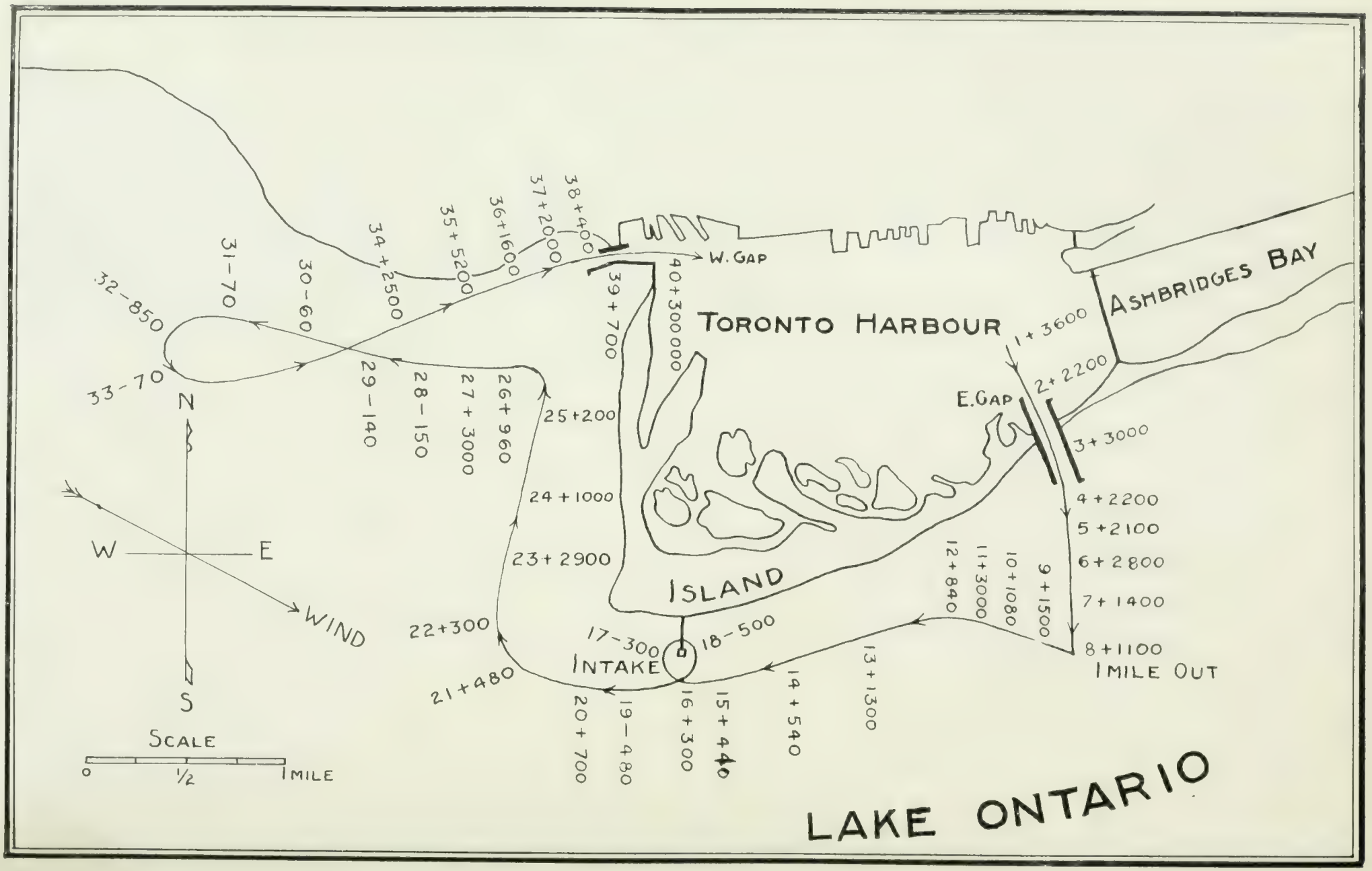
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31-70
30-60
32-850
33-70
34+2500
35+5200
36+1600
37+2000
38+400
39+700
40+300000
29-140
28-150
27+3000
26+960
25+200
24+1000
23+2900
22+300
21+480
20+700
19-480
17-300
18-500
16+300
15+440
14+540
13+1300
12+840
11+3000
10+1080
9+1500
1+3600
2+2200
3+3000
4+2200
5+2100
6+2800
7+1400
8+1100

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices

ONTARIO

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1909

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honour JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., *etc., etc.*,
Lieutenant-Governor of Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the twenty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1908.

J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General.

TORONTO, March 12th, 1909.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices, 1908

His Honour JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, etc., etc., etc.:

SIR,—I have the honour to present the twenty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

A list of the officers appointed during the year will be found in Appendix "L" to this report.

SHERIFFS.

The incomes of seven of the Sheriffs who are not paid wholly or in part by salary, were each less than $1,000.00. These are entitled under 2 Edward VII., chapter 12, section 5, to receive from the Province sums sufficient to bring their incomes up to $1,000.00.

As stated in my report for 1907, where fines or the proceeds from estreated recognizances are received by a Sheriff without having to levy for same, he may retain two per cent. only of the sum received, 7 Edward VII., chapter 23, section 15. Some of the Sheriffs retained five per cent.

To meet the requirements of the Statute, 7 Edward VII., chapter 51, section 7, I prepared, with the assistance of Mr. Maclennan, Solicitor to the Sheriffs' Association, two books to be known as the School District Receipt Book and the School District Ledger, which I caused to be furnished to the Sheriffs of the Provisional Judicial Districts. I also amended the forms sent from this office annually to these officers; so that Appendix "A" contains columns shewing the returns received and the sales made by the District Sheriffs under said Statute.

Carelessness was shewn by some in the entries in the books. Some did not make entries in the Fi. Fa. cash book of moneys received on writs of execution, and two made no entries at all of moneys received on certain writs in their hands.

Fees were wrongly charged for the service of county court writs and for return of subpœnas.

Some do not avail themselves of their right to collect at the time a writ of execution is placed in their hands, the fees for receiving, warrant, and return. It is very necessary that these fees be collected; especially by those Sheriffs who take the benefit of the Statute, 2 Edward VII., chapter 12, above referred to.

Appendix "A" sets out in tabulated form the statistical returns made by the Sheriffs for the year 1908.

LOCAL MASTERS.

All of these officers except ten are the Judges of the County or District Courts. Their duties are generally well performed. From the papers in two

offices I found law stamps missing amounting to $73.70. These I caused to be affixed and cancelled.

In Appendix "B" I have set out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Local Masters for 1908.

Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, County and District Court Clerks.

Daily entries were not made by some of these officers in their fee books, and in two offices the fee books were considerably in arrears.

Law stamps aggregating $50.50 were missing from papers. Some did not cancel law stamps for the searches made of High Court writs and Judgments for the Mercantile Agencies, others failed to affix stamps for the fees received in respect of the Shorthand Reporters' Fund.

In eight offices the jury fees were not paid over to the County Treasurer.

Full and complete minutes of the business of the Assizes and County and District Courts were not always kept in the Assize and County or District Court dockets. In two instances these books were not written up; notes taken in court on loose sheets of paper being the only record. The dockets should be taken into court and the entries made therein during the progress of each trial. It is well to sacrifice neatness for accuracy in this matter. The dockets should contain a list of the exhibits in each case, and when exhibits are præciped to Toronto a list should accompany same.

In two offices judgments and orders were not all copied, and in some instances the chattel mortgages were not all entered in the chattel mortgage book.

Frequent complaints were made to me by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas that officers will not make prompt returns of judgments to the Central Office. Much unnecessary correspondence would be avoided if officers were prompt in such matters.

Last year my report contained forms and precedure for the guidance of these Officers at the Assizes. Since then, N. F. Paterson, Esq., Registrar of the Court of Appeal and formerly Clerk of the Non-Jury Court at Toronto, has furnished me with the following:—

"2 Edw. VII., c. 12, sec. 29 (1902). If any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand, in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted so to do, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner, without further question. (Any witness may ask to take this oath.)

"By the common law of England every witness must be sworn according to some religious ceremony or other.

"The oath is to be that which the witness himself declares to be binding upon his conscience, and he is always allowed to adopt the ceremonies of his own religion.

"A Christian is sworn on the Gospels or the whole of the New Testament.

"A Jew is sworn upon the Pentateuch with his head covered (Some swear with the head uncovered).

"The form of oath is the same as to a Christian except that the conclusion is 'So help you Jehovah.'

"A Mahomedan is sworn on the Koran as follows:—

"The witness first places his right hand flat upon the book, puts his left hand to his forehead, then brings the top of his forehead down to the book, touching it with his head. He then looks for sometime upon the book. He is then asked what effect that ceremony produced. He answers that he is bound by it to speak the truth.

"Mahomedans object to taking an oath. In India they are, with Hindus, permitted to affirm.

"English authorities suggest the proper way is to take their affirmation. Vide R. S. O. (1897), c. 73, sec. 13.

"A Chinaman should first be asked if he be a follower of Confucius or of Buddha. If the former, then the oath is as follows:—

"On entering the box he immediately kneels down, and a china saucer having been placed in his hand, he breaks it into fragments; the officer then addresses him thus: 'You shall tell the truth, and the whole truth; the saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth, your soul will be cracked like the saucer.'

"If he be a follower of Buddha then the oath is as follows:—

"(The witness repeating after the officer) 'I declare as in the presence of Buddha, that I am unprejudiced, and if what I shall speak shall prove false, or if by colouring truth, others shall be led astray, then may the three Holy Existences, Buddha, Dhamma and Pro Sangha, in whose sight I now stand, together with the Devotees of the twenty-two Firmaments punish me and also my migrating Soul.'

"A Parsee is handed a copy of the Zendavesta, he places his hand on it and repeats after the officer, the following oath:—

" 'I swear that the evidence I shall give shall be the truth, by God, God Omnipresent and God Omnipotent, the God Almighty.'

"If a copy of the book cannot be procured he may be sworn by any other form of oath which he declares to be binding on his conscience.

"Form of oath where the Crown or Attorney-General are concerned as parties in civil matters:

"The evidence you shall give to the Court (and jury) between our Sovereign Lord the King (or between His Majesty's Attorney-General), and 'A. B.' touching the matters in question shall be, etc.

"Interpreter's Oath:

"You shall well and truly interpret any explanation made to the Court (and Jury), and the witness, of all such matters and things as shall be required of you to the best of your skill and understanding—So help you God.

"Calling a witness on his subpœna (Subpœna to be in Court):

"A. B., come forth and give evidence in the case of—V—pursuant to your subpœna (and produce books and papers) (as in the subpœna).

"These words must be repeated three times.

"Form of entry on subpœna:

"I certify that A. B. was three times called in open Court and did not appear.

"(Date, Sig. and Office.)"

Appendix "C" is a return of the business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown; while

Appendix "D" shews the business in the offices of the Clerks of the County and District Courts for the year 1908.

Surrogate Court Registrars.

In 16 offices law stamps were found missing from Surrogate papers. The sum due the Province as represented by these stamps, and which under the authority of R.S.O. chapter 25, section 14, I caused to be affixed to the papers and cancelled, was $218.50. In some cases stamps affixed were not cancelled.

In eight offices the bond books were in arrears and in two the wills were not all copied into the Registers.

In one case the affidavits and inventories were missing and the papers put away in a very slovenly condition with the stamps so affixed as to make inspection well nigh impossible.

Law stamps of a denomination larger than $4 may now be had from the office of the Provincial Treasurer. These stamps are of the denominations, $5, $10, $20 and $50, and are found very useful, especially in estates of large amount.

When accounts have been passed a note thereof with the date of audit and the nature of the order should be made in the "collateral proceedings" column of the Non-Contentious Business Book, opposite the entry in said book of the application for probate or administrations. Some failed to do this.

Where the Surrogate Judge has commuted, the Judge's fees for passing the accounts must be affixed to the order fyled with the Officer.

The question whether or not Bank stocks or stocks of Companies, the head offices of which are situate outside Ontario, may properly be the subject of probate fees, was submitted to the Hon. the Attorney-General; and his ruling is, that in order to be chargeable the certificate must be within Ontario, and that then they are only chargeable (1) if the certificates are "in order" (that is, endorsed in blank and so negotiable) or (2) if they can be transferred on a local register, and without the necessity for the doing of some act outside this Province in order to effect the transfer.

Appendix "E" gives in tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Registrars for the year 1908.

County and District Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

The duties of these officers are generally well performed and the books carefully kept.

As their fees are payable partly by the Province and partly by the counties, their accounts are subject to revision by an officer of the Government and to the scrutiny of the various County Boards of Audit appointed by the County Councils. Some differences in the fees allowed by the different boards are still noticeable.

A few did not fiyle in the office of the Local Registrar, or Deputy Clerk of the Crown, a copy of the jurors' book as required by section 33 of the Jurors' Act; a copy should be fyled immediately the rolls are entered. This is very important since in the event of the loss or destruction of the original the copy so fyled will be available.

In some instances the Returns of Convictions made by Justices of the Peace were not all copied in the Sessions Book. One officer failed to return them to this office as required by Statute.

General Remarks.

The correspondence of this office continues to increase. While always willing to help the officers when difficulties present themselves; much unnecessary letter writing would be avoided if Clerks of the Peace, Police Magistrates and others would make returns promptly and in proper form.

In connection with their Annual Returns no less than twenty-three of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown had to be written to because of carelessness in connection with the number of cases entered for trial, the amount of jury fees and the law stamps cancelled for the Shorthand Reporters' Fund. There is absolutely no excuse for this.

for when say twenty cases are entered for trial by the Jury in the High Court the Jury fees are $60, and the shorthand reporters' stamps $40.

Some of the Police Magistrates will not send in their quarterly returns without having to be written to six or eight times.

The sums payable to the Province under R.S.O. chapter 18, amounted to $10,860.67, as follows:—

Local Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, County and District Court Clerks and Surrogate Registrars	$8,074 71
Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace	$2,785 96

Appendix "F" is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several Officers for the year 1908, and of the sources from which they derive their incomes.

In Appendix "G" is set out the more important business of the High Court of Justice at Toronto during 1908, compiled from statements received from the Officers at Osgoode Hall.

Appendix "H" shows the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year 1908.

Appendix "I" is a statement of the business transacted in the office of the Surrogate Clerk, at Osgoode Hall, for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

From statements furnished me by the Marshal and Clerk of the Assize at Toronto and by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of York, I have compiled tables, Appendix "J" and "K," shewing the criminal business of the High Court of Justice, the Sessions, and the County Court Judge's Criminal Court in the County of York for the year 1908. This will be the first report of the Inspector of Legal Offices to deal with criminal matters.

Appendix "L" shows the Officers appointed during the year 1908, with the date of the *Gazette* in which their appointment was published.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. W. MALLON,
Inspector.

OSGOODE HALL, March 10th, 1909.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of writs of summons received for service		Number of subpœnas received for service in--				Number of orders for arrest.		Number of other process.		Total process received.	
			Criminal Cases.		Civil Cases.							
	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	23	18	7	3					18	11	48	32
Brant	17	15	4	43	1	1	1			2	23	61
Bruce	12	17	4	34	3		1		3	3	23	54
Carlton	129	99	17	22	21	5			37	13	204	139
Dufferin	7	9	1	3	2				1		11	12
Elgin	12	20	2	19	5				10		29	39
Essex	13	18	11	32					2	1	28	51
Frontenac	33	23	1		1	2			4		39	25
Grey	12	8	4	8						3	16	19
Haldimand	9	9	18	75		5				2	27	91
Halton	14	7		1							14	8
Hastings	36	13	3	33	4		1			1	45	47
Huron	29	36		19	8				10	1	47	56
Kent	44	27	2	22	4	3			14	3	64	55
Lambton	15	19	3	14					5	5	23	38
Lanark	21	12	1	7	1				2		25	19
Leeds and Grenville	19	23	2	25					15	6	36	54
Lennox and Addington	10	8	1	2	3				5	1	19	11
Lincoln	16	10	5	21	3	4			7		31	35
Manitoulin	9	5		3					1		10	8
Middlesex	56	43	13	40	14	5	1	1	22		106	91
Muskoka	20	10	1	7							21	17
Nipissing	32	19	12	15			1		6	2	51	36
Norfolk	9	17	2	4					3		15	21
Northumberland and Durham	13	18	2	21	1	2			3		19	41
Ontario	17	20	2	7	2				6	1	27	28
Oxford	27	22	31	58	2	1	1	1	16	12	77	94
Parry Sound	28	10	6	19					3	2	37	31
Peel	10	4	4	3	1				5	1	20	8
Perth	40	30	1	10	8	2	3		8	5	60	47
Peterborough	32	16	3	8	5	6	1		9	8	50	38
Prescott and Russell	10	17		5	3				1		14	22
Prince Edward	11	9	2		1				4	1	18	10
Rainy River	25	32	7	30	5				20	13	57	75
Renfrew	21	20	1	2	1						23	22
Simcoe	26	25	7	18					10	7	43	50
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	32	25	12	6	11	1			10	4	65	36
Sudbury	26	39	33	38	11		3		7	2	80	79
Thunder Bay	55	76	11	12	1	2			16	36	83	126
Victoria	9	15		8	1				2	2	12	25
Waterloo	51	60	16	10							67	60
Welland	36	27	3	24	4		1		2	4	46	55
Wellington	31	23	4	5	1	1			15	7	51	36
Wentworth	68	45	4	99	10	4	1		18	5	101	153
York	41	33		321	4				14	6	59	360
Toronto	344	211	37	12	48	8	3		86	33	493	264
Totals	1,550	1,362	300	1,168	190	52	18	2	420	203	2,457	2,679

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of writs of execution received.			Number of renewals of writs of execution against— Goods and Lands.		
H. C.	C.C.	H. C.	C.C.	H. C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.
80	35	.....	.....	122	.....	11	26	17	10	31	.....
44	265	.....	.....	121	120	6	9	13	2	4	.....
28	118	.....	.....	122	122	28	20	6	1	2	.....
327	220	.....	.....	219	122	44	42	28	9	7	.....
28	25	.....	.....	121	120	4	7	13	4	.....	.....
37	130	.....	.....	122	122	9	20	22	3	.....	.....
98	158	.....	.....	122	122	10	17	12	.....	1	6
38	30	.....	.....	122	98	19	13	3	13	3	.....
19	37	.....	1	152	122	15	16	14	1	1	.....
12	18	1	.....	126	218	7	5	4	1	.....	.....
25	11	.....	.....	122	98	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....
75	178	.....	2	122	170	25	32	15	5	4	1
63	85	.....	.....	122	122	20	33	11	1	2	1
90	173	.....	.....	122	122	25	32	31	4	1	.....
43	103	.....	.....	122	98	15	24	25	3	4	.....
38	36	.....	1	120	115	10	8	9	.....	.....	.....
56	158	.....	.....	122	218	12	9	9	2	.....	.....
28	20	.....	.....	122	98	3	8	7	.....	1	.....
77	94	.....	.....	122	98	17	13	4	.....	.....	.....
13	6	.....	.....	61	49	6	7	3	.....	.....	.....
229	258	.....	.....	183	122	23	33	22	.....	.....	.....
6	39	.....	.....	122	122	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....
31	23	.....	.....	126	87	88	86	9	.....	.....	.....
17	29	.....	.....	122	122	2	9	14	.....	.....	.....
27	131	.....	.....	122	122	14	14	23	3	3	.....
44	62	.....	.....	122	122	9	21	9	5	3	.....
84	106	.....	.....	125	125	14	14	16	.....	.....	.....
56	70	.....	.....	121	102	11	8	7	.....	1	.....
45	11	.....	.....	122	122	14	9	4	3	.....	.....
103	44	.....	.....	122	122	45	33	9	.....	1	.....
84	87	.....	.....	122	122	10	10	7	3	.....	.....
29	44	.....	.....	122	122	6	18	6	.....	.....	.....
50	11	.....	.....	122	122	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....
99	137	.....	.....	122	61	10	20	5	2	4	.....
23	27	.....	.....	122	122	17	13	6	2	.....	.....
57	177	.....	.....	106	106	14	31	16	5	5	.....
139	85	.....	2	183	122	20	21	15	1	.....	.....
74	79	.....	.....	140	49	13	27	4	.....	.....	.....
209	185	.....	.....	128	126	28	100	10	4	13	.....
12	80	.....	.....	122	122	10	18	20	5	1	.....
101	77	.....	.....	96	93	39	47	7	1	1	.....
74	96	.....	.....	122	122	20	16	27	.....	.....	.....
88	75	.....	.....	122	122	10	18	25	2	.....	.....
167	454	.....	1	183	122	38	23	24	13	9	.....
67	1,615	.....	2	.....	372	28	49	29	18	10	.....
777	310	.....	.....	339	.....	226	210	59	69	41	.....
3,911	6,212	1	9	5,944	5,427	1,015	1,206	621	195	154	8

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Number of renewals of writs of execution against—					Number of writs of possession received.		Number of writs Ca. Sa.	
	Lands only.			Goods only.					
	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.
Algoma		1	17				1		
Brant			1			1	3		
Bruce			2						
Carlton			12				1		
Dufferin		1			1				
Elgin			1			2	2		
Essex						1	3		
Frontenac	1		2	1		1			
Grey			4			2			
Haldimand		1					1		
Halton							1		
Hastings			1			1	1		
Huron		1	1			1	1		
Kent			1				1		
Lambton	1		8						
Lanark									
Leeds and Grenville			2			1			
Lennox and Addington							1		
Lincoln									
Manitoulin									
Middlesex						1	1		
Muskoka						1	1		
Nipissing						11			
Norfolk						2	1		
Northumberland and Durham			8			1	1		
Ontario			2						1
Oxford			3						
Parry Sound		1					1		
Peel	1		1	1			1		
Perth			1			5			
Peterborough			2						
Prescott and Russell						1			
Prince Edward			2				1		
Rainy River			5						
Renfrew						3			
Simcoe			1						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			2			5			
Sudbury		1				2			
Thunder Bay			1			4	1		
Victoria			1			1	1		
Waterloo						1	1		
Welland			2			1			
Wellington			2						
Wentworth		1	4			1	1		
York	9	3	2			3	1		
Toronto	26	22	5	1		10	4		
Totals	38	32	96	3	1	63	32		1

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1908 —*Continued.*

Number of sales under writs of execution of					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Attendance to seize where no goods found.		Writs of execution on which money realized.		
Goods.		Lands.										
H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.
	1		1			1			3		2	
						3		3	2		4	
	1				3	7		12		3	5	
2				1	16	12		3	4	4	9	
										2		
					1	4		5	5	2	3	1
			1			6			3	3	3	
1					1	2		1		3	3	
		1			4	8		3	3	5	4	1
						1		2		1	4	
1										1		
3	1	2			4			3	5	12	7	3
1			1		4	13		1	3	5	14	
1			1		4	1			3	4	4	2
				1	3	4		2	2	2	6	3
					5	3				3	1	
1					6	5		1		7	5	
	2				1				2	1	3	3
		1			2	6			1		1	
					1	2					1	
	1				2	12		16	10	2	11	2
					1	1			1			
7		3			10	26		13	12	3	26	
					1	4					1	
					2	7	1	1	4	1	2	2
	1				4	3		3	8	1	3	
1					4	6		1	1	4	6	
1					5	2		2		3	2	
2	1				2	1		4	1	2	1	
1	3				8	7	1	3	1	11	13	
	1					3				1	3	
					1	1		1	3	1		
2	2									3	5	
					3	3				3	2	
	1		1		4	8		5	7	1	5	
2					6	5				8	10	3
					3	7		1		3	8	
1	5		1	1	11	31	2	3	7	12	37	3
1	1				1	1	1			2	3	1
1	3				10	25		17	14	4	8	
4	1				4	1		2		6	5	5
1					2	5			2	5	7	1
	1			1	15	7		11	6	7	4	2
					4	9		6	6	1	2	
4	2	1								20	26	7
38	28	8	6	4	158	243	5	125	119	162	259	39

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act.	Assignments made to Sheriff under R.S.O. cap. 147.	Returns received under 7 Edw. VII., cap. 51, sec. 7.	Sales of Lands under 7 Edw. VII., cap. 51, sec. 7.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution (not renewals).				
						(1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.	
						H C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H.C.	C.C.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	....	....	....	6	....	23,400 97	7,377 79	1,718 89	770 03	823 66
Brant	....	....	1	....	....	2,296 15	1,833 39	1,017 95	311 46	169 72
Bruce	....	....	....	....	....	28,613 23	3,908 86	581 42	484 45	292 86
Carlton	3	....	....	....	....	79,312 89	10,693 67	2,796 58	1,668 88	677 97
Dufferin	....	....	....	....	....	7,501 44	2,219 66	966 95	.....	256 91
Elgin	....	....	....	....	....	4,502 81	6,296 54	1,925 76	964 00	472 37
Essex	....	....	....	....	....	18,522 70	3,784 49	1,813 30	296 83	277 23
Frontenac	1	....	2	....	....	78,332 32	3,434 95	225 73	768 81	311 65
Grey	....	....	....	....	....	17,542 46	3,629 20	1,543 58	764 64	263 38
Haldimand	....	....	....	....	....	9,295 06	1,613 60	313 35	684 99	85 90
Halton	....	....	....	....	....	5,784 30	1,645 36	39 50	96 95	91 62
Hastings	3	9	1	....	....	27,377 01	7,032 14	1,396 18	2,666 38	842 42
Huron	2	....	1	....	....	20,519 73	8,543 06	1,043 85	667 11	868 23
Kent	4	2	2	....	....	24,169 79	9,282 24	3,922 51	1,349 86	1,310 63
Lambton	1	....	....	....	....	24,480 41	6,604 29	2,191 05	1,751 85	585 37
Lanark	....	1	....	....	....	26,655 64	2,598 23	959 80	535 66	206 70
Leeds & Grenville	1	1	2	....	....	10,754 39	2,237 98	555 06	485 45	208 59
Lennox & Addington	3	14	3	....	....	5,956 46	1,516 04	855 73	56 03	204 58
Lincoln	1	....	1	....	....	29,789 18	3,393 47	351 67	3,147 78	434 28
Manitoulin	....	....	....	....	....	2,142 52	1,431 24	291 39	114 01	318 19
Middlesex	....	....	....	....	....	44,312 19	8,957 67	1,691 67	1,192 44	794 32
Muskoka	....	....	....	....	....	6,195 28	1,216 07	51 00	600 72	209 70
Nipissing	4	3	2	....	....	144,255 43	18,381 75	839 89	3,793 13	2,272 48
Norfolk	....	....	....	....	....	913 76	2,497 69	1,029 22	59 92	51 01
Northumberland and Durham	....	....	....	....	....	82,197 58	3,653 88	2,232 71	854 00	307 14
Ontario	....	1	1	....	....	8,287 10	7,081 49	783 17	605 30	903 92
Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	8,563 24	3,848 20	2,001 24	726 41	412 71
Parry Sound	....	....	2	5	....	10,488 21	1,842 18	826 19	905 31	153 66
Peel	....	1	....	....	....	14,456 66	2,387 99	346 56	140 28	183 58
Perth	6	....	3	....	...	144,327 60	8,390 85	907 24	1,932 76	894 25
Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	15,024 44	2,088 80	665 93	1,163 27	186 53
Prescott & Russell	1	....	2	....	....	2,360 26	3,677 87	534 96	665 40	345 87
Prince Edward	....	....	....	....	....	541 79	308 08	.....	57 27	48 16
Rainy River	1	....	....	3	....	8,913 89	6,424 35	907 66	273 83	630 10
Renfrew	....	....	....	....	....	12,295 27	2,673 68	768 04	390 13	339 35
Simcoe	1	8	....	....	....	16,518 40	8,199 55	1,889 64	834 51	986 22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	....	....	....	....	22,847 72	5,131 22	1,817 28	2,322 92	486 41
Sudbury	....	....	2	....	....	8,516 52	6,367 83	360 65	297 71	618 38
Thunder Bay	8	8	4	....	....	41,579 63	42,528 11	1,005 63	1,921 22	2,849 28
Victoria	1	2	....	....	....	11,732 08	4,959 03	2,001 41	416 54	552 80
Waterloo	3	....	....	....	....	90,814 08	25,732 85	812 20	1,682 70	1,057 89
Welland	3	....	1	....	....	20,003 25	3,814 96	2,316 22	727 32	313 30
Wellington	5	....	5	....	....	11,066 70	4,454 08	2,646 20	489 31	436 10
Wentworth	2	1	1	....	....	64,559 88	4,930 36	2,143 01	3,010 71	924 81
York	....	....	....	....	....	40,689 02	12,785 92	2,407 05	1,957 38	1,328 59
Toronto	4	....	1	....	....	461,182 60	55,569 58	2,439 15	19,795 96	4,655 09
Totals	64	51	37	14	....	1,739,592 04	336,980 24	57,934 17	64,401 62	30,643 91

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1908.—*Concluded.*

	Amounts realized under writs of execution from sales of					Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fas. without sale, goods and lands.		
	Goods.		Lands.						
Div. C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	Div. C.		H.C.	C.C.	Div. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
101 38	.....	7 40	.....	251 10	.....	.....	.....	590 55	130 00
67 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 70	.....	252 18	.....
34 46	.....	78 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	646 18	721 88	.....
.....	430 00	.....	.....	.....	91 00	.....	1,772 08	1,908 94	89 10
71 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340 29	.....
24 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509 80	262 87	112 52
208 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 21	.....	3,512 81	722 79	162 39
22 58	645 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 00	351 74	.....
207 96	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157 54	252 56
6 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
5 55	151 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215 23	1,449 06	75 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	1,471 33	972 40	245 82
36 37	1,714 00	.....	.....	225 00	.....	500 00	917 00	2,852 27	.....
48 64	1,819 42	.....	419 25	117 45	.....	101 00	3,096 74	853 95	148 04
152 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 72	.....	746 39	982 79	.....
53 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083 84	420 95	.....
50 00	590 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,548 71	998 97	.....
29 24	.....	323 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	27 36
55 39	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 61	.....
16 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 71	.....
99 56	.....	115 24	.....	.....	.....	195 00	10,806 90	2,837 41	145 22
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 39	2,046 48	600 38	3,001 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....
94 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617 17	499 44	190 59
56 92	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	19 60	300 00	254 31	.....
126 02	87 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,446 41	1,379 09	.....
30 41	398 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595 52	332 08	.....
16 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 55	122 38	.....
24 65	321 65	482 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,185 09	2,466 24	.....
36 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
46 62	.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 29	586 20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 23	.....	.....
9 51	108 00	84 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 40	977 66	.....
23 22	1,784 07	456 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	108 42	351 70	.....
144 74	79 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341 21	2,278 98	215 03
20 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	877 82	1,595 41	.....
69 11	670 00	1,365 00	.....	50 00	150 00	.....	9,819 02	7,553 92	264 63
172 20	500 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	297 78	386 43	70 06
77 53	2,042 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425 45	.....
.....	1,125 50	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,920 06	545 01	395 87
280 75	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,391 26	814 33	65 57
174 80	.....	214 90	.....	.....	775 00	250 00	4,702 30	641 49	213 83
153 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 70	10,795 07	290 53	.....
142 70	509 60	185 57	9,150 00	.....	.....	.....	3,530 21	4,484 03	717 97
3,453 35	16,522 59	5,085 30	14,145 25	643 55	1,221 93	2,084 00	71,919 59	43,956 52	3,446 56

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District	Number of Orders made for the following purposes.					Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial.
	For administration of estates.	For partition or sale of property.	Respecting Infants under R.S.O., c. 168, s. 3. (Examination only).	Under Winding-up Acts.	Other Orders made in chambers.	
Algoma				1		
Brant						
Bruce						
Carlton	1	4		9	87	70
Dufferin					14	
Elgin						13
Essex						3
Frontenac	3	3				2
Grey	1	1			27	
Haldimand						
Halton					2	
Hastings					12	19
Huron		1			41	
Kent		1			5	
Lambton				1	31	4
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville	2				21	
Lennox and Addington	1	1				
Lincoln	1			6	10	
Manitoulin						
Middlesex	2				24	
Muskoka						
Nipissing				6		
Norfolk	1					
Northumberland and Durham		1			4	
Ontario						2
Oxford						11
Parry Sound						
Peel					9	
Perth		2		11	5	1
Peterborough					35	
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward	2				15	
Rainy River					10	16
Renfrew						
Simcoe		2			8	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	40	
Sudbury						
Thunder Bay				1		
Victoria		1			4	
Waterloo		1				6
Welland		1				
Wellington		1			23	35
Wentworth		2			6	
Totals	14	22		46	433	182

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Number of Judgments or Orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or liens on lands other than mechanics' liens.	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.
		5						2			
						1		1			
		1				3					
3		8		2		10		1		3	2
	1	1		1							
		1			4						
	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	
2	1	3								3	
		1			1			2			
2											
	1					1		1			
1										1	
1						2				1	
		3									
2		3									
1					1						
		2						1	1		
		1									
3								1		1	
		2									
									1		
	2	1								1	
						1					
5		1		1	1			1			
		1									
		1									
							1				
	1										
		3								1	
		1	2								
											1
		1				1				1	
	2					1				1	2
1		3			1				1	1	1
2		1	2	2	1	9		2		1	1
23	9	45	4	7	10	31	2	14	4	16	7

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders.—*Con*						
	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes and bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting Title matters.
Algoma							
Brant							
Bruce							
Carlton	5	1	2				
Dufferin							
Elgin							
Essex			1				
Frontenac							
Grey							1
Haldimand							1
Halton							1
Hastings							
Huron				1			
Kent							1
Lambton							
Lanark							1
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							
Manitoulin							
Middlesex							2
Muskoka							
Nipissing	3						
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth							2
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River	1						
Renfrew							
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							
Sudbury							
Thunder Bay							
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington		1					
Wentworth							1
Totals	9	2	3	1			10

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1908.

tinued. Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Number of advertisements of sale issued.	Number of reports issued.	Number of references pending at date of return.	Number of bills of cost taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference, etc., taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	12	31	30	32	79,756 11	4,028 33	388 99
2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2,710 77	241 32	106 00
.....	2	.....	5	4	4	.....	181 94	377 50
2	1	1	11	6	6	2,100 00	556 44	.....
.....	.....	3	13	4	4	17,300 00	172 67	760 80
.....	.....	1	7	4	4	3,350 00	345 43	317 50
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	178 09	80 00
.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	7	2	.....	712 98	.....
1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	9,032 00	.....	.....
1	.....	3	5	3	3	3,300 00	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	3	3	3	1,000 00	319 67	.....
1	1	4	12	4	7	110,557 32	2,087 54	386 07
.....	3	1	3	2	6	.....	743 11	188 50
.....	.....	.....	5	6	5	.....	1,721 05	217 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7	5	5	10	3	1,667 00	242 62	189 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	6	1	6	1,696 30	804 49	186 00
1	.....	3	4	1	3	9,450 00	.....	541 61
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	8	.....	1	30,245 00	80 61	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	120 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	1,148 82	.....
1	.....	3	6	1	14	18,544 65	1,074 60	1,508 83
.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	838 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	326 32	.....
.....	.....	1	6	2	11	1,850 00	1,153 69	305 50
.....	4	5	7	5	6	29,981 00	944 52	288 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	3	3,500 00	.....	235 00
.....	3	2	1	4	1	.....	121 28	.....
.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2	12	8	7	10,155 00	335 02	372 50
5	5	.....	11	12	18	.....	.....	.....
28	40	55	95	147	162	336,315 15	18,459 24	6,449 52

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars 31st Dec

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.			*Precipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examinations of parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial.		Actions tried.		Remanets standing for Trial.	
			Writs issued during year.	Writs issued during previous years.	Otherwise than by Writ.					By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.
Algoma	64	....	33	5	8	17	55	11	7	6	3	....	....	....	2
Brant	70	....	61	2	....	30	23	13	18	9	12	5	10	...	2
Bruce	45	....	37	....	7	16	34	15	16	10	11	6	7	....	....
Carlton	270	....	235	6	18	119	37	101	39	30	34	28	16	...	2
Dufferin	28	....	20	....	9	14	...	8	9	11	6	4	2	1	....
Elgin	92	....	72	5	7	77	22	22	29	17	9	9	7	....	....
Essex	125	....	113	5	6	63	61	59	37	23	12	6	15	3	1
Frontenac	67	....	47	2	10	17	23	13	7	2	1	2	1	....	....
Grey	102	....	60	12	2	21	6	30	35	13	12	7	19	2	1
Haldimand	16	....	17	1	....	10	5	11	9	7	11	5	9	1	1
Halton	19	....	14	....	1	8	6	...	6	3	6	3	3	....	1
Hastings	76	....	59	5	1	44	17	26	17	14	11	1	8	....	2
Huron	91	3	67	3	4	46	28	12	20	9	15	5	15	4	....
Kent	100	....	86	2	5	67	58	26	19	5	15	2	15	....	....
Lambton	51	....	46	....	11	37	35	23	20	6	13	3	13	....	....
Lanark	59	....	35	1	2	18	21	18	11	6	9	....	11	....	1
Leeds and Grenville	58	....	52	2	5	16	....	25	10	5	5	4	3	....	1
Lennox and Addington	38	....	27	....	....	18	10	14	12	4	7	2	9	....	....
Lincoln	41	....	35	2	1	27	21	19	....	5	18	1	19	....	....
Manitoulin	6	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
Middlesex	245	1	169	3	17	152	75	133	68	37	48	7	63	....	23
Muskoka	40	....	30	1	3	15	1	14	6	3	6	3	6	....	....
Nipissing	213	....	172	12	37	77	132	64	61	25	75	12	27	4	6
Norfolk	23	....	17	....	....	11	4	12	5	1	5	....	2	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	57	....	41	1	....	36	11	15	....	12	10	7	7	....	1
Ontario	35	....	29	....	....	8	6	6	6	1	8	....	8	....	1
Oxford	72	....	62	4	2	29	24	31	17	5	11	3	6	....	....
Parry Sound	26	....	26	....	2	14	2	....	6	1	7	1	7	...	....
Peel	21	....	13	....	....	9	1	5	1	1	2	....	1	....	....
Perth	148	....	114	....	2	83	46	49	33	17	15	17	15	....	....
Peterborough	68	....	52	2	5	25	2	25	13	4	7	1	10	....	....
Prescott and Russell	25	....	20	1	2	11	5	8	4	4	....	1	2	1	....
Prince Edward	15	....	12	3	1	11	3	6	5	1	4	....	2	....	....
Rainy River	35	..	28	2	6	15	34	10	11	5	10	2	8	....	....
Renfrew	31	....	17	2	2	....	....	5	8	5	3	5	2	....	....
Simcoe	76	....	60	10	3	35	14	44	26	12	22	4	11	....	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	103	....	73	4	16	42	10	....	17	3	17	2	16	....	1
Sudbury	39	....	39	....	2	11	6	....	11	3	8	3	5	....	3
Thunder Bay	119	....	102	1	53	49	79	42	28	8	17	9	18	....	1
Victoria	42	....	39	1	2	10	24	11	6	6	4	3	5	4	....
Waterloo	125	....	111	6	24	65	33	49	35	19	17	8	15	....	....
Welland	82	....	70	2	15	30	38	23	27	11	16	7	14	....	....
Wellington	77	....	57	7	1	24	2	6	12	7	12	2	11	....	....
Wentworth	308	1	248	8	32	158	110	92	111	53	55	23	45	6	9
Totals	3343	5	2720	123	324	1486	1125	1096	839	429	590	213	488	26	63

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1908.

Judgments entered without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements.)	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments for over $10,000.	Number of Judgments for $10,000 and above $5,000.	Number of Judgments for $5,000 and above $2,000.	Number of Judgments for $2,000 and above $1,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
6	2,263 47	108 45	51 19	10	29,107 86	692 40	358 62	2	....	1	4
13	11,670 47	211 90	76 14	11	2,275 61	567 55	229 33	....	....	2	2
13	8,320 29	270 80	134 20	13	6,472 49	1,242 22	1,762 22	....	....	3	2
64	100,258 59	2,010 65	600 32	43	77,036 53	4,471 20	1,183 84	3	5	14	12
4	5,021 82	83 60	4 56	5	409 60	615 30	145 24	....	....	1	....
13	12,487 55	229 90	65 15	8	5,850 00	733 23	127 54	....	....	3	5
28	18,745 60	1,140 18	530 80	11	597,160 13	5,111 11	2,825 58	1	1	2	3
16	13,333 98	276 51	120 57	5	6,734 08	298 93	269 65	....	1	....	6
20	26,959 21	755 52	88 68	11	8,519 96	1,084 13	310 96	....	1	4	5
2	721 25	42 00	18 00	5	1,928 00	418 60	223 11	....	....	....	1
2	1,515 05	34 80	14 29	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1
10	5,948 82	190 38	67 32	6	1,642 50	440 75	544 18	....	....	....	3
18	20,758 38	368 81	149 24	6	57,402 20	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
14	16,664 00	411 30	108 56	7	9,671 50	1,026 10	312 84	....	1	2	2
9	19,016 27	228 42	58 84	11	4,324 12	1,022 19	1,052 02	1	....	3	1
16	37,122 18	268 35	113 39	5	4,500 00	.....	.....	....	2	6	2
15	5,852 25	195 05	75 62	8	2,124 88	335 18	235 31	....	....	1	....
11	16,218 28	142 70	49 24	6	645 90	462 12	261 05	....	1	2	....
11	12,773 68	296 35	130 87	9	3,836 62	1,104 33	673 91	....	....	4	3
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	66,957 34	607 30	202 68	31	29,686 93	1,891 83	627 01	2	2	5	6
10	8,828 62	176 96	55 87	2	1 00	171 05	297 30	....	....	3	3
58	104,447 65	904 70	265 65	34	25,514 00	1,785 61	1,329 49	3	2	4	10
....	.....	.....	.....	2	306 00	302 38	305 82	....	....	....	....
11	38,678 57	485 49	77 40	9	4,199 20	872 22	883 03	1	...	3	5
5	3,446 41	61 80	24 42	3	500 00	105 08	29 22	....	....	1	....
20	31,608 46	951 31	171 58	5	2,565 00	457 18	217 59	1	....	1	5
4	4,922 37	72 85	23 42	6	7,970 96	655 12	159 07	....	....	3	....
2	4,079 76	26 11	8 71	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....
32	77,190 29	519 27	223 16	16	10,690 69	1,928 28	1,087 56	1	3	5	7
14	16,482 87	581 05	192 20	6	824 19	400 54	338 19	....	1	1	2
5	3,608 78	120 32	59 73	4	1,630 00	179 34	316 53	....	....	....	2
5	729 34	340 77	189 38	2	.....	253 95	151 92	....	....	....	....
6	4,830 24	160 87	84 36	6	3,763 75	372 42	534 37	....	....	....	3
....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,070 00	356 00	349 04	....	....	1	1
9	6,493 12	540 94	526 00	10	12,825 00	1,021 05	570 27	....	1	2	2
27	39,773 88	682 87	236 17	9	8,628 18	578 76	126 65	1	2	3	4
9	1,727 68	157 52	.....	3	352 44	303 16	29 13	....	....	....	....
16	29,983 45	440 80	88 66	26	12,457 50	2,420 12	1,206 69	...	1	6	7
9	4,393 41	259 18	71 29	2	191 00	202 58	128 94	....	....	....	1
35	64,085 71	920 00	350 24	24	28,031 57	3,049 50	1,150 65	2	....	5	12
14	9,265 26	273 56	89 77	15	12,845 27	961 81	582 09	....	....	4	3
12	15,464 31	308 35	91 24	4	9,176 86	489 92	152 09	....	1	3	3
48	49,105 54	1,381 86	360 08	46	40,224 65	3,675 06	1,065 01	....	4	8	11
673	921,754 20	17,239 55	5,848 99	452	1037,096 17	42,058 30	22,153 06	19	30	108	145

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars 31st Dec

County or Disirict.	Number of Judgments for $1,000 and above $400.	Number of Judgments for $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of Judgments for reference to Master.	Number of Writs of Execution issued.	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	No. of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditor's Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder (including Disbursements).
											$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	4	3	1	10	....	2	7	2	....	....	.....	.....
Brant	5	7	6	11	....	2	12	2	....	....	.....	.....
Bruce	3	18	1	11	1	2	11	1	....	....	.....	.....
Carlton	26	6	14	33	10	8	22	8	....	....	.....	.....
Dufferin	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Elgin	3	10	1	7	4	....	9	4	....	....	.....	.....
Essex	7	9	4	17	3	5	12	....	....	....	.....	.....
Frontenac	8	6	....	16	1	2	15	18	....	....	.....	.....
Grey	7	6	1	16	4	4	16	4	....	....	.....	.....
Haldimand	1	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....
Halton	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....
Hastings	4	2	1	8	....	2	14	8	....	....	.....	.....
Huron	8	7	....	9	6	1	10	3	....	....	.....	.....
Kent	8	8	1	9	7	....	17	2	....	....	.....	.....
Lambton	2	13	7	4	2	....	14	2	....	....	.....	.....
Lanark	3	1	2	16	....	3	11	....	....	....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	7	3	1	6	1	6	6	1	....	1	21 10	2 80
Lennox and Addington	2	12	2	9	....	4	5	2	....	....	.....	.....
Lincoln	4	6	4	7	3	1	15	1	....	....	.....	.....
Manitoulin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Middlesex	14	16	2	24	6	5	25	1	....	....	.....	.....
Muskoka	2	5	....	9	1	1	7	....	....	....	.....	.....
Nipissing	29	44	4	43	12	3	50	....	....	....	.....	.....
Norfolk	....	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	6	1	2	5	....	2	13	3	....	....	.....	.....
Ontario	1	6	3	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	.....	.....
Oxford	8	10	....	13	4	....	13	....	....	....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	7	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....
Peel	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	.....	.....
Perth	9	7	4	29	3	4	27	1	....	....	.....	.....
Peterborough	3	13	1	8	3	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	4	1	2	5	....	....	6	....	....	....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	....	1	2	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Rainy River	4	4	....	6	....	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....
Renfrew	4	2	1	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....
Simcoe	4	4	3	7	....	2	7	2	....	....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	15	1	22	3	5	23	....	....	....	.....	.....
Sudbury	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	8	20	5	11	3	3	16	....	....	....	.....	.....
Victoria	2	6	1	5	3	....	6	1	....	....	.....	.....
Waterloo	20	7	5	26	5	2	39	1	....	....	.....	.....
Welland	2	20	3	6	3	3	7	2	....	....	.....	.....
Wellington	7	2	....	12	....	5	13	2	....	....	.....	.....
Wentworth	32	39	5	31	14	9	50	9	....	....	.....	.....
Totals	282	347	93	473	102	90	523	83	....	1	21 10	2 80

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1908.

Number of days of sitting of Judge with Jury, H.C.J.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without Jury, H.C.J.	Number of Estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of Estreats issued.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps for the Short-hand Reporters' Fund.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps under Section 41 of the Creditors' Relief Act.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
9	....	....	....	18 00	814 40	.....	18 00	.....	276 00	.....
8	5	....	....	27 00	206 23	.....	42 00	.....	325 40	.....
5	7	....	....	27 00	.....	.....	40 00	.....	335 20	.....
10	23	....	....	93 00	.....	.....	122 00	.....	663 70	261 60
5	1	....	....	33 00	80 00	.....	34 00	.....	126 30	.....
21	5	....	....	51 00	.....	.....	52 00	.....	452 45	.....
9	6	....	....	69 00	276 66	.....	86 00	.....	675 10	.....
3	1	....	....	6 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	268 70	.....
10	6	....	....	39 00	571 76	.....	50 00	.....	409 20	.....
10	....	1	1	21 00	.....	.....	36 00	.....	147 80	.....
2	7	....	....	9 00	.....	.....	18 00	.....	96 00	.....
4	7	....	....	39 00	.....	.....	48 00	.....	125 40	254 90
7	7	....	....	21 00	250 00	.....	44 00	.....	296 80	.....
7	6	....	....	15 00	.....	.....	40 00	.....	474 50	.....
14	4	....	....	18 00	.....	.....	36 00	.....	296 60	.....
....	9	....	....	18 00	1,403 84	.....	30 00	.....	813 70	.....
5	5	....	....	15 00	545 74	.....	20 00	.....	305 50	.....
2	4	....	....	12 00	.....	.....	22 00	.....	208 30	.....
8	6	....	....	15 00	2,301 46	.....	32 00	.....	240 30	.....
....	1	....	....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 60	.....
17	21	....	....	111 00	3,258 09	.....	134 00	.....	389 40	212 30
6	6	....	....	9 00	725 00	.....	18 00	.....	187 10	.....
9	7	....	....	75 00	2,181 81	.....	198 00	.....	1,240 60	.....
3	2	....	....	3 00	.....	.....	12 00	.....	95 10	.....
8	5	....	....	36 00	.....	.....	44 00	.....	358 35	.....
6	3	....	....	3 00	.....	.....	18 00	1 50	124 20	.....
9	4	....	....	15 00	.....	.....	36 00	.....	215 20	52 30
....	7	....	....	3 00	412 40	.....	16 00	.....	122 10	.....
7	....	....	....	.....	10 00	.....	2 00	.....	74 60	.....
8	4	....	....	51 00	.....	.....	97 00	.....	850 00	.....
8	2	....	....	12 00	.....	.....	22 00	.....	324 95	.....
2	3	....	....	12 00	167 71	.....	8 00	.....	124 30	.....
....	2	....	....	3 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	95 60	.....
6	9	....	....	15 00	1,793 57	.....	24 00	.....	226 70	.....
6	2	....	....	15 00	.....	.....	16 00	.....	138 00	.....
5	9	....	....	27 00	525 00	850 00	54 00	.....	210 40	40 90
13	5	....	....	3 00	156 74	.....	40 00	.....	569 80	.....
6	4	....	....	9 00	360 12	.....	22 00	.....	144 70	.....
9	6	....	....	24 00	.....	.....	48 00	.....	703 50	.....
4	3	....	....	12 00	3,746 07	.....	20 00	.....	212 70	.....
6	5	....	....	51 00	2,205 74	498 82	62 00	.....	714 10	.....
7	3	....	....	33 00	249 00	.....	54 00	.....	488 80	.....
6	3	....	....	15 00	.....	.....	34 00	.....	320 40	.....
34	15	....	....	159 00	3,018 52	.....	216 00	.....	1,447 00	23 00
324	240	1	1	1,245 00	25,259 86	1,348 82	1,981 00	1 50	15,533 15	845 00

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders of arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.			*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of Parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial by Jury.	Actions entered for Trial without Jury.	Number of actions tried by Jury.	Number of actions tried without Jury.	Number of Remanets standing for Trial by Jury.
			(*a*) Writs issued during the year.	(*b*) Do. previous year.	(*c*) Otherwise than by Writ.									
Algoma	55	..	26	4	1	4	42	3	1	..	1	....	1	....
Brant	48	..	38	2	8	6	25	8	8	9	2	6	2	....
Bruce	56	..	34	1	5	8	23	16	5	2	5	1	4	....
Carleton	136	..	105	7	2	28	31	26	17	9	19	8	8	....
Dufferin	13	..	7	1	....	2	4	....	2	1	1	1	....	....
Elgin	59	..	44	10	....	15	8	9	8	3	5	1	4	....
Essex	45	..	35	2	13	16	.....	5	11	3	11	3	7	....
Frontenac	43	..	28	4	....	9	10	12	8	2	5	1	6	....
Grey	49	..	27	5	....	5	.....	6	10	3	7	1	7	....
Haldimand	10	..	8	....	....	2	.....	4	2	....	2	....	2	....
Halton	11	..	9	1	....	1	3	....	3	2	1	2	1	....
Hastings	44	..	38	....	3	13	14	6	9	7	5	....	4	...
Huron	57	..	42	2	8	11	15	4	10	6	4	2	5	1
Kent	65	..	51	3	....	21	34	12	15	3	12	....	13	....
Lambton	52	..	42	2	15	22	17	9	12	4	8	2	7	....
Lanark	23	..	15	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	....
Leeds and Grenville	35	.	24	....	....	2	5	4	2	1	2	....	2	....
Lennox and Addington	18	..	14	....	....	13	9	5	8	1	7	1	7	....
Lincoln	31	..	25	2	....	9	.....	15	3	1	6	1	5	....
Manitoulin	16	..	16	....	....	7	8	....	1	....	1	....	1	2
Middlesex	160	1	122	2	11	33	36	34	18	10	9	4	14	....
Muskoka	16	..	9	1	....	5	3	....	....	1	1	1	1	....
Nipissing	163	..	118	26	2	23	86	12	22	5	17	2	11	1
Norfolk	12	..	11	1	1	4	9	4	1	1	1	....	1	....
Northumb'land & Durham	33	..	18	....	....	11	11	....	....	4	1	3	1	1
Ontario	22	..	19	...	1	....	9	1	1	1	2	...	1	1
Oxford	44	..	31	....	8	30	9	7	....	7	2	3	6	....
Parry Sound	10	..	10	....	8	....	6	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Peel	16	..	14	....	2	6	7	1	3	1	2	1	2	....
Perth	79	..	62	1	1	21	22	13	9	4	5	4	5	....
Peterborough	44	..	32	....	....	9	.....	5	11	2	9	1	9	....
Prescott and Russell	17	..	13	1	...	3	21	2	1	....	1	2	....	....
Prince Edward	7	..	7	....	1	5	3	4	2	....	2	....	2	....
Rainy River	58	..	43	1	....	8	26	9	5	1	10	1	10	....
Renfrew	25	..	14	....	....	....	.....	4	5	....	5	....	5	....
Simcoe	53	..	44	7	....	26	10	15	8	5	3	4	2	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	56	..	36	7	1	12	14	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Sudbury	71	..	66	....	....	....	25	....	14	3	11	....	6	....
Thunder Bay	179	..	162	5	....	37	148	22	37	8	30	8	25	...
Victoria	23	..	23	1	....	3	18	4	6	5	1	5	1	....
Waterloo	67	..	54	3	5	19	22	24	14	4	10	3	9	....
Welland	40	..	33	....	4	5	14	1	6	2	4	2	4	....
Wellington	46	..	34	....	....	12	13	4	8	....	7	....	7	....
Wentworth	161	..	118	10	3	54	52	10	31	16	15	11	12	2
York	1,052	1	752	59	2	273	428	97	161	45	116	50	110	2
Totals	3,320	2	2,473	171	105	793	1,238	419	506	182	376	135	338	10

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Number of Remanets standing for Trial without Jury.	Number of Judgments entered without Trial.	Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments entered after trial.	Total amount of such Judgments without cost.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
....	14	4,279 63	235 54	70 81	2	2,133 54	100 70	21 54	16	....	12	....
....	16	2,657 50	170 83	68 38	3	454 10	157 99	36 40	18	1	15	....
....	18	4,018 75	168 35	73 00	4	180 62	177 75	296 18	22	2	13	3
....	59	14,136 52	1,018 85	308 41	9	1,147 30	582 78	231 86	68	2	51	3
....	4	892 68	61 25	11 82	3	350 59	211 25	81 93	7	....	3	1
....	14	4,491 95	123 24	58 07	6	1,520 02	286 05	356 67	20	....	13	1
4	15	4,328 98	276 72	85 60	8	1,701,00	457 57	242 02	18	2	6	....
1	13	3,301 12	155 26	33 01	6	801 24	248 95	237 81	19	....	13	1
....	22	5,852 33	248 25	72 50	3	200 00	63 17	31 97	25	....	20	2
....	2	667 27	20 40	8 35	1	57 00	.....	.....	3	....	2	....
....	5	1,407 58	65 50	28 32	1	315 43	55 15	52 78	5	....	5	....
....	9	2,059 04	106 66	71 38	3	100 00	226 57	186 89	10	1	7	1
2	23	7,197 31	444 52	240 79	2	249 95	138 06	167 19	25	....	13	10
2	23	6,689 14	512 12	171 98	5	865 49	416 24	237 00	28	2	13	10
....	18	5,195 55	256 84	71 41	5	422 00	367 01	211 52	23	2	12	6
....	11	3,460 62	174 78	94 10	1	35 00	32 30	61 45	12	....	8	3
....	12	3,091 47	155 95	112 53	2	234 63	107 90	70 04	14	....	10	2
....	3	522 80	30 90	12 54	3	242 50	62 08	59 61	6	...	3	....
....	14	3,452 38	342 33	94 00	3	42 55	162 64	40 29	17	1	10	4
1	5	820 00	97 81	15 61	1	42 16	.....	.....	5	....	4	....
3	67	18,525 91	1,162 81	348 43	11	789 75	597 50	297 09	74	2	57	10
....	3	575 76	31 10	9 10	2	519 70	25 49	18 70	2	1	3	....
3	70	14,842 90	994 20	223 64	12	1,945 50	406 70	643 76	82	4	51	19
....	6	1,633 45	83 10	30 49	....	... .	.....	.....	6	....	6	....
....	12	3,132 69	162 71	45 41	2	199 48	102 35	122 76	14	1	11	1
1	5	1,073 47	41 70	17 67	3	1,144 17	159 78	76 26	7	....	5	....
....	22	5,231 02	390 47	155 27	1	124 20	67 65	42 47	23	....	16	6
....	1	402 46	36 65	7 47	3	242 52	131 05	185 54	....	1	1	....
....	8	2,337 25	206 63	65 41	1	352 00	.....	.....	8	....	7	....
....	23	6,720 41	294 21	118 84	8	727 95	464 13	433 52	31	3	15	5
....	22	5,349 93	334 21	145 92	2	585 00	103 10	153 03	22	....	19	3
....	12	3,002 83	193 15	97 60	4	299 72	117 25	332 53	15	....	10	2
....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	253 51	.....	.....	1	....	....	....
....	12	4,670 06	185 45	60 85	4	2,179 94	54 84	54 12	15	1	12	1
1	....	.....	.....	.....	2	545 11	69 13	129 29	10	....	8	....
....	26	6,325 13	375 40	222 37	5	1,085 00	372 59	462 91	31	....	26	....
....	36	7,590 13	564 75	270 79	4	533 85	219 47	75 59	40	1	29	6
8	22	5,277 91	381 31	.....	2	350 41	.....	.....	2	....	....	....
5	86	83,520 18	1,789 07	437 62	21	10,697 80	2,049 10	1,174 10	107	3	75	6
....	5	1,245 30	96 66	24 17	4	1,051 81	384 51	268 13	8	2	4	1
....	27	10,456 06	565 00	246 76	8	2,195 83	439 30	206 89	32	....	21	3
....	16	3,752 37	204 99	64 67	3	201 00	105 33	94 01	19	1	14	1
1	15	4,334 68	298 80	111 68	5	668 03	288 87	113 81	20	4	12	3
6	51	11,509 16	888 68	230 13	12	1,035 89	558 90	176 83	63	5	43	7
10	439	110,773 05	5,210 35	1,644 94	82	11,875 76	4,571 25	1,078 02	521	22	341	98
48	1286	390,904 73	19,157 50	6,281 84	273	50,699 05	15,142 45	8,762 51	1,514	64	1019	219

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Number of Judgments for reference to Master.	Writs of Execution issued.	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	No. of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without Cost.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder (including Disbursements).	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of Jury Fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.
						$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	....	14	19	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	25 00
Brant	....	9	3	....	....	.....	.....	8	13 50	.....
Bruce	....	14	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	3 00	210 90
Carleton	....	39	8	....	3	827 70	48 00	22	13 50	236 40
Dufferin	....	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	1 50	.....
Elgin	1	17	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	4 50	93 25
Essex	....	12	1	....	....	.....	.....	11	4 50	150 00
Frontenac	....	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	11	1 50	.....
Grey	....	15	3	....	....	.....	.....	12	4 50	276 20
Haldimand	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	20 00
Halton	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	3 00	.....
Hastings	....	17	4	....	9	690 48	62 93	9	9 00	263 10
Huron	....	24	4	....	....	.....	.....	16	7 50	20 50
Kent	....	19	1	....	....	.....	.....	9	4 50	137 60
Lambton	....	16	3	....	....	.....	.....	9	6 00	15 00
Lanark	....	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	....	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	1 50	.....
Lennox and Addington	....	6	2	....	8	342 62	32 40	5	1 50	245 33
Lincoln	....	10	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	1 50	300 00
Manitoulin	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	125 00
Middlesex	....	58	2	....	....	.....	.....	11	15 00	113 10
Muskoka	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	1 50	62 56
Nipissing	....	45	....	....	....	.....	.....	10	7 50	285 25
Norfolk	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	1 50	.....
Northumb'land & Durham	....	9	3	....	....	.....	.....	13	6 00	137 20
Ontario	....	4	1	1	1	750 00	10 40	2	1 50	.....
Oxford	....	17	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	9 00	100 00
Parry Sound	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	27 95
Peel	....	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	1 50	.....
Perth	....	19	1	....	....	.....	.....	8	6 00	214 00
Peterborough	....	22	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	3 00	.....
Prescott and Russell	....	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,300 00
Prince Edward	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Rainy River	....	6	2	....	....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Renfrew	....	7	1	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Simcoe	....	21	3	....	....	.....	.....	6	10 50	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	29	1	1	....	.....	.....	7	.....	95 00
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	4 50	320 32
Thunder Bay	....	85	8	....	....	.....	.....	27	12 00	762 26
Victoria	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	7 50	47 38
Waterloo	....	30	....	....	....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....
Welland	....	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	3 00	.....
Wellington	....	11	1	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	117 00
Wentworth	....	45	6	....	....	.....	.....	17	24 00	513 17
York	....	429	101	....	....	.....	.....	103	67 50	1,721 90
Totals	2	1131	179	2	21	2,610 80	153 73	441	268 50	7,935 37

in the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st Dec., 1908.—*Concluded.*

Amount of money paid out of Court.	Number of Partition Matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.	Amounts paid out.	Amount of moneys in Court in County Court matters, including interest (under Con. Rule 1221.)	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgages.	Number of mortgages renewed.	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of Hire Receipts, etc., filed under R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts, etc.
$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.
25 00	..	.....	.....	.....	192	472,908 34	51	13	11	147	40,979 56
.....	..	.....	.....	617 55	233	179,510 97	88	14	4	100	35,915 40
210 90	..	.....	.....	.....	293	94,964 00	156	6	6	126	22,989 03
746 60	..	.....	.....	.....	291	983,150 01	219	15	33	225	52,176 66
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	76	140,158 64	50	1	3	81	5,706 07
75 50	..	.....	.....	504 01	466	234,706 69	154	4	19	190	26,995 29
734 88	..	.....	.....	100 00	363	137,178 62	173	15	7	122	24,537 46
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	375	190,445 75	139	8	5	446	22,695 97
251 20	..	.....	.....	25 00	672	336,934 72	227	3	13	220	30,403 77
.....	..	.....	.....	20 00	99	40,309 67	46	2	2	40	8,239 89
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	63	44,616 92	32	1	5	21	7,072 08
213 95	..	.....	.....	255 93	666	388,341 09	206	8	11	163	24,741 92
.....	..	.....	.....	1,886 76	279	222,094 67	103	6	15	76	22,692 91
823 23	..	.....	.....	137 60	517	168,389 16	445	12	16	745	21,050 97
140 00	..	.....	.....	15 00	338	106,185 55	240	13	13	186	14,376 00
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	98	47,029 55	57	4	4	42	26,823 20
.....	..	.....	.....	15 83	205	80,293 00	116	4	9	75	11,208 70
245 33	..	.....	.....	.....	103	56,405 52	115	11	6	157	9,608 45
275 00	..	.....	.....	.....	120	105,570 80	60	3	7	108	29,846 46
125 00	..	.....	.....	.....	75	36,505 69	35	2	1	.....	.....
557 95	..	.....	.....	18 12	411	285,112 77	150	10	27	255	45,706 16
62 56	..	.....	.....	.....	250	141,882 94	57	5	2	35	6,220 04
2,888 92	..	.....	.....	248 30	360	862,497 40	80	17	37	116	64,399 26
.....	..	.....	.....	347 73	167	47,025 27	114	7	1	221	15,340 11
106 00	..	.....	.....	137 20	257	92,103 47	232	16	8	54	21,397 66
50 00	..	.....	.....	.....	164	63,165 26	113	3	9	66	12,507 33
100 00	..	.....	.....	2,208 87	167	74,046 40	87	13	8	101	14,392 11
27 95	..	.....	.....	.....	200	976,918 17	30	2	11	41	17,008 02
.....	..	.....	.....	100 00	70	85,861 55	23	2	3	23	3,493 15
216 00	..	.....	.....	638 74	196	297,099 07	65	5	16	117	26,693 69
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	184	158,159 03	84	6	7	68	27,890 66
2,600 00	..	.....	.....	.....	177	90,214 56	66	6	7	31	2,146 50
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	86	36,841 55	55	2	2	40	4,304 76
408 00	..	.....	.....	2 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	..	.....	.....	8 40	180	133,246 92	127	5	16	98	19,971 18
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	720	693,173 42	265	7	17	184	31,037 95
85 00	..	.....	.....	10 00	311	140,332 83	86	21	17	236	21,662 14
221 07	..	.....	.....	.....	161	124,545 72	44	1	4	.....	.....
665 65	..	.....	.....	96 61	145	74,087 94	17	6	23	410	76,775 29
32 38	..	.....	.....	.....	107	56,772 99	68	6	10	49	18,940 34
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	178	78,266 81	78	8	25	137	24,743 82
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	324	752,051 61	108	14	12	88	64,482 81
117 00	..	.....	.....	2,037 25	293	205,281 32	100	2	15	124	21,616 49
465 00	..	.....	.....	180 32	571	274,027 79	284	20	30	132	42,660 33
2,623 79	..	.....	.....	5,268 63	1,133	801,498 00	530	60	146	650	501,786 00
15,093 86	..	.....	.....	14,880 81	12,336	10,609,912 15	5,575	389	643	6,546	1,523,235 64

APPENDIX E—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved istration or Guardianship alty valued as			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	22	26	1	12	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant	92	33	1	10	9	1	3	.....	7
Bruce	114	60	2	21	18	.....	.....	.....	9
Carlton	170	112	12	43	25	1	1	6	19
Dufferin	48	16	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	92	59	4	17	19	.....	.....	.....	8
Essex	91	64	5	20	22	.....	.....	.....	4
Frontenac	86	30	3	12	13	1	.....	5	5
Grey	139	48	4	25	18	.....	.....	.....	8
Haldimand	46	25	3	8	7	.....	.....	1	4
Halton	55	27	1	16	6	.....	2	1	6
Hastings	84	57	6	24	17	2	.....	4	2
Huron	214	84	4	26	28	.....	.....	2	12
Kent	114	53	5	23	27	.....	1	1	5
Lambton	118	69	3	33	19	1	1	3	7
Lanark	77	35	2	21	7	.....	.....	1	6
Leeds and Grenville	43	103	3	10	20	.....	2	2	5
Lennox and Addington	37	10	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln	70	39	1	14	13	1	2	3	7
Manitoulin	4	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	244	98	4	88	74	1	1	4	24
Muskoka	23	11	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Nipissing	10	35	1	3	1	1	.....	1	4
Norfolk	68	27	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	6
Northumberland and Durham	131	65	12	23	8	.....	1	2	6
Ontario	94	37	3	18	9	1	.....	1	4
Oxford	110	36	.....	13	10	.....	1	3	5
Parry Sound	12	21	2	8	7	.....	.....	1	1
Peel	64	26	.....	23	22	1	.....	1	2
Perth	124	65	6	32	51	.....	.....	.....	8
Peterborough	74	38	2	11	16	.....	1	.....	3
Prescott and Russell	52	17	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	3
Prince Edward	47	17	3	7	5	.....	.....	.....	4
Rainy River	5	19	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew	50	43	4	8	16	1	.....	.....	3
Simcoe	148	72	9	54	76	.....	.....	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	98	46	8	29	24	.....	.....	1	7
Sudbury	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Thunder Bay	11	26	.....	8	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria	59	37	2	17	11	.....	.....	.....	6
Waterloo	139	34	2	22	16	.....	1	1	13
Welland	67	36	4	10	11	.....	.....	1	3
Wellington	167	62	2	32	23	1	.....	2	10
Wentworth	187	97	2	31	31	1	1	7	17
York	594	398	22	121	185	7	10	27	63
Totals	4,304	2,313	155	937	925	21	28	86	319

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1908.

and Letters of Administration issued where person follows:				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R.S.O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount of moneys in Court in Surrogate matters, including interest, Con. Rule 1,221.	Amount earned for.		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.				Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2	16	18	12	128,887 61	15,672 00	.....	391 64	197 50	145 90
14	43	27	31	5,378,815 62	299,795 25	.....	1,516 63	1,377 25	766 20
13	70	24	60	382,234 00	287,426 94	.....	1,768 96	781 00	489 40
22	100	72	73	2,011,180 57	197,580 50	.....	2,772 37	2,521 55	1,511 00
7	31	13	15	136,992 27	167,032 00	.....	800 42	303 25	177 30
7	62	22	56	319,796 19	326,994 82	.....	1,469 42	634 50	419 90
9	57	31	59	270,840 48	293,348 94	7 59	1,439 47	623 25	389 20
14	44	21	29	773,137 27	381,483 90	.....	1,217 35	996 40	564 70
14	78	41	50	418,536 84	403,516 19	.....	1,833 55	778 00	507 20
6	18	20	25	190,171 02	151,528 00	.....	822 82	372 80	216 20
6	29	21	18	359,177 58	245,056 00	.....	849 52	525 50	316 20
13	43	41	42	1,063,214 00	76,925 00	.....	1,857 42	1,446 75	767 10
32	117	53	66	805,881 52	70,372 58	.....	2,933 40	1,268 75	848 90
9	65	28	63	809,175 45	86,305 00	.....	1,249 19	752 75	461 70
13	64	42	59	710,187 15	399,436 00	.....	1,767 22	1,143 50	680 00
14	49	21	23	344,835 98	198,373 00	.....	1,252 89	576 25	367 40
16	66	22	36	580,418 00	78,715 00	.....	1,898 70	850 75	512 00
5	24	7	10	114,294 36	82,275 00	.....	555 37	300 40	139 90
4	28	23	42	635,006 25	300,550 00	.....	1,256 49	1,017 25	506 60
.....	3	3	3	9,353 00	1,828 00	.....	82 58	22 75	19 80
25	114	88	89	1,406,941 77	1,490,608 57	.....	3,370 38	2,170 30	1,314 80
.....	13	6	14	67,959 11	47,900 00	.....	258 31	115 50	77 30
1	9	7	23	332,908 48	26,715 00	.....	337 50	454 25	242 90
8	37	16	25	203,428 10	163,619 18	552 25	1,170 22	419 50	281 90
20	89	40	50	596,360 14	503,881 00	.....	2,293 50	1,155 75	666 60
7	57	16	48	504,435 01	29,895 00	.....	1,363 10	930 50	490 00
15	62	20	40	545,366 47	420,588 00	4,319 21	2,074 09	1,113 70	534 70
.....	16	7	10	60,728 80	26,060 00	.....	222 46	110 50	80 80
9	32	23	22	352,988 85	762,606 53	.....	1,077 04	707 90	311 80
17	87	32	51	526,895 54	55,834 33	.....	1,887 85	835 45	575 85
8	47	20	35	288,817 10	375,790 12	.....	1,050 81	528 25	315 90
6	25	20	16	159,601 45	143,012 45	.....	696 03	268 00	196 90
6	26	16	15	191,658 98	147,134 75	.....	782 85	366 75	202 50
.....	9	2	13	33,778 43	23,887 00	.....	201 77	79 75	64 60
9	33	23	28	661,260 61	176,592 24	.....	861 96	854 00	508 70
15	68	56	79	500,562 58	521,124 03	.....	2,162 95	902 50	591 10
15	76	29	24	476,248 47	58,110 00	.....	1,986 16	871 75	501 70
3	5	10	6	90,899 86	39,280 00	.....	186 14	122 25	83 90
2	15	9	10	97,407 16	71,695 25	.....	314 14	145 35	109 20
1	30	33	28	199,829 97	237,098 61	.....	773 95	345 75	254 40
20	63	28	49	613,315 40	194,837 50	.....	1,759 31	916 25	612 20
11	39	26	27	258,676 42	214,522 67	.....	1,067 80	495 75	308 10
16	102	48	52	765,964 00	426,747 00	.....	2,282 36	1,195 25	764 50
27	95	49	89	1,773,017 13	809,993 67	100 00	2,874 12	2,538 25	1,406 90
85	299	86	131	7,354,209 00	2,303,963 00	.....	10,168 90	9,733 20	5,347 30
546	2,455	260	1,746	33,505,393 99	13,335,710 02	4,879 05	68,949 11	43,866 55	25,651 15

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers and of total earnings of such officers payable by the Province, the

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
ALGOMA:						
Sault Ste. Marie.	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	$ c. 1,543 12	$ c. 1,000 00	$ c. 2,543 12	$ c. 2,119 63
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	.....	‡500 00	785 30	500 00
	Local Master	"	285 30	.....	.....	223 70
	Crown Attorney	M. McFadden KC	852 97	400 00	1,594 95	1,117 57
	Clerk of the Peace	"	341 98	.....	.....	262 88
	Local Registrar	*C. V. Plummer.	45 55	150 00	1,589 59	195 55
	District Court Cl'k	"	402 40	600 00	.....	1,002 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	391 64	.....	.....	391 64
BRANT:						
Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	2,346 81	.....	2,346 81	1,457 04
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy	commuted	682 00	726 00	682 00
	Local Master	"	44 00	.....	.....	44 00
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, KC	1,764 54	.....	2,675 77	1,278 94
	Clerk of the Peace	"	911 23	.....	.....	606 27
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	137 26	675 00	2,821 13	812 26
	County Court Cl'k	"	492 24	.....	.....	492 24
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,516 63	.....	.....	1,516 63
BRUCE:						
Walkerton	Sheriff	C. V. Parke	2,649 96	.....	2,649 96	2,235 79
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	781 00	.....	781 00	781 00
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon	578 00	.....	1,958 74	462 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,380 74	.....	.....	886 10
	Local Registrar	Matthew Goetz	165 35	675 00	3,252 59	840 35
	County Court Cl'k	"	643 28	.....	.....	336 80
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,768 96	.....	.....	1,309 24
CARLTON:						
Ottawa	Sheriff	G. C. Richardson	6,140 43	.....	6,140 43	5,000 48
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
	"	Judge Gunn	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Local Master	†John Bishop	4,055 81	.....	5,294 66	3,926 46
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,238 85	.....	.....	830 86
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	925 88	.....	2,015 41	593 58
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,089 53	.....	.....	673 61
	Deputy Cl'k of the Crown	J. P. Featherston	423 92	450 00	4,713 49	873 92
	County Court Cl'k	"	1,067 20	.....	.....	1,067 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,772 37	.....	.....	2,772 37
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,221 03	.....	1,221 03	817 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	303 25	.....	406 00	303 25
	Local Master	"	102 75	.....	.....	53 85
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	325 25	.....	867 55	284 66
	Clerk of the Peace	"	542 30	.....	.....	292 65
	Local Registrar	J. A. V. Preston	117 85	675 00	1,803 22	1,689 75
	County Court Cl'k	"	209 95	.....	.....	.....
	Surrogate Registrar	"	800 42	.....	.....	.....
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald McColl	2,569 34	.....	2,569 34	1,759 74
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Colter	634 50	.....	634 50	634 50
	Local Master	C. F. Maxwell	282 03	.....	282 03	181 23
	Crown Attorney	A. McCrimmon	1,292 76	.....	2,392 81	850 71
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,100 05	.....	.....	697 41
	Local Registrar	David McLaws	297 55	675 00	3,045 97	728 30
	County Court Cl'k	"	604 00	.....	.....	533 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,469 42	.....	.....	1,381 07

* Appointed 19th November, 1908. † Appointed 23rd October, 1908.
‡ By 6 Edw. VII., Cap. 19, Sec. 16.

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1908, County, and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
464 59	2,584 22	1,601 70	982 52	.....	982 52	2,025 19	.....	517 93	Algoma.
.....	723 70	.....	723 70	.....	723 70	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 30	
356 65	1,800 63	14 19	1,786 44	.....	1,786 44	1,227 97	.....	25 00	
63 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 27	.....	41 71	
.....	1,589 59	563 75	1,025 84	.....	1,025 84	150 00	.....	45 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	402 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391 64	
464 91	1,921 95	341 75	1,580 20	.....	1,580 20	1,484 50	472 86	389 45	Brant.
.....	726 00	.....	726 00	.....	726 00	682 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	
274 75	2,506 09	121 55	2,384 54	38 45	2,346 09	909 00	682 60	172 94	
346 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242 96	523 94	144 33	
.....	2,821 13	340 00	2,481 13	146 22	2,334 91	675 00	.....	137 26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492 24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516 63	
369 54	2,605 33	873 42	1,731 91	.....	1,731 91	1,214 70	651 55	783 71	Bruce.
.....	781 00	.....	781 00	.....	781 00	.....	.....	781 00	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
181 30	1,997 91	66 60	1,931 31	.....	1,931 31	565 30	12 00	1 00	
468 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112 06	190 45	78 23	
.....	3,126 41	479 20	2,647 21	194 16	2,453 05	675 00	.....	165 35	
256 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643 28	
384 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,768 96	
742 04	5,742 52	2,162 94	3,579 58	.....	3,579 58	2,655 40	582 83	2,902 20	Carlton.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
51 60	4,852 12	1,014 75	3,837 37	.....	3,837 37	.....	.....	4,055 81	
43 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238 85	
237 25	1,967 20	866 62	1,100 58	.....	1,100 58	902 88	12 00	11 00	
462 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 65	536 88	206 00	
.....	4,713 49	1,518 80	3,194 69	397 35	2,797 34	450 00	.....	423 92	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,067 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,772 27	
484 15	1,301 25	488 86	812 39	.....	812 39	637 28	372 31	211 44	Dufferin.
.....	447 71	1 98	445 73	.....	455 73	.....	.....	303 25	
90 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 75	
67 00	901 06	60 00	841 06	.....	841 06	325 25	.....	.....	
256 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 05	404 25	60 00	
146 50	1,836 25	136 80	1,699 45	19 95	1,679 50	675 00	.....	117 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 42	
539 66	2,299 40	954 32	1,345 08	.....	1,345 08	1,346 23	555 08	668 03	Elgin.
.....	634 50	.....	634 50	.....	634 50	.....	.....	634 50	
234 60	415 83	.....	415 83	.....	415 83	.....	.....	282 03	
273 00	2,224 65	576 58	1,648 07	.....	1,648 07	1,200 25	30 00	62 51	
403 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	866 32	233 73	
219 55	3,052 74	494 80	2,557 94	167 38	2,390 56	675 00	.....	297 55	
62 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 00	
128 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469 42	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ESSEX :						
Sandwich ..	Sheriff.....	‡J. E. D'Avignon	3,151 02	.....	3,151 02	2,619 55
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McHugh .	623 25	.....	623 25	623 25
	Local Master.....	Henry Clay.....	261 80	.....	261 80	223 90
	Crown Attorney...	J. H. Rodd	1,137 62	.....	2,269 10	907 32
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,131 48	.....	.....	850 33
	Local Registrar....	Francis Cleary ..	315 10	675 00	3,111 92	992 38
	County Court Cl'k	"	682 35	.....	.....	682 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,439 47	.....	.....	1,439 47
FRONTENAC :						
Kingston...	Sheriff.....	Thomas Dawson	1,900 81	.....	1,900 81	1,574 05
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Price.....	commuted	752 00	.....	.....
	Local Master.....	J.B. Walkem, KC	223 28	.....	223 28	153 00
	Crown Attorney...	J.L. Whiting, KC	244 00	.....	1,233 32	202 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	989 32	.....	.....	643 06
	Local Registrar....	T. M. Asselstine	128 14	675 00	1,324 14	803 14
	County Court Cl'k	"	521 00	.....	.....	521 00
GREY :	Surrogate Registrar	Miss H. Fraser..	1,217 35	.....	1,217 35	1,146 30
Owen Sound...	Sheriff.....	C. H. Moore ...	2,363 78	.....	2,363 78	1,824 49
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Hatton ...	778 00	.....	778 00	.....
	Local Master.....	Judge Widdifield	177 10	.....	177 10	165 00
	Crown Attorney...	J. Armstrong...	605 60	.....	1,884 62	441 60
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,279 02	.....	.....	837 29
	Local Registrar....	W. A. Bishop...	115 50	750 00	3,320 30	865 50
	County Court Cl'k	"	621 25	.....	.....	621 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,833 55	.....	.....	1,833 55
HALDIMAND :						
Cayuga....	Sheriff.....	M. McConnell...	1,718 19	.....	1,718 19	1,313 24
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Douglas...	372 80	.....	449 80	372 80
	Local Master.....	"	77 00	.....	.....	8 50
	Crown Attorney...	J. A. Murphy ..	526 60	.....	1,917 44	440 60
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,390 84	.....	.....	1,061 09
	Local Registrar....	J. C. Eccles.....	182 70	600 00	1,800 67	1,501 34
	County Court Cl'k	"	195 15	.....	.....	.....
	Surrogate Registrar	"	822 82	.....	.....	.....
HALTON :						
Milton.....	Sheriff.....	M. Clements....	1,065 17	.....	1,065 17	1,024 17
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Gorham..	525 50	.....	546 06	525 50
	Local Master.	"	20 56	.....	.....	7 96
	Crown Attorney...	W. I. Dick.....	511 99	.....	1,554 83	358 79
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,042 84	.....	.....	619 21
	Local Registrar....	W. A. Lawrence	53 05	600 00	1,605 77	653 05
	County Court Cl'k	"	103 20	.....	.....	103 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	849 52	.....	.....	849 52
HASTINGS :						
Belleville..	Sheriff.....	§M. B. Morrison	3,058 93	.....	3,058 93	1,680 19
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Fraleck...	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier...)				
	Deputy Registrar..	")	commuted	3,000 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney...	P. J.M. Anderson	1,588 90	.....	3,323 37	1,136 44
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,734 47	.....	.....	1,356 92
	Deputy Cl'k of the Crown.....	John Williams...	191 40	450 00	3,181 58	641 40
	County Court Cl'k	"	682 76	.....	.....	682 76
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,857 42	.....	.....	1,857 42

‡ Appointed 20th November, 1908. § Appointed 16th April, 1908.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
468 29	3,087 84	1,305 70	1,782 14	.....	1,782 14	1,857 74	680 60	612 68	Essex.
.....	623 25	.....	623 25	.....	623 25	.....	.....	623 25	
.....	223 90	12 50	211 40	.....	211 40	.....	.....	261 80	
285 35	2,365 04	521 25	1,843 79	.....	1,843 79	868 50	.....	269 32	
302 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 55	812 75	145 18	
.....	3,114 20	758 35	2,655 85	196 75	2,459 10	675 00	.....	315 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,439 47	
338 02	1,912 07	329 95	1,582 12	.....	1,582 12	842 81	432 75	620 25	Frontenac.
.....	.....	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
14 00	167 00	.....	167 00	.....	167 00	.....	.....	223 28	
70 00	1,281 51	.....	1,281 51	.....	1,281 51	244 00	.....	.....	
366 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 70	748 62	125 00	
.....	1,324 14	38 00	1,286 14	.....	1,286 14	675 00	.....	128 14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 00	
94 61	1,240 91	15 00	1,225 91	.....	1,225 91	.....	.....	1,217 35	
775 43	2,599 92	912 18	1,687 84	.....	1,687 84	876 07	673 28	814 43	Grey.
.....	778 00	.....	778 00	.....	778 00	.....	.....	778 00	
44 20	209 20	.....	209 20	.....	209 20	.....	.....	177 10	
191 80	1,910 32	312 00	1,598 32	.....	1,598 32	535 60	70 00	.....	
439 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 85	988 55	175 62	
.....	3,320 30	370 70	2,949 60	284 88	2,664 72	750 00	.....	115 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	621 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,833 55	
276 14	1,589 38	272 04	1,317 34	.....	1,317 34	916 00	541 19	132 19	Haldimand.
.....	444 20	.....	444 20	.....	444 20	.....	.....	372 80	
62 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 00	
42 50	1,847 69	360 00	1,487 69	.....	1,487 69	519 61	6 99	.....	
303 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 75	1,149 22	76 87	
150 00	1,651 34	318 70	1,332 64	.....	1,332 64	600 00	.....	182 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822 82	
10 00	1,034 17	321 00	713 17	.....	713 17	612 04	267 00	186 13	Halton.
.....	548 76	.....	548 76	.....	548 76	.....	.....	525 50	
15 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 56	
90 10	1,448 69	123 60	1,325 09	.....	1,325 09	436 25	.....	75 74	
380 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 00	976 34	.....	
.....	1,605 77	310 50	1,295 27	.....	1,295 27	600 00	.....	53 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	849 52	
765 67	2,445 86	559 45	1,886 41	.....	1,886 41	1,227 15	677 31	1,154 47	Hastings.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	3,000 00	550 00	2,450 00	.....	2,450 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	
514 33	3,131 19	515 10	2,616 09	73 21	2,542 88	1,420 33	.....	165 57	
123 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	546 10	1,050 00	138 37	
.....	3,181 58	529 58	2,652 00	195 60	2,456 40	450 00	.....	191 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682 76	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,857 42	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
Goderich..	Sheriff.....	R. G. Reynolds.	2,639 69	.....	2,639 69	2,507 31
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Doyle....	commuted	1,000 00	1,286 09	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	"	286 09	.....	.....	94 02
	Crown Attorney...	C. Seager.....	735 81	.....	2,153 99	511 31
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,418 18	.....	.....	1,264 48
	Local Registrar ...	D. McDonald...	169 70	750 00	4,164 60	919 70
	County Court Clerk	" ...	311 50	.....	.....	311 50
	Surrogate Registrar	" ...	2,933 40	.....	.....	2,933 40
KENT:						
Chatham...	Sheriff.....	J R. Gemmill..	3,147 38	.....	3,147 38	2,382 47
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Bell.....	752 75	.....	888 75	752 75
	Local Master.....	"	136 00	.....	.....	104 60
	Crown Attorney ..	H. D. Smith....	1,650 35	.....	3,085 17	1,358 25
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,434 82	.....	.....	1,346 72
	Local Registrar....	James Holmes..	161 80	675 00	2,788 69	836 80
	County Court Clerk	"	702 70	.....	.....	702 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,249 19	.....	.....	1,249 19
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia.....	Sheriff.....	James Flintoft .	2,331 51	.....	2,331 51	1,729 43
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Macwatt..	commuted	1,000 00	1,089 20	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	"	89 20	.....	.....	70 40
	Crown Attorney...	J. P. Bucke.....	870 60	.....	2,089 40	596 50
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,218 80	.....	.....	1,106 80
	Local Registrar ...	Alex. Saunders..	229 31	675 00	3,221 18	904 31
	County Court Clerk	"	549 65	.....	.....	549 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,767 22	.....	.....	1,767 22
LANARK:						
Perth.....	Sheriff.....	Wm. McGarry..	1,431 71	.....	1,431 71	1,129 73
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Senkler...	576 25	.....	628 03	576 25
	Local Master.....	"	51 78	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney...	E.G.Malloch, K.C.	466 20	.....	1,168 28	219 35
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	702 08	.....	.....	397 62
	Local Registrar....	W. P. McEwen..	176 20	675 00	2,367 79	789 50
	County Court Clerk	"	263 70	.....	.....	187 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,252 89	.....	.....	876 89
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE: Brockville	Sheriff.....	G. A. Dana.....	2,591 80	.....	2,591 80	2,042 46
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McDonald	commuted	960 00	1,122 10	960 00
	Local Master....	"	162 10	.....	.....	78 30
		Judge Reynolds.	128 50	.....	128 50	102 26
	Crown Attorney...	M. M. Brown...	947 28	.....	2,230 57	625 28
	Clerk of the Peace.	" ...	1,283 29	.....	.....	855 73
	Local Registrar...	O. K. Fraser....	362 00	750 00	3,412 10	1,064 70
	County Court Clerk	"	401 40	.....	.....	343 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,898 70	.....	.....	1,707,45
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON: Napanee	Sheriff.....	G. D. Hawley...	1,314 44	.....	1,314 44	991 44
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Madden..	300 40	.....	300 40	.....
	Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier.....	214 10	.....	214 10	203 30
	Crown Attorney...	H. M. Deroche, K.C.....	192 50	.....	1,024 72	110 50
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	832 22	.....	.....	514 81
	Local Registrar....	W. P. Deroche.	211 80	600 00	1,665 47	811 80
	County Court Clerk	"	298 30	.....	.....	298 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	555 37	.....	.....	555 37

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
139 25	2,647 26	528 87	2,118 39	.....	2,118 39	1,076 30	648 78	914 61	Huron.
.....	1,129 02	3 62	1,125 40	.....	1,125 40	1,000 00	.....	.....	
35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 09	
73 01	2,148 30	137 37	2,010 93	1 09	2,009 84	687 46	14 20	34 15	
299 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 35	1,100 00	138 83	
.....	4,164 60	993 80	3,170 80	385 40	2,785 40	750 00	.....	169 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,933 40	
678 39	3,060 86	791 27	2,269 59	.....	2,269 59	1,078 79	776 75	1,291 84	Kent.
.....	857 35	20 00	837 35	.....	837 35	.....	.....	752 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 00	
252 58	3,028 25	550 00	2,478 25	47 82	2,430 43	1,650 35	.....	.....	
70 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 70	1,000 00	164 12	
.....	2,788 69	662 00	2,126 69	75 33	2,051 36	675 00	.....	161 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,249 19	
622 40	2,351 83	709 56	1,642 27	.....	1,642 27	1,059 80	491 05	780 66	Lambton.
.....	1,070 40	10 92	1,059 48	.....	1,059 48	1,000 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 20	
162 79	1,913 59	312 65	1,600 94	.....	1,600 94	814 61	55 99	.....	
47 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 80	1,020 00	.....	
.....	3,221 18	720 00	2,501 18	150 35	2,350 83	675 00	.....	229 31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,767 22	
313 76	1,443 49	773 80	669 69	.....	669 69	719 38	384 71	327 62	Lanark.
.....	586 99	.....	586 99	.....	586 99	.....	.....	576 25	
10 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 78	
46 85	923 66	136 59	787 07	.....	787 07	335 95	126 90	3 35	
259 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 93	426 77	86 38	
54 50	2,329 92	225 10	2,104 82	70 96	2,033 86	675 00	.....	176 20	
86 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 70	
335 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252 89	
391 74	2,434 20	833 60	1,600 60	.....	1,600 60	1,283 75	615 71	692 34	Leeds and
.....	1,175 30	18 55	1,156 95	.....	1,156 95	960 00	.....	.....	Grenville.
137 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 10	
4 20	106 46	.....	106 46	.....	106 46	.....	.....	128 50	
97 02	1,940 97	258 00	1,682 97	.....	1,682 97	925 98	.....	22 00	
362 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 70	889 97	145 62	
56 22	3,413 07	417 85	2,995 22	298 57	2,696 65	750 00	.....	362 00	
44 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 40	
196 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898 70	
245 02	1,236 46	234 73	1,001 73	.....	1,001 73	541 24	484 17	289 03	Lennox &
.....	300 40	.....	300 40	.....	340 00	.....	.....	300 40	Addington
.....	203 30	26 00	177 30	.....	177 30	.....	.....	214 10	
74 00	973 09	49 85	923 24	.....	923 24	128 50	49 00	15 00	
273 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 30	696 77	69 15	
.....	1,665 47	116 97	1,548 50	4 85	1,543 65	600 00	.....	211 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555 37	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines.	Sheriff	T. C. Dawson	2,267 06		2,267 06	1,547 19
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Carmen	1,000 00		1,522 84	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	522 84			467 74
	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	537 00		1,842 63	388 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,305 63			858 93
	Local Registrar	Johnson Clench	387 06	675 00	2,668 40	965 71
	County Court Clerk	"	349 85			349 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,256 49			1,256 49
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	Sheriff	J. Haddow Fell	918 84	750 00	1,668 54	1,534 89
	Surrogate Judge.*	Judge McCallum		‡500 00	510 70	500 00
	Local Master	"	10 70			10 70
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	157 52		618 22	124 52
	Clerk of the Peace	"	210 70	250 00		426 87
	Local Registrar	C. C. Platt	4 00		888 58	4 00
	District Court Clerk	"	102 00	700 00		802 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	82 58			82 58
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	5,054 13		5,054 13	3,892 28
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Macbeth	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	" "	Judge Elliott	870 00		870 00	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	293 15		2,472 07	158 15
	Deputy Registrar	"	2,178 92			1,288 42
	Crown Attorney	J. B. McKillop	2,029 80		3,922 55	1,394 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,892 75			1,128 36
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Edmund Weld	266 40	500 00	5,041 80	605 90
	County Court Clerk	"	905 02			875 91
	Surrogate Registrar	"	3,370 38			3,321 99
MUSKOKA:						
	Sheriff	D. E. Bastedo	1,374 21	750 00	2,124 21	1,815 63
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy		‡500 00	500 00	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	244 90	250 00	799 86	367 40
	Clerk of the Peace	"	304 96			194 76
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	143 38	600 00	1,238 23	743 38
	District Court Clerk	"	236 54			236 54
	Surrogate Registrar	"	258 31			258 31
NIPISSING:						
North Bay	Sherriff	H. C. Varin	5,336 64	800 00	6,136 64	4,295 74
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin		‡500 00	666 85	500 00
	Local Master	"	166 85			135 00
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning, K.C.	478 65	250 00	1,032 55	609 75
	Clerk of the Peace	"	303 90			204 57
	Local Registrar	T. J. Bourke	683 80	150 00	2,484 20	737 00
	District Court Clerk	"	862 90	450 00		1,297 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	337 50			329 45
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	†F. S Snider	1,305 87		1,305 87	865 74
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	419 50		440 50	419 50
	Local Master	"	21 00			5 30

* Judge Hewson appointed Surrogate Judge 23rd December, 1908.
† Appointed 23rd December, 1908.
‡ By 6 Edw. VII., Cap. 19, Sec. 16.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
464 20	2 011 39	247 65	1,763 74	.	1,763 74	760 00	609 60	897 46	Lincoln.
.....	1,520 84	.....	1,520 84	.....	1,520 84	.....	.....	1,000 00	
53 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 84	
187 00	1,990 63	192 00	1,798 63	.....	1,798 63	537 00	.....	.....	
556 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 98	944 80	137 80	
17 50	2,618 20	546 50	2,071 70	64 34	2,007 36	675 00	.....	387 06	
28 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256 49	
44 05	1,578 94	252 53	1,326 41	.....	1,326 41	1,529 72	.....	139 12	Manitoulin.
.....	510 70	.....	510 70	.....	510 70	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 70	
18 00	615 49	137 35	478 14	.....	478 14	142 52	.....	15 00	
46 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428 03	.....	32 67	
.....	888 58	.....	888 58	.....	888 58	.....	.....	4 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	.....	102 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 58	
1,036 53	4,928 81	1,943 94	2,984 87	.....	2,984 87	1,681 60	1,996 70	1,375 83	Middlesex
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	870 00	.....	870 00	.....	870 00	.....	.....	870 00	
96 90	1,827 62	187 00	1,640 62	.....	1,640 62	.....	.....	293 15	
284 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178 92	
367 90	3,445 84	958 00	2,487 84	48 78	2,439 06	1,839 50	66 00	124 30	
554 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366 55	1,399 30	126 90	
.....	4,803 80	1,791 00	3,012 80	306 40	2,706 40	500 00	.....	266 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905 02	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370 38	
645 13	2,460 76	978 00	1,482 76	.....	1,482 76	2,124 21	.....	.....	Muskoka.
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57 75	790 39	24 50	765 89	.....	765 89	494 90	.....	.....	
170 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 22	.....	40 74	
.....	1,238 23	39 49	1,198 74	.....	1,198 74	600 00	.....	143 38	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 54	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 31	
717 63	5,813 37	3,421 15	2,392 22	.....	2,392 22	6,136 64	.....	.....	Nipissing.
.....	636 40	.....	636 40	.....	636 40	500 00	.....	.....	
1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 85	
329 52	1,279 70	275 00	1,004 70	.....	1,004 70	728 65	.....	.....	
135 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 97	.....	103 93	
87 40	2,500 95	529 74	1,971 21	47 12	1,924 09	150 00	.....	683 80	
48 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	862 90	
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 50	
255 31	1,121 05	464 25	656 80	.....	656 80	584 00	406 68	315 19	Norfolk.
.....	424 80	.....	424 80	.....	424 80	.....	.....	419 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
NORFOLK : Simcoe.—*Con.*	Crown Attorney...	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	562 45	.....	1,958 94	454 95
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,396 49	.....	.....	836 65
	Local Registrar ...	C. C. Rapelje...	240 80	675 00	2,458 77	860 00
	County Court Clerk	"	372 75	.....	.....	263 01
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,170 22	.....	.....	775 51
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM : Cobourg...	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor ...	2,454 79	.....	2,454 79	1,762 81
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Benson...	commuted	1,000 00	.....	.....
	Local Master.....	Judge Ketchum.	138 48	.....	138 48	101 47
	Crown Attorney ..	Wm. F. Kerr...	882 89	.....	1,922 82	579 11
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,039 93	.....	.....	580 06
	Local Registrar ...	John T. Field...	216 70	750 00	3,650 30	966 70
	County Court Clerk	"	390 10	.....	.....	390 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,293 50	.....	.....	2,293 50
ONTARIO ; Whitby....	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton....	1,799 34	.....	1,799 34	1,407 71
	Surrogate Judge...	G. Y. Smith....	930 50	.....	1,090 75	930 50
	Local Master.....	"	160 25	.....	.....	27 50
	Crown Attorney ..	J. E. Farewell, K.C.	441 85	.....	1,742 60	349 95
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,300 75	.....	.....	876 24
	Local Registrar ...	J. B. Dow.....	58 75	675 00	2,426 72	733 75
	County Court Clerk	"	329 87	.....	.....	302 87
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,363 10	.....	.....	1,363 10
OXFORD : Woodstock	Sheriff.....	James Brady ...	2,374 79	.....	2,374 79	2,251 47
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Finkle ...	commuted	1,000 00	.....	.....
	Local Master.....	W. T. McMullen	304 85	.....	412 85	289 85
	Deputy Registrar..	"	108 00	.....	.....	79 40
	Crown Attorney ..	R. N. Ball.....	449 60	.....	449 60	415 10
	Clerk of the Peace.	F. R. Ball, K.C.	756 56	.....	756 56	583 08
	Dep. Cl'k of Crown	James Canfield..	221 90	450 00	3,362 44	509 90
	County Court Clerk	"	616 45	.....	.....	366 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,074 09	.....	.....	1,741 50
PARRY SOUND: Parry Sound	Sheriff	Sam'l Armstrong	1,877 88	750 00	2,627 88	1,973 63
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McCurry.	.....	*500 00	500 00	.....
	Local Master.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	W. L. Haight .	596 93	104 20	1,117 36	564 18
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	416 23	.....	.....	269 43
	Local Registrar ...	E. Jordan	112 80	600 00	1,095 51	712 80
	District Court Clerk	"	160 25	.....	.....	160 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	222 46	.....	.....	222 46
PEEL : Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy..	1,395 67	.....	1,395 67	949 25
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McGibbon	707 90	.....	707 90	.....
	Local Master.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	W.H.McFadden, K.C.	677 90	.....	1,614 42	459 95
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	936 52	.....	.....	764 25
	Local Registrar . .	J. B. Dixon....	74 00	600 00	1,928 04	504 00
	County Court Clerk	"	177 30	.....	.....	177 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,077 04	.....	.....	1,077 04

* By 6 Edw. VII., Cap. 19, Sec. 16.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
179 50	2,019 33	485 90	1,533 43	.....	1,533 43	42 00	518 45	2 00	Norfolk.
548 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 60	1,246 90	78 99	*Con.*
.....	2,294 33	113 60	2,180 73	86 15	2,094 58	675 00	.....	240 80	
86 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 75	
309 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170 22	
787 14	2,549 95	888 73	1,661 22	.....	1,661 22	958 30	842 05	654 42	Northum-
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	berland
7 80	109 27	.....	109 27	.....	109 27	.....	.....	188 48	and
285 36	1,930 62	497 71	1,432 91	.....	1,432 91	738 66	55 00	89 23	Durham.
486 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 23	736 89	163 81	
.....	3,650 30	751 70	2,898 60	269 58	2,629 02	750 00	.....	216 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,293 50	
356 00	1,763 71	720 80	1,042 91	.....	1,042 91	576 99	579 95	642 40	Ontario.
.....	1,004 73	2 00	1,002 73	.....	1,002 73	.....	.....	930 50	
46 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 25	
185 07	1,926 79	397 67	1,529 12	.....	1,529 12	417 35	.....	24 50	
515 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249 65	1,031 81	19 29	
.....	2,426 72	570 60	1,856 12	35 61	1,820 51	675 00	.....	58 75	
27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329 87	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,363 10	
184 85	2,436 32	977 96	1,458 36	.....	1,458 36	995 05	502 51	877 23	Oxford.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
16 30	424 85	100 00	324 85	.....	324 85	.....	.....	304 85	
39 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 00	
42 00	457 10	8 00	449 10	.....	449 10	311 60	.....	137 50	
435 89	1,018 97	54 51	964 46	.....	964 46	69 75	610 34	76 47	
167 00	3,340 45	322 80	3,017 65	308 83	2,708 82	450 00	.....	221 90	
180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616 45	
375 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,074 09	
802 14	2,775 77	1,110 06	1,665 71	.....	1,665 71	2,188 50	.....	439 38	Parry
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
271 39	1,237 38	500 26	737 12	.....	737 12	659 75	.....	41 38	
132 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 98	.....	110 25	
.....	1,095 51	58 50	1,037 01	.....	1,037 01	600 00	.....	112 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 46	
432 92	1,382 17	644 68	737 49	.....	737 49	675 60	437 28	282 79	Peel.
.....	707 90	.....	707 90	.....	707 90	.....	.....	707 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
367 65	1,773 05	222 39	1,550 66	.....	1,550 66	633 90	.....	44 00	
181 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 13	750 03	48 36	
.....	1,758 34	159 20	1,599 14	9 91	1,589 23	600 00	.....	74 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077 04	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PERTH : Stratford ..	Sheriff.....	Thos. Magwood.	2,537 19	.....	2,537 19	1,939 46
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Barron...	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	.....
	Local Master.....	" ...	commuted	850 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney...	G. G. McPherson K.C.	701 76	.....	2,214 98	398 76
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,513 22	.....	.....	653 61
	Local Registrar ...	W. C. Moscrip..	440 65	675 00	3,594 80	1,115 65
	County Court Clerk	"	591 30	....	.....	591 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,887 85	.....	.....	1,831 10
PETERBORO' : Peterboro..	Sheriff.....	James A. Hall..	1,999 99	.....	1,999 99	1,689 02
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Weller ...	528 25	.....	690 85	528 25
	Local Master.....	"	162 60	.....	.....	162 60
	Crown Attorney ..	R. E. Wood....	532 15	.....	1,379 31	471 25
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	847 16	.....	.....	534 93
	Local Registrar ...	John Moloney ..	423 36	675 00	2,516 32	1,098 36
	County Court Clerk	"	367 15	.....	.....	367 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,050 81	.....	.....	1,050 81
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL : L'Orignal..	Sheriff	Albert Hagar ...	1,365 40	.....	1,365 40	888 82
	Surrogate Judge..	Judge Constantineau	268 00	.....	307 30	268 00
	Local Master.....	"	39 30	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	John Maxwell ..	300 78	.....	1,283 37	248 28
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	982 59	.....	.....	829 39
	Local Registrar ...	Joseph Bélanger.	83 70	675 00	1,714 18	712 10
	County Court Clerk	"	259 45	.....	.....	250 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	696 03	.....	.....	693 93
PRINCE EDWARD : Picton	Sheriff	James Gibson...	1,129 87	.....	1,129 87	999 28
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Morrison.	366 75	.....	754 83	366 75
	Local Master	"	388 08	.....	.....	377 08
	Crown Attorney ..	J. Roland Brown	148 20	.....	789 83	121 20
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	641 63	.....	.....	442 67
	Local Registrar ...	Nehemiah Gilbert...	97 50	600 00	1,693 00	697 50
	County Court Clerk	"	212 65	.....	.....	212 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	782 85	.....	.....	782 85
RAINY RIVER: Kenora....	Sheriff	John W. Humble	2,406 98	1,000 00	3.406 98	2,487 79
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Chapple..	.....	*500 00	619 50	500 00
	Local Master	"	119 50	.....	.....	81 80
	Crown Attorney ..	P. E. Mackenzie	1,306 74	.....	1,955 97	434 60
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	399 23	250 00	.....	478 83
	Local Registrar ...	C. W. Chadwick	7 30	700 00	1,078 45	707 30
	District Court Cl'k.	"	169 38	.....	.....	169 38
	Surrogate Registrar	"	201 77	.....	.....	201 77
RENFREW : Pembroke..	Sheriff	Sam'l A. Dempsey	1,856 29	.....	1,856 29	1,800 88
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Donahue..	854 00	.....	892 90	854 00
	Local Master	"	38 90	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney...	J. R. Metcalf ...	188 11	.....	914 63	141 77
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	726 52	.....	.....	439 21
	Local Registrar ...	H. W. Perrett...	92 73	600 00	1,914 83	692 73
	County Court Clerk	"	360 14	.....	.....	360 14
	Surrogate Registrar	"	861 96	.....	.....	861 96

*By 6 Edw. VII , Cap. 19, Sec. 16.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
420 48	2,359 94	639 59	1,720 35	.....	1,720 35	982 62	434 59	1,119 98	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	873 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	.....	.....	
231 00	1,864 81	423 00	1,441 81	.....	1,441 81	588 76	12 00	101 00	
581 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 10	1,210 89	177 23	
.....	3,594 80	914 29	2,680 51	204 15	2,476 36	675 00	.....	440 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591 30	
56 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887 85	
336 34	2,025 36	755 15	1,270 21	.....	1,270 21	784 04	387 38	828 57	Peterboro.
.....	690 85	.....	690 85	.....	690 85	.....	.....	528 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 60	
171 50	1,479 70	153 01	1,326 69	.....	1,326 69	496 85	35 30	.....	
502 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 25	679 89	87 02	
.....	2,516 32	406 20	2,110 12	72 02	2,038 10	675 00	.....	423 36	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050 81	
561 53	1,450 35	787 85	662 50	.....	662 50	476 65	437 03	451 72	Prescott & Russell.
.....	268 00	.....	268 00	.....	268 00	.....	.....	268 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 30	
.....	1,082 67	90 25	992 42	.....	992 42	162 58	42 10	96 10	
5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 30	866 37	69 92	
5 20	1,742 92	304 20	1,438 72	.....	1,438 72	675 00	.....	83 70	
12 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259 45	
68 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696 03	
90 85	1,090 13	706 64	383 49	.....	383 49	491 13	474 47	164 27	Prince Edward.
.....	768 93	12 00	756 93	.....	756 93	.....	.....	366 75	
25 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388 08	
35 00	794 65	103 25	691 40	.....	691 40	33 00	30 00	85 20	
195 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 24	519 43	31 96	
.....	1,693 00	97 70	1,595 30	9 53	1,585 77	600 00	.....	97 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782 85	
576 74	3,064 53	1,076 22	1,988 31	.....	1,988 31	2,855 80	.....	551 18	Rainy River.
.....	595 00	5 00	590 00	.....	590 00	500 00	.....	.....	
13 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 50	
847 76	1,990 10	418 64	1,571 46	.....	1,571 46	1,306 74	.....	.....	
228 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 32	.....	38 91	
.....	1,078 45	13 60	1,064 85	.....	1,064 85	700 00	.....	7 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 38	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 77	
33 71	1,834 59	366 61	1,467 98	.....	1,467 98	556 74	732 42	567 13	Renfrew.
.....	880 10	.....	880 10	.....	880 10	.....	.....	854 00	
26 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 90	
21 34	865 54	45 86	819 68	.....	819 68	173 11	.....	15 00	
263 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 54	492 49	68 49	
.....	1,914 83	96 25	1,818 58	31 85	1,786 73	600 00	.....	92 73	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	861 96	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.–	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Barrie.....	Sheriff	Wm. M. Harvey	2,718 46	.....	2,718 46	2,442 31
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Ardagh...	commuted	585 00	.....	.....
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter.....	95 10	.....	2,821 18	95 10
	Deputy Registrar..	"	337 40	.....	.....	337 40
	Crown Attorney ..	"	966 48	.....	.....	671 98
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,422 20	.....	.....	891 94
	Dep. Cl'k of Crown	*John McCosh..	275 42	500 00	1,672 22	775 42
	County Court Clerk	"	896 80	.....	.....	896 80
	Surrogate Registrar	E. A. Little	2,162 95	.....	2,162 95	2,162 95
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY:						
Cornwall..	Sheriff	W. R. Mack....	2,726 88	.....	2,726 88	2,168 33
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge O'Reilly..	871 75	.....	1,302 98	871 75
	Local Master	"	431 23	.....	.....	395 05
	Crown Attorney...	James Dingwall.	366 51	.....	1,205 39	213 53
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	838 88	.....	.....	626 70
	Local Registrar....	J. A. McDougald	96 95	750 00	3,412 66	846 95
	County Court Clerk	"	579 55	.....	.....	579 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,986 16	.....	.....	1,986 16
SUDBURY:						
Sudbury...	Sheriff.	Alex. Irving....	1,944 95	950 00	2,894 95	2,588 73
	Surrogate Judge...	‖Judge Kehoe...	.....	§500 00	.....	500 00
	Local Master .. .	‡F. F. Lemieux.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney..	J. H. Clary	486 60	250 00	674 36	551 60
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	187 76	.....	.....	155 36
	Local Registrar....	John D. Shipley.	59 50	.....	1,085 13	59 50
	District Court Cl'k	"	389 49	450 00	.....	839 49
	Surrogate Registrar	"	186 14	.....	.....	186 14
THUNDER BAY:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	5,247 18	1,000 00	6,247 18	4,917 03
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge O'Leary..	.....	§500 00	515 85	500 00
	Local Master	"	15 85	.....	.....	15 85
	Crown Attorney...	W.F.Langworthy	1,023 60	250 00	1,595 55	1,022 30
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	321 95	.....	.....	190 10
	Local Registrar ...	James Meek	606 40	150 00	2,615 59	601 85
	District Court Cl'k	"	1,095 05	450 00	.....	1,370 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	314 14	.....	.....	285 26
VICTORIA:						
Lindsay ...	Sheriff	John McLennan.	1,493 29	.....	1,493 29	1,320 55
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McMillan.	345 75	.....	345 75	.....
	Local Masters.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Judge Harding	175 97	.....	175 97	175 97
	Crown Attorney...	A. P. Devlin....	192 00	.....	863 90	140 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	671 90	.....	.....	476 00
	Local Registrar....	†D. R. Anderson	173 20	675 00	2,016 90	848 20
	County Court Clerk	"	394 75	.....	.....	394 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	773 95	.....	.....	773 95
WATERLOO:						
Berlin.....	Sheriff	John Motz.....	2,985 49	100 00	3,085 49	1,941 70
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Chisholm.	916 25	.....	916 25	.....
	Local Master.....	J. J. A. Weir ...	232 95	.....	232 95	191 15
	Crown Attorney...	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	452 00	.....	1,762 68	314 40
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,310 68	.....	.....	1,273 43
	Local Registrar....	E. J. Beaumont..	551 91	675 00	1,872 08	1,170 66

*Appointed Local Registrar, 3rd February, 1909. †G. S. Patrick acting O. C. 30th Dec., 1908.
‡Appointed 27th January, 1909. §By 6 Edw. VII., Cap. 19, Sec. 16.
‖Appointed 16th September, 1908.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
517 16	2,959 48	1,292 93	1,666 54	.....	1,666 54	1,336 95	663 14	718 37	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	2,817 06	332 15	2,484 91	5 24	2,479 67	.....	.....	95 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 40	
285 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913 28	53 20	.....	
535 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 90	1,227 30	.....	
.....	1,672 22	120 00	1,552 22	5 22	1.547 00	500 00	.....	275 42	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896 80	
.....	2,162 95	240 00	1,922 95	42 29	1,880 66	.....	.....	2,162 95	
767 67	2,936 00	942 35	1,993 65	.....	1,993 65	945 36	690 89	1,090 63	Stormont,
.....	1,313 40	8 27	1,305 13	.....	1,305 13	.....	.....	871 75	Dundas &
46 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 23	Glengarry.
105 80	1,242 51	830 92	411 59	.....	411 59	338 96	27 39	16	
296 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 02	546 39	90 47	
.....	3,412 66	829 01	2,583 65	175 10	2,408 55	750 00	.....	96 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 16	
357 10	2,945 83	802 07	2,143 76	.....	2,143 76	2,584 64	.....	310 31	Sudbury.
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	708 46	.....	708 46	.....	708 46	720 60	.....	16 00	
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 22	.....	46 54	
.....	1,085 13	80 71	1,004 42	.....	1,004 42	.....	.....	59 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	389 49	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 14	
1,131 65	6,048 68	1,980 02	4,068 66	.....	4,068 66	3,350 34	.....	2,896 64	Thunder
.....	515 85	65	515 20	.....	515 20	500 00	.....	.....	Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 85	
401 95	1,761 85	81 00	1,680 85	.....	1,680 85	1,273 60	.....	.....	
147 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 95	.....	.....	
137 50	2,469 13	588 14	1,880 99	38 09	1,842 90	150 00	.....	606 40	
67 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	1,095 05	
6 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 14	
151 77	1,472 32	277 16	1,195 16	.....	1,195 16	669 00	551 21	473 08	Victoria.
.....	345 75	.....	345 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	345 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	175 97	.....	175 97	.....	175 97	.....	.....	175 97	
15 00	714 65	120 00	594 65	.....	594 65	185 00	2 00	5 00	
83 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 05	458 05	66 80	
.....	2,016 90	4 20	2,012 70	52 54	1.960 16	675 00	.....	173 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773 95	
1,043 79	2,985 49	907 23	2,078 26	.....	2,078 26	1,010 38	451 18	1,523 93	Waterloo.
.....	916 25	.....	916 25	.....	916 25	.....	.....	916 25	
16 10	207 25	30 00	177 35	.....	177 35	.....	.....	232 95	
106 00	1,732 58	272 71	1,459 87	.....	1,459 87	414 00	28 00	10 00	
38 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 65	1,000 00	180 03	
.....	1,785 78	262 70	1,523 08	2 30	1,520 78	675 00	.....	551 91	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Official.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
WATERLOO:			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Berlin.—*Con.*	County Court Clerk	E. J. Beaumont..	645 17	.....	.....	615 12
	Surrogate Registrar	James M. Scully.	1,759 31	.....	1,759 31	1,679 11
WELLAND:						
Welland...	Sheriff	James Smith....	2,244 30	.....	2,244 30	1,842 10
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Wells	495 75	.....	693 75	495 75
	Local Master.....	"	208 00	.....	.....	61 00
	Crown Attorney...	T. D. Cowper...	522 60	.....	2,286 00	318 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,764 40	.....	.....	1,065 76
	Local Registrar ...	J. E. Cohoe.....	135 40	800 00	2,429 05	904 10
	County Court Clerk	"	425 85	.....	.....	404 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,067 80	.....	.....	951 20
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph....	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	2,518 24	.....	2,518 24	2,065 70
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Chadwick.	714 00	416 00	1,130 00	1,130 00
	Local Master.....	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00	.....	.....
	Local Registrar....					
	Crown Attorney...	H. W. Peterson.	680 70	.....	2,865 36	465 10
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	2,184 66	.....	.....	2,009 73
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll....	390 59	.....	2,672 95	361 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,282 36	.....	.....	2,199 06
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton..	Sheriff	J. T. Middleton.	5,193 15	.....	5,193 15	4,069 36
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Snider....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00
	" " ...	Judge Monck...	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
	Local Masters.....	Judge Snider..	143 40	.....	143 40	59 65
		Judge Monck,.	269 90	.....	269 90	269 90
	Deputy Registrar..	†T. H. A. Begue, K.C.....	60 00	.....	60 00	60 00
	Crown Attorney...	S. F. Washington, K.C.....	3,230 61	.....	5,086 56	2,050 06
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,855 95	.....	.....	1,154 22
	Dep. Clerk of Cr'n	T. H. A. Begue, K.C.....	197 26	500 00	4,792 18	697 26
	County Court Clerk	"	1,220 80	.....	.....	1,216 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,874 12	.....	.....	2,863 77
YORK:						
Toronto ...	Sheriff	F. T. Daville....	8,469 66	.....	8,469 66	7,001 05
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Winchester	2,600 00	.....	.....	2,600 00
	" " ...	Judge Morgan ..	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	" " ...	Judge Morson ..	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	Crown Attorney...	H. L. Drayton, K.C.....	7,014 32	.....	7,014 32	4,787 07
	Clerk of the Peace.	H.E. Irwin, K.C.	9,220 62	.....	9,220 62	6,753 88
	County Court Clerk	John Richardson	4,846 85	.....	4,846 85	4,844 75
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait.....	10,168 90	.....	10,168 90	10,168 90
TORONTO.....	Sheriff	Fred'k Mowat ..	13,911 96	.....	13,911 96	11,856 03
	Crown Attorney ..	J. W. S. Corley, K.C.....	commuted	3,500 00	.....	.....

† Acting.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645 17	Waterloo.
.....	1,679 11	307 62	1,371 49	.....	1,371 49	.....	.....	1,759 31	—*Con.*
403 40	2,245 50	788 00	1,457 50	.....	1,457 50	795 70	549 30	899 30	Welland.
.....	556 75	.....	556 75	.....	556 75	.....	.....	495 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 00	
177 00	2,274 61	320 00	1,954 61	.....	1,954 61	522 60	.....	.....	
713 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,624 15	140 25	.....	
22 30	2,335 30	411 85	1,923 45	42 34	1,881 11	800 00	.....	135 40	
11 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 85	
41 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,067 80	
340 93	2,406 63	424 49	1,982 14	.....	1,982 14	954 45	517 56	1,046 23	Wellington.
.....	1,130 00	.....	1,130 00	.....	1,130 00	416 00	.....	714 00	
.....	2,000 00	14 00	1,986 00	.....	1,986 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
103 50	2,782 41	369 00	2,413 41	41 34	2,372 07	680 70	.....	.....	
204 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 20	1,700 00	296 46	
36 05	2,645 01	343 31	2,301 70	110 34	2,191 36	.....	.....	390 59	
48 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282 36	
1,292 81	5,362 17	2,091 58	3,270 59	.....	3,270 59	3,044 78	606 97	1,541 40	Wentworth.
.....	1,559 65	.....	1,559 65	.....	1,559 65	.....	.....	1,500 00	
.....	1,269 90	.....	1,269 90	.....	1,269 90	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 90	
44 00	104 00	.....	104 00	.....	104 00	.....	.....	60 00	
1,120 94	5,063 82	1,717 65	3,346 17	253 85	3,092 32	2,990 75	104 86	135 00	
738 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 90	1,167 10	169 95	
.....	4,777 23	1,142 54	3,634 69	617 35	3,017 34	500 00	.....	197 26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,874 12	
1,365 41	8,366 46	3,286 25	5,080 21	.....	5,080 21	55.04 55	1,165 09	1,800 02	York.
.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
3,011 80	7,798 87	3,685 23	4,113 64	606 82	3,506 82	6,410 13	413 34	190 85	
2,324 85	9,078 73	2,839 89	6,238 84	1,669 42	4,569 42	1,590 10	6,632 85	997 67	
.....	4,844 75	2,174 90	2,669 85	200 95	2,468 90	.....	.....	4,846 85	
.....	10,168 90	2,259 00	7,909 90	2,754 95	5,144 95	.....	.....	10,168 90	
2,266 56	14,122 59	6,806 86	7,315 73	.....	7,315 73	*4,787 32	†550 45	8,574 19	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

* $296.50 payable by City of Toronto.
† $29.00 payable by Dominion Government.

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County compiled from statements furnished by the officers at Osgoode Hall.

Writs of summons issued		1,998
Actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during the year 1908		1,394
" " " " previous years		75
" " otherwise than by writ		181
Præcipe Orders issued		1,162
Court " "		736
Chamber " "		3,134
Records passed		499
Actions entered for trial with Jury		131
" " without a Jury		315
Actions tried with a Jury		131
" " without a Jury		251
Judgments entered in default of appearance of pleading		288
" " without trial		316
" " after trial		184
Total judgments entered		788
Judgments dismissing actions		65
" under Con. Rule 603		125
" " " 938		44
" in mechanics' lien actions		29
" of reference		33
" entered in respect of Writs issued in the year 1891		1
" " " " " 1900		1
" " " " " 1901		1
" " " " " 1902		0
" " " " " 1903		2
" " " " " 1904		1
" " " " " 1905		3
" " " " " 1906		29
" " " " " 1907		187
" " " " " 1908		535
" entered on motion		37
Amount recovered on Judgments (exclusive of costs)	$1,172,890 19	
Amount of Taxed costs (including disbursements) on judgments of all kinds	60,589 53	
Writs of Execution Fi. Fa. issued		433
" renewed, and Alias and Pluries Writs		165
Special writs (Habeas Corpus, etc.)		24
Amount of Jury fees paid City Treasurer	$399 00	
Petitions under The Quieting Titles Act		17
Certificates of Title under The Quieting Titles Act		21

Accountant's office :—

Amount of moneys paid into Court	$1,446,512 41	
" " " out of Court	1,290,918 56	
Number of directions issued for payments of moneys into Court		1,248
" " cheques issued		3,795
" " certificates issued		190
" " new accounts opened		844
" " individual accounts		750
Orders issued by the Master in Ordinary, in Winding up Matters		31

References brought into the office of the Master in Ordinary :—

Trustee accounts	3
Partition or sale	2
Foreclosure and sale	22
Administration	7
Title	0
Partnership accounts	2
Alimony	0
Winding up	6
Lunacy	4
Executors	0
Mechanics' liens	21

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County, etc.—*Continued.*

Redemption	0
Receiver	1
Settling conveyances	0
Specific performance	1
Accounts	1
	70

References before Official Referees :—

Trial or assessment	13
Trustees and Executors' accounts	3
Winding up	32
Lunacy	2
Accounts	6
Mechanics' Liens	52
Title	0
Partition or sale	2
Administration	2
Receivership	3
Foreclosure	1
Under Arbitration Act	1
	117

Fees paid in law stamps (Stamps cancelled by Taxing officers not included) :—

Central office ...	Records and Writs Branch	$7,859 35	$10,069 80
	Judgment Branch	2,210 45	
Registrar's office	For Fee Fund	1,261 90	2,137 90
	For Shorthand Reporters' Fund	876 00	
Accountant's Office			1,123 60
Official Referees' Offices			116 40
Office of the Inspector and Referee (Quieting Titles)			215 30
" Master in Ordinary			785 40
" Master in Chambers			2,510 40
" Registrar of the Court of Appeal			820 70
Total			$17,779 50

APPENDIX H.—Table shewing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1908.

Trial Judges.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	Total.
Actions disposed of by the Judges of the King's Bench	108	197	305
" " " " Chancery.....	100	168	268
" " " " Common Pleas	69	191	260
" " " " Exchequer....	115	205	320
Totals.....	392	761	1,153

Judges in Chambers.	Allowed or varied.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from the Master in Chambers..	17	50	.....	67
" Local Master and other officers acting in chambers.....	5	26	.....	31
Appeals from Official Referees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Local Taxing Officers	4	5	.....	9
" Taxing Officers at Toronto.....	3	5	.....	8
Motions, other than appeals.....	.....	.....	.....	1235
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers.....	1	1	.....	2
Appeals, from Taxing Officers.....	1	1	.....	2
Motions, other than appeals.....	37	32	5	74
London :—				
Appeals from Local Masters or other officers acting in Chambers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motions, other than appeals.....	33	2	2	37
Totals	101	122	7	1465

Weekly Courts.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees.....	16	16	3	35
Appeals from awards and motions to set aside awards	5	3	.....	8
Motions, other than appeals.....	741	86	3	830
Number struck off the list, no one appearing....	.....	.....	.....	26
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees.....	6	3	3	12
Motions, other than appeals.....	6	5	1	12
London :—				
Motions, other than appeals.....	23	.....	.....	23
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees.....	1	2	.....	3
Totals	798	115	10	949

Master in Chambers :—	
Motions in respect of pleadings, for particulars, for discovery, and for commissions to take evidence.....	393
Motions in respect of venue to set aside jury notices and proceedings under quo warranto.....	70
Motions for judgments and orders.....	497
Motions, setting aside judgments or orders, staying trials, and dismissing actions.....	506
Miscellaneous motions.....	335
Ex parte motions.....	230
Total.....	2031

APPENDIX H.—Table showing number of actions tried, etc.—*Continued.*

Divisional Court.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Trial Judges	37	130	10	3	180
Appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers	9	52	5	2	68
Appeals from County and District Courts	20	60	4	.....	84
Appeals from Surrogate Courts	1	3	.....	.....	4
Appaals from Division Courts	2	9	.....	.....	11
Appeals under special statutes	4	30	.....	.....	34
Motions to quash convictions	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Motions, other than above	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Totals	73	284	19	5	544

Court of Appeal.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Single or Trial Judges	14	28	8	12	62
Appeals from Divisional Courts	11	23	3	6	43
Appeals from Board of County Judges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appeals from Arbitrators	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Appeals from Drainage Referee	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Appeals from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Election Trial appeals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habeas Corpus Appeals	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Reserved or criminal cases	4	7	.....	.....	11
Stated cases	.....	3	.....	1	4
Totals	17	63	11	19	124

APPENDIX "I."

TABLE shewing the business in the office of the Surrogate Clerk, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

	No.
Notices received of applications for Probate	4,299
" " " " Letters of Administration	2,366
" " " " " Guardianship	161
Caveats fyled	107
Elections received under R.S.O. cap. 128, sec. 20	1

Fees paid in law stamps, $3,647.30.

APPENDIX "J."

TABLE shewing the Criminal business of the High Court of Justice at its sitting in the County of York during the year 1908.

Number of persons accused	24
" Bills	23
" No. Bills	1
Number Nolle Prosequi	2
" of Indictments Quashed	1
" Traversed to the Sessions	2
" of persons who pleaded Guilty	2

Number of Persons Tried.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	Total.
(1) By the Judges of the King's Bench	1	9	10
(2) " " " " " Chancery	2	.....	2
(3) " " " " " Common Pleas	.....	.....	.....
(4) " " " " " Exchequer	6	.....	6
Total	9	9	18

Number found guilty	2
" " not guilty	4
" on trial in which the Jury disagreed	3
" " when Judgment Reserved	9
Total	18

Appendix K.—Table showing the business of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Judge's Criminal Court, County of York, for the year 1908, compiled from statement furnished by the Clerk of the Peace.

1908	Bills in Sessions.		Cases C. C. J. C. C.	Number of Persons Pleading Guilty.		Number of Persons Tried.		Verdicts after Trial.					Persons Accused.					Days of Sittings.	
						With Jury.	Without Jury.	Guilty.		Not Guilty.		Disagreed.	Sessions.		C. C. J. C. C.		Total		
	True.	No.		Sessions.	C.C.J.C.C.	Sessions.	C. C. J. C. C.	Sessions.	C. C. J. C. C.	Sessions	C. C. J. C. C.		Male	Female	Male	Female		Sessions.	C. C. J. C. C.
January	17	1	5	6	2	12	3	3	2	8	1	1	17	2	3	1	23	14	3
February	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	5
March	36	1	8	11	2	17	7	8	.....	8	4	2	29	6	7	1	43	27	5
April	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	6	5
May	19	.....	6	4	1	8	5	2	3	6	2	.....	18	3	5	1	27	11	5
June	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	4	8
July	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	4
August	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	7	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12	.....	4
September	45	3	13	9	7	28	6	18	3	11	3	1	44	8	7	2	61	22	5
October	29	2	4	2	2	18	2	7	2	6	.....	5	28	2	2	2	34	29	6
November	.....	.....	12	2	7	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	2 insane	.....	.....	7	4	11	3	7
December	57	2	8	21	2	15	6	7	4	8	2	3	36	15	4	3	58	27	10
	205	9	89	56	38	98	49	45	27	47	23	14	173	36	62	20	291	146	67

APPENDIX "L."

Sheriffs.

Marshall Bidwell Morrison, of the Town of Trenton, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Gentleman, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Hastings, in the room and stead of George F. Hope, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 2nd May.*

John Eugene D'Avignon, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the County of Essex, in the room and stead of J. C. Iler, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 19th December.*

Local Masters.

His Honour Hugh O'Leary, Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay, to be a Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said District. *Gazette, 18th January.*

John Bishop, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carlton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court in and for the said County of Carlton, in the room and stead of W. L. Scott, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 7th November.*

Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace.

Walter Lockwood Haight, of the Town of Parry Sound, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette, 24th October.*

Local Registrars, County or District Court Clerks and Surrogate Registrars.

Ernest Joseph Beaumont, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court and Clerk of the County Court in and for the said County of Waterloo, in the room and stead of John McDougall, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 1st February.*

John Meshach Scully, of the Town of Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, Accountant, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said County of Waterloo, in the room and stead of John McDougall, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 7th March.*

Charles Vernon Plummer, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in the room and stead of S. A. Marks, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 12th December.*

Police Magistrates.

William Ashton Hogg, of the Town of Collingwood, in the County of Simcoe, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Collingwood, in the room and stead of John Nettleton, Esquire, resigned. *Gazette, 4th January.*

JOHN MACKAY, of the Village of Creemore, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Creemore, without salary.—*Gazette, 25th January.*

EDWARD ERLE HARVEY, of the Village of Norwich, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, M.D., to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Norwich, without salary, in the room and stead of James Barr, Esquire, removed from the said Village.—*Gazette, 25th January.*

ANDREW ELLIOTT, Police Magistrate, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, to be Police Magistrate for the Electoral District of Sault Ste. Marie, without salary.—*Gazette, 7th March.*

JOHN TURNER, of the Town of Dresden, in the County of Kent, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Dresden, without salary, in the room and stead of Redford Kimberly, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 7th March.*

SIEGFRIED ATKINSON, of the Town of Haileybury, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Haileybury.—*Gazette, 18th April.*

WILLIAM BANFIELD CARROLL, of the Town of Gananoque, in the County Leeds, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Gananoque, in the room and stead of Philip Heaslip, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 18th April.*

WALTER A. JAKEMAN, of Pontypool P.O., in the County of Durham, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Township of Manvers.—*Gazette, 2nd May.*

PETER ELLIS, of the City of West Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of West Toronto.—*Gazette, 16th May.*

WILLIAM JAMES SIMPSON, of Lions Head P.O., in the County of Bruce, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Township of St. Edmunds, in the room and stead of A. H. Bryan, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 6th June.*

WILLIAM HENRY CLAY, of the Town of East Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of East Toronto, the Township of Scarboro' and that portion of the Township of York lying east of the River Don, without salary, in the room and stead of Peter Ellis, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 11th July.*

JAMES HENRY CAMPBELL, of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of St. Catharines. in the room and stead of John H. Comfort, Esquire, removed. —*Gazette, 11th July.*

WILLIAM LAWSON, of Elginburg, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the County of Frontenac, in the room and stead of Alfred Hunter, Esquire, removed from the County.—*Gazette, 8th August.*

ALEXANDER FRASER, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Niagara Falls, and also for the Village of Fort Erie, in the said County of Welland.—*Gazette, 15th August.*

ALONSO MCCLAIN BANTING, of Moose Factory, in the District of Nipissing, Clerk in Holy Orders, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing.—*Gazette, 22nd August.*

SILVANUS WEEGAR, of the Town of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of North Bay, in the room and stead of William Martin, Esquire, the younger, removed from office.—*Gazette, 12th September.*

Silvanus Weegar, of the Town of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing, Police Magistrate for the said Town, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the Townships of Ferris and Widdifield in said District, without salary.—*Gazette, 24th October.*

William Darling Odell Pyne Whiting, of the Township of Wood, in the District of Muskoka, Torrance P.O., Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Township of Wood, and the Township of Medora, in the said District of Muskoka, without salary.—*Gazette, 26th September.*

Charles Richard Deze Booth, of the Village of Apsley, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Townships of Anstruther, Chandos and Burleigh and that portion of the Township of Methuen lying north of lots numbered 25 in the said County of Peterborough, without salary.—*Gazette, 10th October.*

Willmott Churchill Livingston, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Esquire, Police Magistrate for the said City, to be Police Magistrate in and for the County of Brant.—*Gazette, 24th October.*

Francois Xavier Elie Gauthier, of the Village of L'Orignal, in the County of Prescott, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Village of L'Orignal, in the room and stead of Bazil Rock Poulin, Esquire, resigned. —*Gazette, 12th December.*

Gordon Joseph Leggatt, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Windsor, in the room and stead of Alexander Bartlet, Esquire, resigned, subject, however, to the condition that the said Gordon Joseph Leggatt shall refrain from practising his profession during his tenure of office.—*Gazette, 26th December.*

Associate Coroners.

John Alexander Lawson,, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Peel.—*Gazette, 25th January.*

Walter C. Shier, of the Town of Uxbridge, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette, 1st February.*

Joseph Morley Jory, of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Lincoln.—*Gazette, 15th February.*

William Bates Hopkins, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette, 22nd February.*

Richard Rutt Hopkins, of the Town of Toronto Junction, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of York.—*Gazette, 29th February.*

William Frederick Park, of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Essex.—*Gazette, 7th March.*

Frederick Guest, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Elgin.—*Gazette, 21st March.*

Stephen Hufeman Thorne, of the Village of Bobcaygeon, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Victoria.—*Gazette, 28th March.*

WILLIAM HERBERT CARVETH, of Powassan P.O., District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette, 18th April.*

JAMES ARTHURSON MCEWEN, of the Village of Melbourne, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Middlesex.—*Gazette, 18th April.*

CHARLES ALFRED HERBERT, of Hawkstone P.O., in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette, 25th April.*

FREDERICK CONEY STEVENSON, of the Village of Bradford, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette, 2nd May.*

CLARENCE WILLIAM BRAND, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette, 16th May.*

CHARLES JOSEPH LAIRD, of the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Bruce.—*Gazette, 23rd May.*

ALBERT JOSEPH FISHER, of the Town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the District of Nipissing.—*Gazette, 23rd May.*

NORMAN DAVID KYLE, of the Village of Fergus, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette, 30th May.*

DANIEL ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, of the Village of Melbourne, in the County of Middlesex Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Middlesex.—*Gazette, 6th June.*

DOUGLAS GORDON MCILWRAITH, of the Village of Binbrooke, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette, 15th August.*

JOHN MOORE, of the Village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette, 24th October.*

ARTHUR FREDERICK RYKERT, of the Town of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, B.A., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Wentworth.—*Gazette, 7th November.*

JOHN BALL, of the Town of Hanover, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the Counties of Grey and Bruce. —*Gazette, 21st November.*

HECTOR MORRISON MCNEIL, of the Town of Latchford, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, B.A., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the District of Nipissing.—*Gazette, 21st November.*

DELASKI MARR, of the Town of Ridgetown, in the County of Kent, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Kent.— *Gazette 19th December.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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R.O.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE YEAR

1908

To the Hon. J. J. FOY, K.C,
Attorney-General of the
Province of Ontario.

Sir:—In presenting my Report as Inspector of Registry Offices for 1908, I have to say that the work of the Registry Offices during the past year as appears by the tabulated statement accompanying this Report, shows amongst others the following results:—

Total number of instruments registered in 1908 .... 159,844.
Gross amount of fees earned by Registrars in 1908,.....$237,152.
The net fees received by Registrars in 1908 were.....$110,837.

Representations having been made by members of the legal profession in Toronto to the effect that an amendment to The Registry Act was expedient whereby Registrars would be required to strike off from the Abstract Indexes, Mortgages, Mechanics' and other liens, Certificates of Lis Pendens, etc., after Discharges thereof have been on record for a period of ten years, I with your concurrence invited an expression of their views on the subject from Registrars and also from Solicitors and some Law Associations with the result that many expressions of opinion with regard to the proposal were obtained from persons of much experience in conveyancing and the investigating of titles and Registry work.

The reasons advanced in favor of the proposal are the simplication of Registrars' work in preparing Abstracts and Solicitors' work in searching titles and the consequent lessening of expense of Abstracts and searches. In the Toronto Offices particularly it is stated that a very large proportion of the entries upon the Abstracts, indeed at least two-thirds, relate to Mortgages and Discharges. It is complained, in the language of one of my correspondents, that there is "much waste of time in wading through dead matter to make Abstracts and seaches of encumbrances which are now obsolete."

On the other hand there have been some very decided expressions of opinion adverse to the proposal. It is regarded by some as dangerous and impracticable. It is pointed out that Registrars not being professional men would not be competent to properly do the work and even if they were, the power should not be exercised ex parte.

One leading Solicitor, amongst other things, points out that Discharges do not operate merely to re-vest the land in the Mortgagor ; they often operate as an Assignment of the Mortgage.

Another Solicitor of great experience considers it would be a most dangerous innovation to strike off the Abstract all record of Discharges which have the statutory effect of revesting the title in the Mortgagor. He states also that very large numbers of these older Discharges are irregular and in numerous cases those on record in his opinion "fail to have the statutory effect necessary to re-vest the title."

One serious objection to the proposal arises from the expense which its adoption would entail. Should the Municipalities bear this expense ?

On the whole I am disposed to recommend that the matter remain in abeyance for the present to receive further attention with a view of having the whole subject more maturely considered ; and if a remedy is to be applied to determine what form it should take in order to thoroughly safeguard the rights of Mortgagees.

I respectfully recommend to your consideration and that of the Government an amendment to The Registry Law for the purpose of dealing with cases where the Government originally, in early days, granted lands in blocks of considerable extent without subdivision into lots and laid out lands in Townships according to different Surveys in a manner which has resulted in confusion and difficulties in the registration of instruments affecting the land and in the investigation of titles. There are several of the older Townships in Ontario wherein such confusion and great difficulties have thus arisen and where it is desirable to remedy the existing state of matters by having new plans and surveys and new Abstract Indexes prepared.

The principal objection in the way of carrying this out, is that of expense. I respectfully suggest for the consideration of the Government whether it should not in such cases consent to bear a part of the expense. Perhaps if the descriptions in the Patents referred to, had been carefully followed, or if subdivisions of the Lots had been made by registered plans by the Patentees and those claiming under them, the confusion referred to might not have arisen. Still under the circumstances, and considering the mode in which conveyancing was and still is frequently done in this Province, the uncertainty and difficulties in identifying the lands and in the investigating of titles which have, in fact, arisen were almost certain to arise. They were inevitable.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that on the whole the work of the Registry offices has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The Registrars generally show an intelligent appreciation of and interest in the performance of their duties.

Owing to the diversity of interests involved and the new questions which continually arise, in a growing country like ours, many references have had to be made to me for my decision or opinion during the past year. I do not remember, however, that I have had any complaint charging a Registrar with negligence or inattention to his duties.

As usual I append to this Report notes of decisions and opinions which I have been called upon to give since my last report.

I again respectfully direct your attention to the subject of re-arranging the percentages of income payable under the provisions of The Registry Act to Municipalities with the view of so modifying them as to give a reasonable increase to the Registrars in their remuneration. Owing to various circumstances to which I referred in my Report for 1905 the expense of conducting the business of Registry Offices has increased as well as the responsibility, and there has not been a corresponding or an adequate increase of remuneration to Registrars.

It is worthy of consideration whether the time has not arrived when the law should be amended so as to require an Affidavit of verification of the signatures of Officers of Companies to registered instruments. Companies of every sort are now incorporated, including many for the purposes of trade; and I think the law should be amended to require proof that the Corporate Seal attached to an instrument, is in fact the Corporate Seal of the Company and the signatures are in fact the signatures of the Officials whose signatures they purport to be. At present Conveyances and other instruments by Companies are registered without any proof that they have been duly executed.

I have noticed instruments from New York executed by Corporations there, where there is a Certificate furnished, which is like an Affidavit of Execution under our law. It sets forth that the Officer purporting to execute the instrument for the Company is really an Officer of the Company who is authorized to execute the instrument on behalf of the Company and that the Corporate Seal is the Corporate Seal of the Company.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

DON. GUTHRIE,
Inspector of Registry Offices.

Guelph, 9th March, 1909.

NOTES OF DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Registration of Partnership where All the Partners are Non-Residents.

Two matters have been submitted for my opinion arising in this way :—

Messrs. McC. & Co., Solicitors, desire to register a Declaration of Partnership between three parties, all of the City of L., in England, but who have carried on, and intend to carry on business as Lumber Merchants, at O., in partnership, under the name of W. & Co., and stating further that the partnership with its present three members has subsisted since March, 1903.

The instrument appears to have been signed by two members personally at L., and the third member signs by an Agent or Attorney there. As to the latter, the Solicitors concede that the special authority of the Agent or Attorney to sign should be filed with the Registrar and annexed to the Declaration.

The other case submitted to me is this :—

Messrs. G. & Co., Solicitors, desire to register a Declaration of Partnership between two parties, one described as of the City of Quebec, and the other of the City of Liverpool, who have carried on, and intend to carry on business as Timber and Lumber Merchants at O., in partnership, under the name of X. & Co. This Declaration appears to have been signed by one partner at Q. and the other at L.

The substantial question for my opinion is, whether under section 1 of the Act respecting the registration of co-partnerships and business firms, R.S.O., Chapter 152, partnerships composed of partners all of whom reside outside of the Registry Division in which they carry on business may be registered under that Act; and I am of opinion that in such cases the Declaration may be filed, and I recommend the Registrar to register and file the Declarations in question; subject as regards the W. & Co. Declaration to the special authority af the Agent being filed with the Registrar and annexed to the Declaration.

Subsection 1, of section 1 of the Act contains no limitation as to the place of residence of the partners. It is well known that firms carry on business through Agents in different parts of the world and under the Act and considering the scope, object and intent of the Act I do not see any difficulty in permitting the registration of these Declarations.

I regard subsection 2, of section 1, not as limiting the broad statements of subsection 1, but merely as making provision for the signature of absentees, having resident agents. It appears to me to be an enabling subsection not a restrictive one. I think its provisions are to be deemed to be directory not imperative. It does not contain any negative provision.

WORDS "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL" PRINTED ON MORTGAGE; BUT NOT AUTHENTICATED BY SIGNATURE—COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

A difference has arisen between Mr. D., of L., and the Registrar of the County of X., which has been brought before me for my decision.

The facts are these:—Mr. D. sent by letter to the Registrar for registration a Deed, G. to S., and a Mortgage back, S. to G., requesting the Registrar to register them in the order named; that is the Deed first and then the Mortgage and to return the duplicates; and he requested the Registrar to mark the amount of fees on each one. He did not remit the fees. The Mortgage had printed on it the words "Not to be registered in full." These words were apparently printed on the Mortgage by the Law Stationer or Printer who printed the forms. These words were not authenticated by any signature either of the Mortgagee or his Solicitor or Agent.

Mr. D. had been in the habit of registering Mortgages in the Registry Office and of sending them by letter. He paid his account for registrations monthly. Mortgages which he had previously registered were endorsed "Not to be registered in full" and authenticated by signature. I think there is no doubt he intended that this Mortgage should not be registered in full and that his omission to sign the endorsement was from inadvertence.

The Registrar states that he was aware that Mr. D. understood the necessity for authenticating the endorsement, and as the words were merely printed on by the Law Stationer or Printer who printed the form of Mortgage, he supposed that Mr. D. might have been acting for the Mortgagor. The Registrar further states as follows:—

"My practice has been, any person sending documents by mail where the "words 'not to be registered in full" are written on showing a desire on the "part of the Mortgagee or his Agent the sender but no name signed, we have "sent them back; and where persons have brought their documents to the "Office and told us they wanted them registered the short way, if they were "Mortgagees or Agents we have always told them what to do to have it done "that way. But now there is a large proportion of the Mortgage blanks that "have the words printed on; but where the printed words are not authenticated "or claimed in any way, or where there is nothing to show that they are the "words of the Mortgagee, his Solicitor or Agent we have not taken them for "our instruction.

"If it is held that the Registrar should write all parties sending Mortgages "with these printed words on, but not signed by any one of the three persons, "as directed by The Registry Act, what charge are we going to be allowed to "make for writing those letters; and then, on whom will rest the responsibility "if another Mortgage is sent or brought in and registered covering the same "land before we get our instructions from the person sending the other "Mortgage."

While there is much force in what the Registrar says about the words being printed on the Mortgage and not authenticated and the other points he mentions; still, on the whole I am of the opinion that this case is within the rule which I have hitherto adopted in similar cases. See my Report for 1901, page 11, and that for 1904, page 15. I think I must treat the words "Not to be registered in full," although they are printed on the Mortgage and not written or typewritten, as words which indicate, if they are not erased, an intention on the part of the sender of the Mortgage that it shall not be registered in full, and that there was not any request to register the Mortgage in full, and, therefore, that the decisions to which I refer apply in this case.

I think the Registrar should under all the circumstances have communicated with Mr. D. before registering the Mortgage in full and given Mr. D. an opportunity either to sign and authenticate the words "Not to be registered in full," or to strike these words out.

My decision is, that the fees payable to the Registrar should be the same fees as if the Mortgage has been registered in short form.

WHERE AN INSTRUMENT COVERS LANDS BOTH UNDER AND NOT UNDER THE LAND TITLES ACT NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES OF LOTS UNDER THAT ACT ALLOWED UNLESS SEARCHES EXPRESSLY REQUESTED.

A dispute comes before me with reference to some fees charged by the Registrar of D. against Mr. T., Solicitor.

The Solicitor sent for registration a mortgage requesting the Registrar to register the same and return the duplicate to him with a memorandum of his fees. The Registrar registered the mortgage and returned the duplicate. He registered it against certain lots described in the mortgage but not against others, the latter being some six lots which are subject to The Land Titles Act, and the Registrar in his Certificate of Registration stated that these last mentioned lots were not affected by the registration; but he charged as for searches of the six lots 25c each, in addition to the charge for registration of the mortgage, and it is with respect to this charge for searches that the difference has arisen.

The Solicitor took the ground that it did not seem reasonable that he should be charged for searches to ascertain with respect to the land under The Land Titles Act especially in view of the fact that the cost of searching these lots is much more than the cost of the registration would have been against the whole property covered by the mortgage, including the six lots, had these six lots been included under The Registry Act. The Solicitor further takes the ground that he did not instruct or request the registrar to make these searches. He says possibly the Registrar might be entitled to charge 5c per lot for any lot over four.

The position the Registrar takes in this matter is that he referred to these six lots in his book and on referring to them, found that they were under The Land Titles Act, and he considers that entitled him to fees for searches. He says that the late Hon. Mr. S. once came into his office and searched some lots which on search he found were subject to The Lands Titles Act, and he paid 25c for searching each lot and did not desire any rebate as he considered "the Office was entitled by law to the fee."

With regard to the latter case I do not see that the fact that the Hon. Mr. S. made and paid for searches in the office of some lots which he found were under The Land Titles Act, has any bearing on the present question. The circumstances are entirely different. Mr. S. made searches or expressly requested searches to be made. Here Mr. T., the Solicitor, did not request searches to be made.

I am of the opinion that the charge for searches of the six lots in this case cannot be allowed. I think perphaps I should allow 5 cents for each of the six lots; that is additional to the cost of registering the mortgage. No entry was required to be made on these lots it is true, but certain work was done by the Registrar in order to endeavor to register the mortgage against these lots; that is he had to refer to his books for the six lots, with a view of making the entries, and when he did so he ascertained that the lots were under The Land Titles Act.

With reference to the Solicitor's contention, that had the six lots not been under The Land Titles Act the Registrar would have not only to refer to his Books with respect to the six lots, but would have had to do additional work, namely; to make entries for each of the six lots, and would then have been entitled to only 5 cents each for the six lots, and that it would be quite unreasonable to allow him 25 cents a lot for doing less work, I may observe that this contention of the Solicitor has not been answered by the Registrar; nor do I see that there is any valid answer to it.

My decision, therefore, is that the Registrar in respect of the six lots should be allowed 5 cents additional per lot and not 25c per lot, and the fee will be adjusted and paid, or if paid, refunded accordingly.

Registration of Will Affecting Lands in Different Municipalities.

There has referred to me a question in difference as to fees, between Mr. P., Solicitor and the Registrar of N. The dispute arises in this way:—

Mr. P. registered the Probate of the will of one E. M. By the will which is a long one the textatrix disposed of several parcels of land in the Township of X. The will also contained the following clause being the clause which gives rise to the reference to me:—"It is my will and desire that no claim shall be made against Village Lot No. 182 in the said village of C. for or upon account of any mortgage or claim that my estate may have against the said lands or any part thereof, but should the control of the said guardians be in any way interfered with, or should my said grand daughter, M. be removed from the custody or control of the said guardians, then and in that event my said Executors or Executrix shall at once proceed to collect and realize any mortgage or claim of any kind which may then belong to my said estate and form part thereof against the said Village Lot No. 182, and should my said grand daughter M. remain under the full and absolute control of the said guardians and the Executors and Executrix of this my will until she reaches the full age of twenty-one years, then and in that event my said grand daughter shall receive Village Lot No. 182 freed and discharged from any lien, charge or incumbrance which my said estate may then hold against the said Village Lot No. 182 or any part thereof, and my said grand-daughter M. shall in that event receive such release and discharge in addition to the other provisions made for her in this my will."

The Registrar registered the will in the book for the Township of X and also in the book for the Village of C. and charged fees accordingly. The Registrar considered that the clause of the will which I have quoted rendered it necessary to register the Probate in the book for C. The Solicitor, claimed that he was not called upon to pay for registering the Probate in C. As the Solicitor puts it the only question for determination is, should the will be registered in C. as well as in X ? In my opinion it should be registered in both.

It is said that E. M. the testatrix held an unregistered assignment of a registered mortgage covering Lot 182, C.

It appears to me that the will contains a conditional release of Lot 182, from the operation of the mortgage. Under certain contingencies it apparently operates to effect a virtual discharge of that mortgage as an incumbrance upon Lot 182. The will, therefore, I think affects the title to that land and it was the duty of the Registrar to register it upon Lot 182 accordingly.

In this connection I may point out that a Registrar is not concerned with the question as to whether or not a testator had or had not any title or interest in the lands devised or affected by the will. Wills are not unfrequently tendered for registration devising lands which the testator owned when he made the will which he subsequently sold and conveyed. Yet the Registrar cannot take any cognizance of that circumstance ; that is outside of subsection 2 of section 70 of the Registry Act. And the fact that the Legislature deemed it necessary to enact this subsection 2 indicates its view of the duty of a registrar to be that he shall register a will against all lands apparently affected by it altogether irrespective of the state of the title.

I have also had several cases before me where there were misdescriptions of properties in wills, sometimes stating a wrong lot or concession. I have given an opinion that in such cases it was the Registrar's duty to register the will against the land described in it ; although there was clearly a mistake. The Registrar although perfectly satisfied that there has been a misdescription of the property cannot cure such mistakes. They have to be cured in some other way.

I have had other cases where a solicitor has on presenting a will for registering stated that he desired the will only to be registered against one or more of the parcels of land devised by the will but not against others and I have given my opinion that it is not in a registrar's power to act on instructions of that sort and to limit the registration to any one or more lots mentioned in the will. It is the Registrar's duty to enter the will against all the lands apparently affected by it.

And so in this case, it would have been, in my opinion, the Registrar's duty to register the will of E. M. against Lot 182, C., even had the Solicitor at the time of registration desired to restrict its registration to the lands in X.

I decide this dispute in favor of the contention of the Registrar.

Registration of By-Law Changing Names of Streets in a City.

Having considered the question submitted to me by the Registrar of X, and having heard the views of the Solicitor of X, I am of opinion that the by-law to change the name of certain streets in the city of X, a copy of which has been submitted to me, is not an "instrument" within the meaning of Section 2, Subsection 1, of the Registry Act. I gave in 1904 to the then Registrar of X, an opinion on a similar question to the same effect. I do not think it is necessary in such a by-law to refer to the several plans of subdivisions of lands, which plans give names of certain streets and which names it is proposed to change by the by-law in question.

The case of H. *vs.* T., 29 O.R. page 669, referred to by the Registrar is not, I consider, in point. That was not the case of a by-law changing the name of a street, but was the case of a by-law for opening a road through private property.

How to Enter in the Alphabetical Index an Instrument Executed by Individual Partners.

The following question has been submitted to me for my opinion:

Mr. C., Barrister, states that the grantees in a certain deed numbered 8507 and registered in the Registry Office of the city of X, are described as follows: "J. M. Y. and C. H., both of the said city of X, Paint Manufacturers, trading under the name of T. & P." The Registrar has indexed the Grantees in the Abstract Index simply as follows: "T & P."

Mr. C. further states that there is nothing in the document to show that the property granted by the Deed is partnership property, and he contends that the Registrar should insert the names of Y. and H. also in the abstract index. The Deputy Registrar in reply says that on one occasion while I was inspecting his office, a document was handed in for registration of a similar nature, and at that time, he says, he asked me if in my opinion he should index the document setting out the names of the partners and also the firm name, and, he says, I instructed him to index the document in the firm name only. He further states, from the time of that ruling or instruction, documents of that kind have been indexed in their office under the firm name. One exception he mentions is in cases where partners mortgaged and their wives barred dower, and he states that in these latter cases, instruments are indexed in the names of the individuals and their wives and the name of the firm as well. The deputy registrar further states that his mode of so entering such instruments has been accepted by the members of the profession both in X and elsewhere.

But I have to consider the question now in a more formal way, and I have had the benefit of the views of a member of the legal profession on the subject in support of the contention that the names of the grantees, individuals, ought to be entered in the index.

I am of opinion on the whole that the contention of Mr. C. is well founded. I think that the names of Messrs Y. and H., they being parties to the instrument, should be entered in the abstract index as grantees, adding "trading under the name of T. & P."

NECESSITY FOR REGISTRATION OF PROBATE OF WILL PRIOR TO REGISTRATION OF AN ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE BY EXECUTORS OF MORTGAGEE—ALSO PRIOR TO REGISTRATION OF DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE.

A matter in difference between Mr. H., Solicitor, and the Registrar of the County of X., has been submitted to me.

The Solicitor sent to the Registrar for registration a discharge of mortgage executed by the assignee of the mortgage, who claims under various registered assignments of the mortgage. The mortgage was made to D. H. in 1891. The next registration appears to be an assignment of mortgage, made 2nd and registered 9th January, 1896, purporting to be by the executors of the late D. H. This assignment is in favor of M. H., and the subsequent assignments seem not to be open to question.

The contention between the parties here is this: Is it necessary that the will of D. H. should be registered in this registry office? The solicitor's view is that it was not necessary that the will should be registered prior to the registration of the first assignment in 1896, and secondly that if registration of the will should have been at any time required it was when the first assignment of mortgage was registered; that is the assignment by the executors of D. H.

What the Registrar thinks is that at the time of the registration of the first assignment of the mortgage in 1896, the assignee could not have the right to discharge the mortgage by certificate without having first registered the probate of the will. He considers that under the Act 58 Victoria, chapter 22, section 4, registration of the probate of the will is now required, as one of the instruments or documents through which the person purporting now to discharge the mortgage claims title to the mortgage moneys and also that particulars of the registration of the probate should be given in the discharge, in pursuance oi 62 Vic., chapter 16, section.

The view I take of the matter is as follows:

1. The Act of 1895 did not, (and does not) require the registration of the probate as a condition precedent to the registration of the assignment of the mortgage made by the executors in 1896. What it does require is that if the parties desire to discharge the mortgage by a statutory certificate of discharge then all the instruments or documents through which the person desiring to discharge the mortgage, claims title to the mortgage moneys shall first be registered.

2. If, instead of assigning the mortgage in 1896, the executors of the original mortgagee had then desired to register a statutory certificate of discharge of the mortgage they would first have had to register the probate of the will, and, in my opinion, registration of the probate is still and is now required, because we now come to deal with the registration of the certificate of discharge.

3. If for any reason it is not now convenient to register the probate of the will, I may suggest that the present holder of the mortgage could, without registration of probate, discharge the mortgage by an ordinary common law reconveyance and release under seal. The Act of 1895 applies only to a statutory certificate of discharge.

THE MASTER OF TITLES HAS NOT A RIGHT TO INSPECT WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEES THE INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE PROCURED 3 YEARS PREVIOUSLY.

A dispute between the Registrar of the County of X. and Messrs. C. & Co., Solicitors, has been referred to me for my decision.

It has arisen in this way :—

The Master of Titles at A. produced to the Registrar of X. an abstract of Title procured from that Registrar in the year 1905. That was some time before the Land Titles Act came into force in the County of X. The Abstract had been ordered in connection with another transaction. The Master of Titles requested the Registrar to produce without charge the Instruments referred to in the Abstract. The abstract is a lengthy one and it has been produced by the Solicitors and has lately been filed by them with the Local Master of Titles in connection with an application by them to bring the lands under The Land Titles Act.

The Solicitors' view is that the Local Master of Titles is under Section 30 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1904, entitled to inspect the Books and papers in the Registry Office for his own information in respect of the application before him and to make such inspection without payment of fees. The Solicitors consider that all that is necessary to give the Master of Titles the right of inspection without payment of fees under the Section referred to is that an application should be pending before the Master of Titles and that an Abstract of Title to the property should have been filed with him.

The Registrar's contention is that the words in Section 30, which state that "this provision shall not apply to any application in which an Abstract has not been filed" mean an Abstract procured for the purposes of and in connection with the Application before the Master of Titles, or, at all events one procured quite recently before that. He does not think an Abstract of Title procured three years ago in an entirely different matter should be regarded as such an Abstract of Title as the Section refers to. He points out that when the Abstract was obtained he made the necessary searches and examination of instruments and copies and that he did everything that was required from him in regard to it and that he then duly became entitled to the fees for that work and he deems it unfair now under these circumstances to ask him to produce for inspection about 200 instruments without any fees or remuneration. He does not consider the old Abstract with the later entries since it was added to it, such an Abstract as the Section calls for. He further thinks that the intent and meaning of the Section is that the Master was to have the right to inspect the copies and originals because he has before him an Abstract, for which the Registrar has been paid fees, in connection with the application.

In answer to this the Solicitors say that once an Abstract of Title has been obtained by a land owner from the Registrar of Deeds and paid for at the usual rate it becomes the property of such land owner and he is entitled to make use of it in any way he sees fit and they do not see that the Section imposes any hardship on the Registrar of Deeds.

The words in section 30 commencing "but this provision" doubtless mean several things not expressed, but to be implied; for example the words "an Abstract of Title" mean a Registrar's Abstract, they mean an Abstract of Title to the particular lands, they mean probably a complete Abstract of Title from the Crown and down to the date of the application to the Land Titles Office. They mean such an Abstract of Title as is required to comply with the Land Titles Act; and is there not ground for holding that the words referred to also mean an Abstract procured for or in connection with the application?

Let us put the matter in another way. Let us suppose an Abstract of Title down, say to 1895 had been procured from a Registrar named A. B. and a further abstract usually called a Continuation Abstract from 1895 down to 1906 had been procured from C. D. who succeeded A. B. as Registrar and then in 1908 a further Abstract by way continuation of these Abstracts is obtained from E. F. who succeeded C. D. as Registrar. If such a series of Abstracts may be deemed to constitute an Abstract which could not be used in support of an Application under the Lands Titles Act, would the present incumbent of the Registry Office who perhaps received a fee of 50c. for the final portion of the series be required, without reward, to do all the work involved in producing for the Local Master's inspection all books and papers, perhaps hundreds in number in the Registry Office in respect of the whole Title ?

An adjoining County to X. has had three different Registrars since 1895, so that the case supposed might occur. The gentleman who filled the position of Registrar of the City of A. in 1905 is now dead. Had he given the Abstract in question would his successor now be compelled without fee to produce to the Master of Titles all the books and papers in the Registry Office, simply because in 1905 his predecessor had and perhaps for another and different purpose and perhaps for another and different person furnished an Abstract of Title and been paid for same. I do not think that is what the Legislature intended.

I think the Master of Titles had not in the case before me the right to make the inspection of the books and papers without payment of fees in respect of the Title covered by the Abstract furnished in 1905.

I decide this dispute in favor of the Registrar accordingly.

REGISTRATION OF WILLS IN GENERAL REGISTER AND ALSO IN SEPARATE REGISTER FOR MUNICIPALITY—COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

A question in difference has been referred to me, which has arisen regarding the charge made by the Registrar of the County of X., for registering the probate of a will.

The will referred to is that of B. B., and it was registered by the Registrar in the book for the Township of E., and also in the General Register. He charged fees accordingly for double registration, and the question is whether he is entitled to do so.

The testator, was in his lifetime, a resident of E., in the County of X., and so described himself in the will. By the will he gives 80 acres of land in the Township of W., in the County of G., to his sister E. B., and by the next clause of the will he gives parts of lots 3 and 4 in the 11th concession in the Township of E., in the County of X., to his sister E.

By the third clause of his will he gives all his live stock, farming implements and all other kind of property, real and personal, that he died possessed of to the same sister.

The Registrar did, of course, what was right in registering the will in the book for the Township of E., in respect to the lands in that township, particularly described in the will, and devised to E. B., but he considered that he ought to enter the will also in the General Register, because of the general devise. He further says that in my report for 1906, page 3, I said something which seemed to him to confirm his impression that the will should go into the General Register.

If, however, my opinion, so reported, is considered, I think it does not bear out that view. What I said there was: "Of course wills affecting lands *without local description* should, if registered, go into the General Register." This will, now before me, affects lands with local descriptions in two counties, and was registered in these counties because of that. There are wills, however, which do not contain any devise of lands by local description, and in such cases, the part of my opinion above referred to applies, and where it is desired to register such wills they must necessarily go into the General Register. Here the general devise does not show that it effects lands either in the County of G. or in the County of X.

In justice to the Registrar I must say, that at one time I was inclined to think that such a residuary clause following a devise of particularly described lands, such as is contained in the will now in question, warranted the registration of the will in the General Register, as well as in the particular register. Afterwards, however, I came to the conclusion that, in such a case, registration in the General Register was unnecessary.

The decision reported in my report for 1899, page 7, is in a somewhat similar case. I there said that on the whole I did not think it was necessary to register the will in the General Register as well as in the separate register for the township, and to that opinion I now adhere, and I decide the dispute accordingly.

WHERE INSTRUMENTS DESCRIBE LANDS IN SUCH A WAY AS THAT THEY MAY AFFECT THE TITLE TO THE LANDS BEING ABSTRACTED, IT IS PROPER FOR THE REGISTRAR TO ENTER SUCH INSTRUMENTS IN ABSTRACT—OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO CONTENTS OF ABSTRACTS.

Mr. M., Solicitor, P., has had a dispute with the Registrar of the County of X., which has come before me for decision. The first question arises thus: The solicitor states that he asked the Registrar for an abstract of title of lands, described in instrument No. 3061, for the Township of W. This instrument effects part of the north half of lot five in the fourth concession of the township. The Abstract was asked for from the Crown's Patent down to date of application. The part of the lot described in No. 3061 consists of 13 acres, 1 rood and 4 perches, described as follows:—" Commencing at the north west angle of the said Lot No. 25, then north 74 degrees, east 18 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 1 chain, then north 84 30 minutes west 1 chain 70 links, then south 69 degrees west 2 chains 25 links, then north 74 degrees 45 minutes, west 1 chain 37 links, then south 31 degrees 15 minutes east 3 chains 30 links, then south 85 degrees east 1 chain 95 links, then south 7 degrees east 2 chains 45 links, then south 58 degrees,

10 minutes west 4 chains 24 links then north 39 degrees 6 minutes west 3 chains 77 links then south 5 degrees 50 minutes west 5 chains 12 links then south 48 degrees 15 minutes west 3 chains 50 links, then north 63 degrees 20 minutes west 8 chains 60 links, then north 86 degrees 45 minutes west 74 links, then north 16 degrees west 4 chains 70 links to the place of beginning." The Registrar furnished an abstract called No. 1 for the purposes hereof. The solicitor says the abstract contains eleven entries, which, he thinks, do not effect the 13 acres and thinks they should not have been given. The instrument, No. 3061, seems to be a conveyance made in April, 1849, and registered in April, 1855, from W. A. to W. P.

Upon this point the Registrar states as follows:—"The fact that W. A., (or any other party), had no apparent right to deal with the 13 acres that Mr. M. is interested in, is no concern of the Registrar's. The Registrar is not a judicial officer and cannot decide who has or who has not a right to deal with certain lands. It is his duty, in preparing an abstract, to give particulars of all registrations containing descriptions which appear to cover the land to which the abstract relates. In this case I made an abstract of some 13 acres deeded to one W. P., extending nearly across the north end of the lot and comprising part of the n. e $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of the n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said lot. The eleven registrations to which Mr. M. objects, refer to either the n. $\frac{1}{2}$ to n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ or the n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said lot, *without excepting the land deeded to P.*, and I had to show these registrations on the abstract. A number of registrations *which did except the land sold to P.* are not shown on the abstract."

The eleven instruments, referred to aliquot parts of the lot such as the west $\frac{1}{4}$ of the north $\frac{1}{2}$ and east $\frac{1}{2}$ of north half of lot 25. The parcel of thirteen acres forms part of these half or quarter lots. I think in such a case the Registrar was justified in putting the eleven instruments on the abstract, because the descriptions cover or may cover or include the lands in respect of which an abstract is required. The parties may have included in these instruments through error or mistake more lands than they intended to include, but the Registrar is not concerned with such a question.

The solicitor obtained another abstract, known as abstract No. 2, being one of the north half of lot 26, in the same concession of W. His first complaint in regard of abstract No. 2 is that in entering therein an instrument, No. 3416, the Registrar omitted to mention the name of the party of the third part to that instrument. I have seen a copy of that instrument. W. P. is therein called the grantor and W. T. L. the grantee. Their names are correctly set forth in the abstract as grantor and grantee respectively. The deed states that J. P. is "thereinafter called the party of the third part." It is a deed to uses; it is made to the grantee to the use of the grantor for life, and to such uses as the grantor should by deed or will appoint, and in default of appointment to the use of the party of the third part in fee. In this abstract No. 2 the Registrar correctly set forth and in detail all the uses expressed in the deed. I think the Registrar abstracted this deed with substantial accuracy.

The next point made by the Solicitor in regard to abstract No. 2 is that an instrument No. 3,659 ought not to have been entered on this Abstract of North half of Lot 26 at all. This instrument is a certificate from the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, of a judgment in the case of L. against P. It appears from it that certain Deeds executed by W. P. in favor of J. P. and others were upheld, and also that the will of W. P. was established, but it does not describe the lands affected, The Registrar says as follows: "At any rate this registration has been on the abstract index relating to these lands for 20 years, and as it is clearly intended to validate Deed No. 3,416 and other instruments, I could not omit it from the abstract. I remember giving the effect of

the judgment by quoting verbatim from the Certificate, and if Mr. M. was misled by this entry I fail to see how it was my fault. As you also have the abstract you will be able to compare my entry with the copy of the Certificate. This entry in the Abstract Index was made by the late Mr. P., a former Registrar."

I notice that the instrument No. 3.648 on the abstract immediately preceding the entry of the Registration of the certificate is a notice of Lis Pendens in the case of L. against P. The former Registrar knowing that he had registered the certificate of Lis Pendens on Lot 26, may have thought, and no doubt did think it right to enter this certificate of judgment against the same lot. I, however, agree with the Solicitor in thinking that, strictly speaking, this certificate of judgment should not have been originally entered upon Lot 26, because on the face of the Certificate the land was not described in it, nor were the Deeds referred to in the instrument identified by any reference to the dates of registration or registration numbers, or in any way except by the names of the parties. But I consider that as the Certificate of Judgment was, and is in fact, registered against that Lot, the present Registrar was justified in entering it on abstract No. 2. I do not see how he could ignore it. He cannot exercise quasi Judicial functions as he would be doing if he treated an entry deliberately made 20 years ago by his predecessor in office as a wholly void entry.

Annexation of Territory to City—Duty of Registrar in Preparing Book Under Subsection 2 of Section 32 of The Registry Act.

A difference has been submitted to me for my opinion which has arisen between the Registrar of the Eastern Division of T. and the Registrar of E and W. Y.

The circumstances are as follows: Portions of E. and W. Y. have been annexed to the city of T. The County Registrar contends that under Subsection 2 of Section 32 of The Registry Act, it is his duty to prepare and deliver to the Registrar of the City a proper Registry Book containing, amongst other things, copies of instruments which, though affecting one locality, are entered in a Registry Book which is not to be delivered over to the Registrar of the City. There are Instruments which effect the part of the Township of Y. which is annexed to the City and which do not effect any other lands within that Township or Registry Division. These instruments are entered in the Book for the Township of Y. and that Book cannot be delivered over.

The Registrar of the Eastern Division of T. contends that under Subsection 3 of Section 32, last clause, the instruments which he is to receive from the Registrar of the County are to be copied by him, the receiving Registrar.

Subsection 2 seems to provide, with regard to the instruments to be copied in a Registry Book by the County Registrar, for two different cases. One is where the Instruments relate to lands in two or more localities, that is, the locality annexed and some other locality not annexed. In that case the *Instruments* are not to be delivered over, but the Registrar of the City is to receive a copy of such Instruments in the Book to be prepared by the County

Registrar. The other case is where the Instruments effect only one locality; that is the locality annexed to the City—but they are entered in a Registry Book which cannot be delivered over as the whole Municipality is not annexed to the City. These latter Instruments are to be copied by the Registrar of the County in the same Book, and all the copies he so prepares are to be entered in, the Book in the same order and relation in which they were originally inserted and there is to be inserted on the margin of the Book opposite to each Memorial or registered Instrument the number thereof and the particular time at which the Memorial or instrument was recorded, etc, and the Book is to be accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of names.

I gave my opinion in 1907 in a similar case. See my Report for 1907, page 13. I have reconsidered the matter in view of the contentions of the Resistrar of the Eastern Division of T., and I adhere to my previous opinion, that it is the duty of the Registrar of the County to follow the terms of Subsection 2 of Section 32, and to include in the Book, that he is thereby required to prepare and deliver, copies of the instruments in question.

AN INSTRUMENT WHICH AFFECTS SOME LOTS PROPERLY DESCRIBED, AND OTHER LANDS NOT SO DESCRIBED, MAY BE REGISTERED AS REGARDS THE LOTS SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED.

A question in difference has been submitted to me which has arisen between Mr. C. H., Solicitor, L., and the Registrar of the County of X.

Mr. H. sent for registration an Option or Agreement to sell certain lands executed by one T. M. It was given to one W. The lands described in the Instrument consisted of parts of Lots Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49, West of the "D" line, in the Township of A. in the County of X. The Instrument contains a particular description of the portions of the Lots affected.

The Registrar declines to register the Option on the ground that part of Lot 48 was subdivided by registered Plan and the description of the lands in the Option affected the parts subdivided and did not conform and refer to the Plan.

I am of opinion as follows:—

1. I see no reason why the Instrument of Option may not be registered upon all the Lots except Lot 48.

2. I consider the Registrar is right in thinking that he cannot register it in its present shape against the parts of Lot 48 subdivided by Plan.

3. Section 108 of the Registry Act may enable the Solicitor to get over the difficulty regarding the parts of Lot 48 covered by registered Plan. He says it is impossible to obtain the signature of M. to a new Option or Instrument containing a proper description. I think this is not unlikely as it is merely an Option and the party may not be willing to grant a new one; besides some other reason may be adduced or may exist making it inconvenient to obtain a new Option, and I presume the Solicitor can satisfy the Registrar by an affidavit in the form of Schedule "P" Registry Act. The affidavit may be annexed to the Instrument or endorsed thereon.

FEES FOR INFORMATION FURNISHED BY REGISTRAR TO A COUNTY JUDGE OF PARTICULARS OF SALES OF FARM LANDS.

A question has come before me for my decision as to what fees the Registrar of the County of X. should receive for furnishing to the Judge of the County Court of the County of X. particulars of the sales of farm lands for certain years. The Judge required the information in connection with the County equalization of assessments.

The Registrar of the County of X. has made up his account for the services he thus rendered by charging 25 cents for searching the Abstract Index in respect of each lot in the County, outside of S., upon which he found there were recorded Transfers in 1907 and part of 1908, and he further charged 5 cents for searching the particular entry and 10 cents for the production of some of the Deeds as he desired to obtain information beyond what the entries in the Abstract Index afforded.

The Solicitor for the County Council refers to my decision reported in my Report for 1907, page 16, where for similar information supplied to another County Judge, I allowed 12 cents to the Registrar for each instrument, including instruments in which the consideration stated was nominal.

The Registrar states the work he performed was that he and his assistants carefully searched each Lot and subdivision in the County, except the City of S., numbering from 4,300 to 4,500 Lots, but he says he only charged for searching the Lots on which he found Transfers, namely 783 Transfers in the year 1907, and 128 for the part searched of 1908, in all 911.

Then in regard to the production of instruments he states that he made charges for such production only in cases where the acreage was not given in the Abstract Index and where references had to be made to the instrument to ascertain the dimensions of subdivision lots, so as to enable the Judge to better make the comparison he desired.

He further states that he noted in the particulars he furnished of the Transfers which gave only a nominal consideration the amount of the Mortgage, if any. I suppose he means Mortgages which appear to have been given back at the time of the Transfer. He did this in order to enable the Judge or Solicitors to form some opinion as to the actual value of the land.

I think if the mode the Registrar here adopted to obtain the information which the Judge required, namely, to search the Abstract Index for each Lot, etc., was the only mode by which he could ascertain and furnish that information, that his charges would perhaps be substantially correct, but I think the Registrar might have adopted another mode of obtaining and furnishing the information required by the Judge, namely: by taking the original instruments for each Municipality, and selecting therefrom the instruments which appeared to be Conveyances and from these instruments make out the particulars required.

I carefully considered the whole question when I gave my decision reported in my Report for 1907, page 16. I adhere to that decision. I allow the Registrar a sum sufficient to yield him 12 cents net per instrument over and above the percentage of fees payable by him to the County, under Section 126 of the Registry Act. I do not think the County should have any percentage upon the 12 cents per instrument. The Registrar and County Solicitor can between them fix a sum per instrument which will suffice to yield the Registrar 12 cents net per instrument; or they may perhaps agree that the Registrar may treat the 12 cents per instrument as coming within the intent and meaning of Section 131 of the Registry Act, as amended by 7 Edward VII., Chapter 29, Section 18.

Where the Registrar as here gave particulars of Mortgages he should be allowed the same sum for each Mortgage, that is if the Mortgages are not included in the number of instruments mentioned already.

The County Solicitors have raised a further question to the effect that the Registrar in his list to to the County Judge made duplicate entries of certain transactions. I do not allow anything for such duplicate entries, that is, I do not allow a double charge for any one instrument.

I may add that the Registrar states he was influenced in making the charges he did make in this matter, by an opinion which I gave in 1906, with regard to the proper fees payable for searches, when such searches were made for publication in newpapers of particulars of registered instruments. While I regard the present case as distinguishable from the case decided by me in 1906, I think the Registrar might well have considered that my opinion of 1906, above referred to, was a guide to him as to the principles upon which he should make charges for the searches made by him for the County Judge in this matter

NOTES OF OPINIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C.,

Inspector of Registry Offices.

Re Notice of Exercising Power of Sale.
Admission of Service.

To a Deputy Registrar:

I return the Notice of Exercising Power of Sale. The Notice is addressed amongst others to J. B, and G. & S. The only proof of service on these parties is an acceptance by the Solicitors for G. & S., and by the Solicitors for J. B. This is hardly sufficient.

I suggest, however, that the Solicitor concerned may now apply for an Order from the County Judge under subsection 4, of section 72, of the Registry Act. Then, if the Judge grants a Certificate endorsed on the Notice, you may register the Notice Judge's Certificate and the Statutory Declaration of the service on the other parties.

Fee for Certificate on Copy of Order for Machinery.

The G. W. & S. Co.,
L.

Dear Sirs:—I am in receipt of your favour of 6th May, touching charge made against you by the Registrar at S. C. The charge is with respect to a fee of 50 cents in connection with a certificate on an Order for Machinery.

The Certificate you desired is as follows:—

"I certify that the original of the within instrument is duly entered and registered in the Registry Office for the Riding of the County of , in Book for the Township of , at o'clock .M., the day of A.D. 190 . Number ."

Registrar."

Is not this virtually a Certificate that the copy is a true copy of a registered original?

In another case, I some years ago, gave an opinion that the Registrar was entitled to charge for making certified copies of any registered instrument, whether the copy is made by himself or is furnished to him to be compared and certified. If furnished, he has the trouble of comparing it and the responsibility of certifying to it. I think, therefore, the Registrar's charge in this case, of 50 cents, for the certificate on the copy is not excessive.

I may mention, that some firms who manufacture machinery, and who register such instruments content themselves with requesting the Registrar to furnish the dates and particulars of registration, etc., on a post card or by letter. This is sufficient to enable them when they come to draw up a Certificate of Discharge to fill in the necessary particulars, and this information they obtain for 25 cents.

PLANS PRODUCED BY REGISTRAR AT A TRIAL IN HIGH COURT, FILING AND SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION OF SAME.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR:—The matter that you submit for my opinion is substantially as follows:—

You produced three original Plans in the trial of this case, pursuant to a subpœna issued upon the Order of a High Court Judge. The Judge directed the plans to be filed as exhibits, and they were by the Judge still further required in connection with the subsequent disposition of the case, including the final disposition by the Court of Appeal in Toronto.

You say the plans referred to were in the custody of the Court officials for some eighteen months, which caused inconvenience both to you and your staff and persons who desired to see the plans.

By section 48, of chapter 73, R.S.O., being "The Evidence Act," it is provided that where any public officer produces upon subpœna an original document, such original document is not to be deposited in Court except in the case provided for in the next section of the Act. Then, section 48 goes on to provide for depositing a certified copy. The next section of the Act, 49, provides that where there is a question as to the genuineness of the instrument, and the Judge deems it necessary for that or any other reason, that the original be retained and makes an Order to that effect setting forth the reason, such Order shall be delivered to the Registrar or Clerk, and the exhibit shall be retained in Court, accordingly, and marked and filed, etc.

By section 28 of The Registry Act, it is amongst other things provided that no Registrar shall be required to produce *any paper* in his custody unless ordered by a Judge of one of the Courts, etc.

I am of opinion as follows:—

1. That the words "document" and "instrument" in section 48 and 49 of The Evidence Act include a registered Plan.

2. That the word "paper" in section 28, of The Registry Act includes a registered Plan.

In one case in the High Court, it has been held that a photograph is a "document" which the Court can compel the production of by a party in an action under a Subpœna or Order to produce "documents," and there are other cases showing that word has a very wide meaning.

Aside from these cases, however, the words in both Acts, that is the words "document" and "instrument" in the one Act, and the word "paper" in the other, should I think be given a broad and comprehensive interpretation, and they, undoubtedly, include a registered Plan.

So far as the reason of the thing goes, also, it is oftentimes just as necessary to have production in Court of a registered Plan from the Registry Office as it is to have production of Deeds, Mortgages or instruments other than Plans.

Under section 49 of The Evidence Act, it is clear that the Judge for any reason that he considers sufficient may order an original Plan to be retained. I think that Order should be in writing, and in this case, doubtless, it would have been put in writing had anyone at the time so desired. You, as Registrar, appear to have submitted to a verbal order, and you cannot very well be heard to complain now, that the Judge's Order was not in writing.

ORDER OF ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD ANNEXING TERRITORY TO A CITY. UNNECESSARY TO REGISTER IT.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR,—I send you a letter from M. & Company, solicitors. They point out that they do not wish to register the instrument, being an Order of The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board adding territory to a city, but they merely leave it with you as a matter of convenience for your information.

By section 53 of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act, 1906, the Board has all the powers conferred by The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, and amending Acts upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council regarding, amongst other things, the annexation of any territory to a city.

Then by section 24 of The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, as it now stands, (See Municipal Amendment Act, 1906, section 1), the Lieutenant-Governor might, by proclamation, annex to a city a portion of the adjacent township and that proclamation would have the same effect and be binding as if the terms and conditions of it were embodied in an Act of the Legislature.

It follows thereupon that the Order of the Board in this case is substituted for a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. I presume the Board's Order has been or will be published also in the Ontario Gazette. (See Section 28 of The Railway and Municipal Board Act). A Registrar, if it is so published, would be bound to take the same notice of it as he would have to take of a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

It would not be necessary to register a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor and I think it is equally unnecessary to register this Order of the Board.

If the Board's Order has been published in the Ontario Gazette then you need nothing further and the present copy Order is merely left with you as a matter of convenience, but if the Board's Order has not been published in the Gazette, then I would suggest that the solicitors furnish you with a copy of the Order, certified by the Secretary of the Board to be a true copy and sealed with the seal of the Board. (See section 27, subsection 2 of The Railway and Municipal Board Act.

If necessary you can show this letter to the solicitors and I think they will, if need be, act upon the suggestion.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT FOR ALIMONY SHOULD NOT NOW BE REGISTERED IN THE GENERAL REGISTER.

To a Barrister:

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of 8th inst. I have to say that I regard it as necessary that the certificate to which you refer under the Judicature Act should have attached to it, under the Statute of 1899 to amend the Registry Act, a statutory declaration stating what lands the defendant had and what lands you wish to have bound.

I may suggest that you can describe in the declaration all the lands you can now find out, and under the Act of 1900 to amend the Registry Act you can, if you discover further lands, further register the certificate.

My opinion on such a point has not the force of a decision. I think, however, the intention of the Legislature was clearly to abolish the use of the General Register except for certain specified instruments.

Another thing to be borne in mind is should the certificate be registered only in the General Register and should that be unwarranted in law it would, as you know, not constitute notice and, therefore, be ineffectual.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS AS TO COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED BY A REGISTRAR WHO RECEIVES A MORTGAGE HAVING PRINTED THEREON THE WORDS "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL," BUT NOT AUTHENTICATED BY ANY NAME OR SIGNATURE.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter.

In your previous letter to me in the same matter you state that your practice had been when any person sent a document by mail with the words "not to be registered in full" written on the document, but not signed, to *send it back.*

Let me point out that if you do so in that case without being afraid of the supposed risk stated in your last letter, you need be as little afraid of risk in sending a document back when the words "not to be registered in full" are printed. I do not think any real risk exists. In the first place you are not bound to register unless you are tendered the proper fee. (See section 123 of The Registry Act). In the second place you are then bound to register *upon request,* and this is so the more especially where it is optional with certain parties to have certain documents registered either in long form or short form. I take it, however, here there was neither a proper request to register the mortgage in full nor a proper request to register it in short form. In other words I consider the request here was so uncertain that there would be practically no risk in your following the course I pointed out, not only in my recent decision, but in other decisions, and which is the course you yourself follow in similar cases, without actual risk.

VERIFICATION OF NEW ABSTRACT INDEX PREPARED BY ORDER OF INSPECTOR. VERIFICATION OF PLAN.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of 28th I have to say that a new Abstract Index prepared by my order under the last clause of section 35, Registry Act, does not appear to require an affidavit of verification a mere copy does. I think, however, that it would be well for you to put in the new Abstract Index a statutory declaration to the effect that it has been prepared by my order, and that to the best of your knowledge and belief it contains entries under the various lots of all instruments which appear to affect the same as entered in the Index previously in use and affecting the same properties.

The next case you put for my opinion is as follows:—"Under section 102, ss. 4, a plan can be filed only if 'the person appears in the registry books to be the owner of the land.' In the case of an intestacy of former owner an application was made to file a plan prepared for the only child and heir-at-law of deceased, nothing being of record to show this as a fact. (No administration). I suggested a deed from the party in his capacity as heir to himself personally, and this was done. This seems a case not anticipated and not covered by statute."

In this case I think as there is a deed on record from which it appears *prima facie* that the grantee is the owner, it will be sufficient for the purpose referred to, that the plan be signed by that grantee. It seems to me in such a case that this will be a reasonable or sufficient compliance with the spirit and intent of the Act.

ON ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO A CITY—THE BOOK TO BE PREPARED UNDER SUB.-SEC. 2 OF SEC. 32 REGISTRY ACT SHOULD CONTAIN COPIES OF MORTGAGES "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

To a Deputy Registrar.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 7th inst. I have to say that I am of opinion that under sub-section 2 of section 32 of The Registry Act the proper Registry Book therein referred to which you have to prepare is to contain full and complete copies of all the memorials, and other registered documents etc. That section does not say full and complete copies of entries relating to such documents but full and complete copies of the documents themselves. I, therefore, think you ought to furnish full copies of the mortgages although the same were originally endorsed not to be registered in full.

AN ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE BY ADMINISTRATOR OF DECEASED MORTGAGEE MAY BE REGISTERED WITHOUT REQUIRING REGISTRATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION; OTHERWISE HOWEVER IN CASE OF REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

To a Registrar,

DEAR SIR,—The matter you submit for my opinion is as follows:—A Mortgage was made by J. to M. and duly registered in 1907. An Assignment of Mortgage is now tendered to you for registration from H. M. K., as Administratrix of the personal property of M. the Mortgagee. The Assignment is in favor of one V. W. M.

Letters of Administration to the estate of M., the Mortgagee, have not been registered.

The question you submit for my opinion is whether you are at liberty to register this Assignment of mortgage by the alleged Administratrix without first requiring registration of the Letters of Administration.

In answer to this question I have to say that as the law now stands I think you should register this Assignment of mortgage. The restrictive clause 78 of The Registry Act applies only to the registration of a Statutory Discharge of Mortgage.

If the Administratrix attempts to discharge the mortgage by a Statutory Certificate then another question will arise as to whether she can do so without registration of Letters of Administration As at present advised I think it clear that she cannot do so for she is not the Mortgagee within the meaning of Section 78, and will have to show a clear registered title from or under the Mortgagee which cannot be done without the registration of Letters of Administration to the Mortgagee's estate.

REGISTRATION OF TELEPHONE MORTGAGE—ON THE POLE LINES OF COMPANY ON HIGHWAYS AND UPON OTHER LANDS.

To a Barrister at F.

Re T. Mortgage.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. with a duplicate of mortgage made by The People's Telephone Co. of F., to G. and others as Trustees.

I understand that the Registrar of the County of L. considers that the mortgage is not at present capable of registration as there is no land described, in it, or sufficiently described, nor does he think in its present form the Instrument is capable of being registered in the General Register.

In your letter you state that a Chattel mortgage covering the properties described in the present mortgage and the assets has been duly registered and filed and that registration of the present mortgage is only required to cover any part of the plant of the Company which might in law be construed to mean real estate.

The mortgage purports to be a mortgage on the pole lines of the company which are now or which may be at any time hereafter during the continuance of the mortgage situate, standing, lying or being upon the public highways or elsewhere in the Town of F., and in the Townships of B., P. and W. The highways are described in the mortgage. The descriptions also cover all pole lines of the Municipalities being the property of the Company while upon the lands of the Municipalities and *upon the lands of other parties* in these Municipalities and also all pole lines of the Company connecting the pole lines first mentioned together with the appurtenances, easements and rights of way belonging thereto.

Under the Act 62 Vic. cap. 16, sec, 1, this instrument in its present form cannot be registered in the General Register and for want of a better description of the lands affected it cannot in its present form go into any of the separate Registry Books except perhaps as regards the telephone lines on the highways. And as to these registration may perhaps not be necessary but if it is desired to register the mortgage in respect to the lines on the highways which are described in the mortgage I shall be disposed so far as I have the power to sanction the same, treating this as an Instrument whereby lands or real estate may be deemed to be charged, encumbered or affected. In that case the mode of registration to be adopted I suggest may be as follows:—The mortgage may be entered in the separate Registry Books for the Municipalities affected and pages may be opened in the Abstract Indexes for those Municipalities; that is to say, the Town of F. and the three Townships named as follows:—for instance in the Abstract Index for the Town of F. a page headed "Main street" the same for "K. Street" and the same for other streets

But with regard to other lands in these Municipalities and the lands of other parties which have not been described the Instrument cannot in my opinion be registered unless a Statutory Declaration or Declarations is or are attached to it, made by one of the parties to the Instrument in pursuance of 62 Vic. cap. 16, sec. 1, or as the same has been amended or added to.

If such a Declaration is not furnished but it is desired to register the Instrument against the T. lines which are on the highways, then the Certificate of registration should be limited according to the fact.

Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage by Executrix of a Will not admitted to Probate.

To the Registrar at C.

Dear Sir,—The matter which you submit for my opinion is as follows:—

One Mrs. K. in her lifetime was the holder of a mortgage upon lands in your county. Her executrix is anxious to avoid the expense of probating the will and she informs you that she has been advised if the will itself is registered without probating she can discharge a mortgage which can be registered and answer the purpose.

What you ask me is supposing the original will is duly registered in your office in compliance with Section 70 of the Registry Act, would I consider that all the requirement necessary had been fulfilled as mentioned in Section 78, subsection 1, of the Registry Act that is would the Executrix then be entitled to give a Certificate of discharge of Mortgage reciting therein the registration of the original will and giving proper particulars thereof.

I am of opinion that so far as you are concerned it would be your duty to receive and register a Discharge of mortgage executed by an executor of an original will, which had been registered in your office. I think a similar question has been before me on a previous occasion; but at all events it has been held by our Courts that an executor derives his authority from the will itself, and not merely from the probate.

It would be well, however, in giving Abstracts or Certificates touching such a Discharge to make plain the fact that the original will and not the probate had been registered in your office.

Registration of Minutes of a Special Meeting of a Congregation of a Presbyterian Church, Authorizing a Mortgage.

To the Registrar at M.:

Dear Sir,—I return the minutes of the special meeting of the congregation of a Presbyterian Church. I notice that the affidavit is headed with a description of two lots, lettered A. and D., on the south side of C. Street, Block 12, in the Town of B.

It may be well for you to register the minutes against these lots. Section 17 of R.S.O. chapter 307, to which you refer, certainly does authorize the recording in the Registry Office of these minutes, and as there is a local description the best you can do is to follow the direction I have above given. It has further to be observed that as the lots lettered A. and D. are the lots covered by the mortgage, the registration of these papers upon the same lots will be in order.

WHERE A WILL OR OTHER INSTRUMENT APPEARS TO AFFECT LANDS, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE REGISTRAR TO REGISTER THE SAME AGAINST THE LANDS, WHETHER GRANTOR OR TESTATOR APPEARS OR DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE TITLE.

To a Barrister at C.:

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter, written after you had read my ruling.

Out of respect to you I may further say that if, in my decision, I stated more than was necessory to dispose of the particular question before me, I did so for the purpose of showing that in connection with the registration of a will a Registrar has nothing to do with the state of the title to any property which appears to be affected by the will. He is not concerned as to whether the testator ever owned the property, or whether he had once owned it and parted with it, or whether he had any right to devise or bequeath any encumbrance or interest he may have had in the land. It is not necessary for the purpose of upholding the Registrar's course in registering the will against Lot 182, C., to say whether the Registrar treated the testatrix, as owner or as mortgagee, or as a party interested. The Registrar had only to see whether the will purported to affect the land. If it did, then it was his duty to register it. If there is a doubt the Registrar should, in my opinion, rather favour registration. The interpretation of a will, as you know, is sometimes difficult, and certainly a Registrar cannot enter into nice questions of interpretation.

One way of looking at the question is this: Supposing M. M. had by an assignment inter vivos assigned the mortgage to the executors in trust in certain events for her grand daughter, would not that assignment be an instrument capable of registration against Lot 182 C.? Is not the effect of the will to assign to her executors for the benefit of her grand daughter in certain events her right, title and interest in the lands as mortgagee thereof?

The gift amounts, in my opinion, to a contingent specific legacy, or gift of a particular encumbrance against the land. Unless it became necessary for the payment of the testator's debts to dispose of the mortgage, I myself doubt whether the executors would have a right to hold and deal with it otherwise than in trust contingently for the grand daughter. The mortgage for all that appears, may be for the full value of the mortgage premises, and in that case the gift of the mortgage to the grand daughter would be virtually a gift of the property. If it was necessary to go further into the matter I think the view I have taken could also be supported by other considerations.

FEE TO BE CHARGED FOR SEARCHING A TITLE TO A SUB-DIVISION LOT—TRACING THE TITLE FROM THE CROWN DOWN.

To the Registrar at C.:

DEAR SIR,—I have considered the question submitted to me by your letter of 2nd July. I think all that Mr. M. searched was the title of Park Lot No. 2, in the Village of D. I presume he traced the title of that lot back to the grant from the Crown. I think the search was really a search only of lot No. 2. It is true Park Lot No. 2 originally formed part of a farm lot, still all that he was searching was Park Lot No. 2 back to the patent from the Crown. I think, therefore, under the circumstances stated a fee of 25 cents is the correct fee to charge.

You will notice that by sub-section 2 of Section 118 of the Registry Act, the word "Lot" means one parcel of land as originally patented by the Crown, and where such parcel has been subdivided shall include any one of the lots in such subdivision or re-subdivision, a plan of which has been registered.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NOTARIAL SEAL—ORDINARY SEAL APPARENTLY NOT ADOPTED BY A NOTARY AS HIS OFFICIAL SEAL NOT SUFFICIENT.

To a Barrister at L.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of 21st July I have to say that I think while no particular form of or device for an official seal is required to be attached to the Certificate of a Notary under sub-clause 4, of section 46 of the Registry Act still I doubt whether a simple wafer can be deemed to be an Official Seal. If the Notary wrote on or around or near the wafer, words to show that it was his notarial seal, that would in my opinion be sufficient.

As I am at present advised and treating the seal as a common adhesive seal similar to those in use by or for parties who execute instruments and there being nothing on or near it to show that it is the official seal of a notary I doubt whether it is sufficient. I agree with you that a Notary may adopt any seal as his official seal but I think that there should be something on, around or near it to show that he has adopted it as his official seal.

You could under section 50 of the Registry Act no doubt get a certificate from the County Judge.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE MADE IN 1864 PROPOSED TO BE REGISTERED NOW. PROOF RFQUIRED WHERE CERTIFICATE IS SIGNED BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE AND WHERE ASSIGNMENT NOT REGISTERED ETC.

To the Registrar at C.

DEAR SIR:—On my return home I found your letter together with the discharge of mortgage, A. D. to I. B.

This discharge is dated 10th September, 1864, and the affidavit of one of the subscribing witnesses, who was a solicitor, was sworn to the same date. The instrument has every appearance of having been executed and the execution proved on the dates above mentioned.

It was not necessary according to the Registry Act in force at that time that the discharge should state as many particulars regarding the registration of the mortgage as the present law requires.

One question that arises is this: the discharge is executed by A. D., and he states in the discharge that the mortgage was made by I. B. to one J. D. and by the said J. D. assigned by him, but that assignment has not been registered. Must that assignment first be registered?

Even if the discharge could have been registered under the Act of 1859, can it now be registered? By the Act, 29 Victoria, chapter 24 section 58, which was passed the year after this discharge was executed, it is enacted that the Registrar on receiving a discharge executed by the mortgagee or if the mortgage has been assigned *and such assignment registered* then executed by such assignee or by such other person as might be entitled by law to receive the money and discharge the mortgage in the form "I" in the appendix to that Act annexed or to the like effect etc.

I do not think the present discharge complies with the Act of 1865. Section 2 of that Act while it repealed the previous Registry Act, provided that all registrations, official acts, records, matters and things done in pursuance of the repealed Act should be valid, but by section 3 it also provided that so much of the previous Registry Acts as related to the proof required for and the mode of registration of instruments was absolutely repealed from and after the 31st December, 1865.

I am, on the whole, of opinion that this discharge cannot be registered now. The proviso referred to in the Act of 1865 did not, I think, entitle the instrument to registration under the former law. The affidavit of execution is insufficient under that Act and subsequent Acts. I am inclined to think also that the alleged assignment by J. D. to A. D. should be registered.

You will bear in mind that my opinion in such a matter as this has not the force or effect of a decision.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE PURPORTING TO BE EXECUTED BY ATTORNEY—ATTORNEY SHOULD NOT EXECUTE IN HIS OWN NAME BUT IN THE NAME OF HIS CONSTITUENT—COURSE TO BE PURSUED WHERE POWER OF ATTORNEY IS ATTACHED TO DISCHARGE—DUTY OF REGISTRAR ASKING OPINION OF INSPECTOR IN SUCH MATTERS.

To the Registrar at W.

DEAR SIR,---I am in receipt of your favour of 17th September. My opinion is that the Discharge of Mortgage cannot be registered. For the following reasons:

1. As I understand from your letter, McB., who is Attorney for the Mortgagee, purports to be the party to the Discharge and executes the Mortgage in his own name. That is improper. He is only attorney for and should act in the name of his constituent.

2. A Power of Attorney cannot be registered in that way by a copy attached to a Discharge; that would be procuring registration of the power of attorney by a side wind. It in no way would comply with the act. I do not find either from your letter that there is any affidavit of execution of the original Power of Attorney. The original Power of Attorney or a duplicate must be deposited with you, with a proper affidavit of execution, unless indeed a certified copy of the Power of Attorney is presented to you from another Registry Office.

As I understand the position I have a clear opinion against the registration of the Discharge but in such cases I desire you hereafter to give me the name of the person who submits the document for registration, so that I may correspond with him and give him an opportunity to state his views. I now do that in nearly all cases of disputed fees and I am disposed to favour that course in many other references to me.

REDUCED FEE FOR REGISTRATION OF A CHURCH DEED PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL ACT.

To the Registrar at A.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 21st November touching the fee for the registration of a Deed dated 4th September 1908, made in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 40 Victoria Chapter 60, and in pursuance of the Act respecting short forms of Conveyances between C. and wife and H. and P. Trustees.

I find the Act referred to, 40 Victoria, Chapter 60, is an Act for the Incorporation of the Conference of the Christian Church in Ontario, a copy of section 7 of which Act is hereto annexed.

The Schedules attached to the Act are:

Schedule 1 containing the provisions of the modern Trust Deed. It is a long form and covers three pages of the Statute.

Schedule 2 contains a shorter form covering about one page of the Statute.

Schedule 3 is a Declaration, which I presume does not apply to the matter which you have submitted for my opinion.

I judge from your letter that the document left with you is one prepared or purporting to be prepared according to the 2nd Schedule given in the Act. If so the fee is by Section 7 fixed at fifty cents, and I think you will have to be content with that fee if the document left with you is the short form or reference Deed, within the meaning of Section 7.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES 6 YEARS OLD---AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION REQUIRED AND DOUBTFUL WHETHER CERTIFICATE IS NOW ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION.

To the Registrar at W.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of 23rd inst. is received.

I return herewith Certificate of the Treasurer of the Town of N. F. with reference to a sale of lands for taxes, which Certificate you are asked to register. I observe:

1. That this Instrument, if it is capable of registration at all, which I doubt, must be proved for registration by Affidavit in the usual way.

2. I doubt whether it is an instrument which is now eligible for registration at all. It certifies to a sale of lands for taxes on 17th November, 1902, and is dated the same day. By Section 153 of The Assessment Act, a purchaser at a Tax Sale on receipt of the Treasurer's Certificate of Sale becomes the owner of the land so far as to have all necessary rights of action and powers for protecting the same from spoliation or waste *until the expiration of the term during which the land may be redeemed.* That is for the term of one year from the date of the Certificate.

3. If the purchaser has not obtained a Deed the presumption is that the land has been redeemed. If he has obtained a Deed why has he not registered his Deed?

Before giving a final opinion I shall, if it becomes necessary to do so, ask you to furnish to me the name of the Solicitor who tenders this Instrument for registration so that I may obtain a statement of his reasons for supposing that at this late date the Treasurer's Certificate may be registered, when I will give the matter further consideration.

MORTGAGE EXECUTED IN UNITED STATES BY ATTORNEY FOR MORTGAGOR—NO POWER OF ATTORNEY REGISTERED IN REGISTRY OFFICE HERE—CERTIFIED COPY POWER OF ATTORNEY FILED IN COURT IN UNITED STATES THIS COPY POWER NOT SUFFICIENT — SUGGESTIONS AS TO COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

To the Registrar at W.

DEAR SIR:—The case you submit for my opinion is as follows:—

A Mortgage has been sent you from the United States which purports to be executed by an Attorney for the Mortgagor. No Power of Attorney has been registered in your Office, but there has been sent to you a copy of a Power of Attorney, apparently given by the Mortgagor. This copy purports to be certified by the Clerk of the Supreme Court at B. in the United States. He certifies it to be a true copy of an original Power of Attorney, which appears to be on record in his office. The question is, can you register the Mortgage upon a copy of Power of Attorney so certified?

I am of opinion that you cannot in the present state of matters register either the Mortgage or the copy of the Power of Attorney. A certified copy of a Power of Attorney may be registered by you under section 54, of the Registry Act, provided such certified copy comes from a Registrar in whose Office the original Power of Attorney is deposited, but of course such copy must be certified by the Registrar. Other cases are provided for in which certified copies of such instruments may be registered, but there is no provision for authorizing you to register such a copy of Power of Attorney, as you now submit to me, in its present shape.

You may, however, call the attention of the Solicitor who forwarded these Instruments for registration to the provisions at the end of subsection 2, of section 62, of the Registry Act, which says: That when the Power of Attorney is lost or cannot be produced, application may be made to a Judge for an Order directing the registration of the instrument and thereupon the same may be registered. See 62 Victoria, Chapter 16, Section 5.

I presume the original Power of Attorney cannot be produced, because it is filed in the Court at B It may be, that on application to a Judge, and the production of the certified copy of Power of Attorney, and an affidavit of the facts showing that the original Power of Attorney cannot be produced and why, the Judge will grant the Order.

APPENDIX.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the
are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities

SCHEDULE A.

No. of Registration Division.	Name of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of Municipalities.	Total No of instruments registered in 1907.	Instruments registered in 1908.			
					Total number.	Fees therefor.	Uncopied.	Copied but not compared.
			1	1a	2	3	4	5
						$ c.		
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	18	2,045	1,874	2,187 66	.....	.....
2	Brant	Alex. Graham	7	3,349	2,693	3,099 45	.....	.....
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	28	4,363	3,557	4,074 35	.....	.....
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	13	2,696	2,870	3,561 20	50	50
5	Dufferin	D. J. Hunter	9	1,517	1,419	1,601 45	20	.....
6	Dundas	R. J. Dillen	8	1,035	1,502	1,521 20	20	.....
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	766	741	960 25	.....	.....
8	Durham, West	Samuel Pollard	5	604	590	743 05	16	.....
9	Elgin	Jas. H. Coyne	15	4,085	3,887	4,525 72	.....	.....
10	Essex	J. W. Askin	23	4,673	4,455	5 136 50	70	.....
11	Frontenac	J. D. Thompson	18	1,388	1,458	1,772 05	.....	.....
12	Glengarry	Jno. Simpson	8	1,031	1,076	1,264 45	.....	.....
13	Grenville	Jno. Hollingsworth	9	1,091	928	1,340 75	.....	.....
14	Grey, North	R. McKnight	13	3,145	2,828	3,147 05	1	.....
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	11	2,454	1,787	2,033 80	.....	.....
16	Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	14	1,609	1,626	1,985 51	.....	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C Young	23	298	278	368 25	.....	.....
18	Halton	D. Robertson	9	1,502	1,491	1,772 30	.....	.....
19	Hastings	S. Russell	31	3,406	3,133	3,784 50	45	.....
20	Huron	Wm. Coats	25	4,210	3,540	3,987 85	10	.....
21	Kingston City	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	916	915	1,104 50	.....	1
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	4,903	4,298	4,720 26	75	.....
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	21	3,711	3,643	4,002 15	59	.....
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	10	1,296	1,134	977 89	.....	.....
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	2,006	1,756	1,410 35	.....	.....
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	16	2,124	1,977	2,295 55	.....	.....
27	Lennox and Addington	Stephen Gibson	17	1,292	1,160	1,473 75	.....	336
		Fred'k Sheppard, Dep.	17	.....	109	115 30	.....	.....
		Jas. Reid	17	.....	124	108 40	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	C. E. Fisher	14	2,488	2,307	2,824 30	388	.....
29	London City	R. H. Dignan	1	3,904	2,909	3,091 85	.....	.....
30	Manitoulin	W. K. Abrey	42	1,214	449	534 85	.....	.....
31	Middlesex, North and East	Jno. Waters	13	3,735	2,756	3,268 80	60	80
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,553	1,018	1,346 75	42	.....
33	Muskoka	Jno. E. Lount	27	1,415	1,192	1,395 45	38	.....
34	Nipissing	Chas. Lamarche	22	1,458	1,440	1,659 65	54	52
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	.....	.....	568	653 75	.....	.....
		Henry Johnson	13	699	1,662	1,912 15	.....	.....
36	Northumberland, East	Arthur G. Willoughby	9	2,402	1,498	1,739 65	.....	.....
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	5	2,239	605	958 95	145	.....
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	2,541	1,955	2,346 60	32	18
39	Ottawa City	J. P. Fisher	1	4,089	3,936	4,496 45	528	.....
40	Oxford	G. R. Pattullo	16	3 348	3,174	3,681 71	64	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	52	1,326	1,030	1,334 00	.....	.....
42	Peel	Robt. Johnston	8	1,586	1,301	2,035 35	.....	.....
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	.....	.....	1,384	1,543 95	185	.....
		Jas. Steele	9	2,530	742	845 85	15	.....
44	Perth, South	H. Fred. Sharpe	7	1,933	1,893	1 602 00	.....	.....
45	Peterborough	B. Morrow	19	2,564	2,437	3,006 50	237	237
46	Prescott	Jno. Higginson	10	1,732	1,544	1,863 90	10	.....
47	Prince Edward	Walter MacKenzie	10	1,276	1,246	1,555 55	97	.....
48	Rainy River	R. E. Preston	1	351	306	340 00	.....	.....
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	42	2,721	2,529	2,956 95	29	.....
50	Russell	W. H. Lowrie	.....	.....	89	105 55	.....	.....
			6	.....	2,197	2,397 65	382	.....
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	27	5,833	52,53	6,441 16	.....	.....
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	6	1,295	1,387	1,612 55	.....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	37	4,296	4,069	4,580 67	6	175
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	10,799	9,106	10,441 65	80	16
55	Toronto, West	H. A. E. Kent	1	14,198	13,096	14 946 90	75	40
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	1,916	1,737	2,110 20	6	1
57	Waterloo	J. D. Moore	13	4,847	3,705	4,303 45	1,387	.....
58	Welland	J. C. Crow	15	3,963	3,627	4,535 33	384	.....
59	Wellington, North	Jno. Anderson	11	1,573	1,464	1,596 50	50	20
60	Wellington, South and East	N. Higinbotham	12	2,116	2 057	2,371 15	.....	.....
61	Wentworth	R. H. Hope	11	10,114	7,797	8,568 67	.....	.....
62	York, East and West	Wm. J. Hill	15	6,347	6,063	7,341 12	740	.....
63	York, North	David Lloyd	10	1,735	1,467	1,751 45	13	.....
			917	177,651	159,844	186,225 35	5,443	1,026

year 1908, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, cap. 136, sec. 124, with which and Registrars' incomes for the years 1907 and 1906.

SCHEDULE A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages.		Wills.		Leases.		No. of Registration Division.
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	
1	1 40	782	1,141 67	455	483 30	375	201 90	19	26 95	2	3 85	1
....	.....	1,009	1,542 75	732	740 00	613	337 10	96	186 75	1	2 55	2
6	8 40	1,286	1,950 20	895	965 85	861	504 65	111	209 95	13	28 30	3
2	2 80	1,120	1,789 60	771	802 75	605	437 10	80	162 00	5	7 15	4
....	.....	436	675 65	384	414 70	405	323 30	46	96 75	6	15 15	5
....	.....	422	629 65	269	306 65	254	133 65	67	131 55	4	5 90	6
....	.....	311	497 50	134	137 05	138	90 15	29	55 25	2	4 15	7
1	1 40	229	366 65	128	129 25	131	87 80	28	61 80	1	3 35	8
1	1 40	1,378	2,157 76	1,003	1,064 35	982	559 10	105	233 05	21	35 35	9
2	2 95	1,667	2,492 30	1,196	1,290 00	994	547 95	105	196 10	47	74 95	10
12	18 15	516	778 75	360	408 85	352	271 20	63	105 45	32	44 60	11
...	.....	357	527 15	294	312 70	270	148 10	53	90 40	11	21 80	12
....	.....	350	576 85	235	246 20	203	117 50	44	82 20	6	9 45	13
....	.....	1,028	1,507 30	671	701 15	694	376 00	86	171 65	7	14 75	14
4	5 60	624	919 95	423	446 05	467	258 05	60	106 85	21	29 40	15
1	1 40	585	1,024 66	366	390 45	376	209 85	56	100 10	32	60 50	16
4	5 75	147	219 50	48	68 85	33	17 25	9	15 20	.....	.....	17
....	.....	530	843 05	424	432 90	338	213 30	72	130 20	1	2 75	18
3	4 85	1,332	1 993 75	694	744 90	603	328 95	119	240 55	25	49 45	19
...	.....	1,108	1,662 35	933	964 30	888	492 65	232	419 80	6	10 95	20
5	7 90	321	511 85	251	256 85	214	168 80	50	86 15	1	2 00	21
1	1 40	1,338	2,002 96	1,086	1,113 50	1,135	590 20	131	212 00	62	108 10	22
2	3 10	1,245	1,829 80	912	946 30	945	490 05	123	233 25	20	31 60	23
1	1 40	275	410 15	167	173 40	155	98 80	42	68 14	1	2 60	24
1	1 55	338	535 65	355	376 45	197	104 85	54	95 30	2	3 55	25
24	34 85	748	1,130 40	469	497 15	447	242 95	120	191 90	11	22 10	26
1	1 40	380	576 30	289	321 45	360	156 40	40	71 20	6	14 00	
....	.....	40	57 00	23	25 30	35	18 30	1	2 30	.....	.....	27
....	.....	20	32 20	20	27 45	27	16 15	5	7 25	.....	.....	
....	.....	827	1,307 75	601	625 55	523	361 65	72	155 30	18	31 55	28
....	.....	944	1,401 55	822	825 80	716	379 40	88	166 05	.....	.....	29
2	2 95	195	287 05	117	134 10	89	49 80	5	11 60	2	4 70	30
....	.....	1,005	1,508 90	703	712 95	620	333 20	117	322 85	28	45 35	31
....	.....	327	660 80	269	284 40	269	147 60	46	74 65	30	43 90	32
4	5 60	578	814 80	263	295 75	228	122 45	13	34 25	.....	.....	33
2	2 80	618	881 55	323	353 55	201	102 30	6	9 60	3	5 40	34
1	.....	204	308 35	136	143 15	134	73 65	25	45 00	4	7 05	
...	.....	587	895 15	414	436 00	395	215 55	43	91 95	53	80 20	35
....	.....	544	830 10	361	406 90	370	204 90	56	101 80	6	8 40	36
....	.....	171	445 60	135	145 35	127	77 85	47	115 85	2	3 70	37
....	.....	731	1,144 20	459	475 00	435	256 25	87	186 95	4	8 60	38
11	13 95	1,349	2,187 20	1,139	1,142 05	987	546 65	105	173 70	4	4 15	39
....	.....	1,066	1,659 33	839	871 44	797	484 14	116	204 80	17	31 85	40
14	21 25	498	767 55	226	239 75	159	92 15	14	22 30	2	3 85	41
1	1 40	482	752 70	314	341 55	223	195 10	82	151 20	4	9 80	42
....	.....	467	709 80	395	407 85	339	190 35	40	75 70	3	6 50	
3	4 20	246	385 50	202	210 70	172	96 15	32	54 85	1	1 70	43
....	.....	339	525 85	267	292 35	202	159 80	69	132 50	2	2 95	44
2	2 80	929	1,453 80	553	587 75	532	326 95	69	141 05	3	8 80	45
....	.....	535	879 35	415	480 50	371	188 00	54	95 80	1	2 00	46
1	1 55	442	664 80	311	311 85	342	182 70	47	86 25	1	1 55	47
....	.....	122	170 95	47	50 55	55	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
5	7 00	947	1,454 60	668	698 05	569	310 85	65	120 50	8	25 65	49
....	.....	42	59 95	21	22 65	17	9 35	3	6 05	.....	.....	
....	.....	520	805 30	495	625 10	373	204 15	28	60 80	5	8 50	50
3	4 35	2,075	3,152 72	1,412	1,552 28	1,192	759 30	140	336 60	8	14 85	51
....	.....	486	721 35	406	465 65	307	166 10	51	112 90	1	2 00	52
....	.....	2 234	3,539 86	735	808 35	399	256 60	13	19 70	1	2 00	53
...	.....	2,596	4,519 60	2,660	2,680 00	1,863	1,061 70	9	19 25	137	414 50	54
....	.....	4,075	6,609 30	4,309	4,321 70	2,342	1,319 70	276	536 50	14	41 30	55
2	2 80	555	885 90	417	454 65	440	274 50	64	163 35	5	13 95	56
3	4 80	1,364	2,164 95	1,040	1,053 95	778	446 25	117	229 40	7	19 10	57
1	1 70	1,409	2,158 35	813	873 40	707	415 45	99	179 15	113	196 15	58
....	.....	438	663 20	392	410 85	431	257 75	39	134 70	3	4 80	59
....	.....	694	1,073 50	540	559 95	509	317 20	104	186 60	3	6 75	60
1	4 15	2,549	3,660 05	2,208	2,266 85	1,859	1,060 25	218	365 70	20	47 75	61
....	.....	2,243	3,553 85	1,661	1,713 25	1,057	608 55	151	282 55	4	11 85	62
2	2 95	592	907 10	372	385 25	291	182 80	42	93 85	7	12 80	63
130	189 95	555,847	86,986 46	41,458	43,444 87	34,317	19,906 64	4,638	9,091 64	870	1,742 75	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanic's Liens.		All other instruments.	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell	242	250 10	744	262 20	46	15 35	194	313 34
2	Alex. Graham	52	88 30	1,318	413 44	7	1 75	235	287 85
3	W. M. Dack	1,092	880 40	1,005	249 60	9	2 25	376	414 75
4	P. J Coffey	315	435 60	1,053	402 05	16	5 05	273	354 25
5	D. J. Hunter	201	255 35	455	230 20	2	50	140	175 40
6	R. J. Dillen	42	56 80	319	119 75	2	1 65	111	119 35
7	Henry Elliott	100	126 90	373	177 40	.....	.....	127	176 15
8	Samuel Pollard	47	80 02	248	84 65	.....	.....	72	92 80
9	J. H. Coyne	138	219 55	1,920	514 95	17	5 10	380	469 61
10	J. W. Askin	124	132 20	2,284	982 55	25	7 45	419	524 80
11	J. D. Thompson	100	144 35	1,509	310 65	3	1 20	120	143 85
12	Jno. Simpson	56	88 45	477	120 00	2	50	119	163 80
13	Jno. Hollingsworth	47	57 65	303	134 85	2	60	88	101 90
14	Robt. McKnight	502	463 90	1,457	394 40	7	3 25	330	372 95
15	Thos. Lauder	502	392 45	626	156 50	6	1 50	182	236 40
16	Jacob Baxter	273	281 55	500	387 00	2	50	208	198 05
17	E. C. Young	46	35 25	215	55 25	2	1 00	35	40 70
18	D. Robertson	234	129 30	644	398 45	11	2 75	106	147 35
19	Samuel Russell	443	691 15	1,814	465 15	10	2 75	347	419 30
20	Wm. Coats	821	709 45	1,405	372 30	14	4 10	359	433 70
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	27	42 95	615	224 30	2	50	71	70 45
22	P. D McKellar	287	387 70	1,140	545 70	29	7 75	516	684 35
23	A. MacLean	157	120 60	1,869	736 50	10	2 50	386	465 55
24	P. C. McGregor	92	65 75	342	95 75	.....	.....	59	61 90
25	Jas. Armour	155	79 05	541	176 00	2	50	111	87 45
26	W. H. Cole	115	133 20	1,372	346 25	5	1 50	153	174 70
27	Stephen Gibson	53	69 10	385	130 70	.....	.....	85	107 75
	Fred'k Sheppard (Dep.)	3	4 75	37	11 05	.....	.....	10	12 40
	Jas. Reid	1	4 00	35	9 75	.....	.....	7	8 85
28	Carl E. Fisher	658	993 40	984	491 50	6	1 75	261	340 75
29	R. H. Dignan	44	92 50	1,131	389 50	31	9 00	308	310 05
30	W. R. Abrey	33	30 40	438	114 35	1	25	38	44 40
31	Jno. Waters	198	304 10	1,240	460 75	2	50	281	345 05
32	Stephen Blackburn	154	196 40	327	165 15	4	1 00	73	134 40
33	J. E. Lount	129	99 05	968	254 45	17	4 75	89	117 85
34	Chas. Lamarche	225	154 40	531	121 30	38	10 50	249	293 95
35	A. J. Donly	20	24 95	376	100 10	.....	.....	65	76 55
	Henry Johnson	82	139 40	1,168	330 35	4	1 00	166	192 30
36	A. G Willoughby	369	468 70	264	81 15	1	25	160	187 30
37	F. W. Field	260	425 80	312	118 90	.....	.....	123	170 60
38	G. W. Dryden	262	432 75	715	254 80	10	2 50	229	273 10
39	J. P. Fisher	685	578 85	2,535	633 75	25	8 15	316	420 60
40	G. R. Pattullo	542	693 55	1,463	420 60	14	4 65	325	425 50
41	Thos. Kennedy	238	169 25	870	221 25	3	75	114	186 40
42	Robt Johnston	158	201 80	465	145 10	2	70	193	236 00
43	D. D. Hay	196	193 20	620	161 65	.....	.....	140	153 95
	Jas. Steele	108	118 55	459	130 25	2	50	84	92 25
44	H Fred sharp	172	146 55	554	138 35	1	25	227	293 40
45	B. Morrow	312	627 50	1,105	601 25	5	2 00	344	483 25
46	Jno. Higginson	116	155 30	351	119 45	.....	.....	168	218 25
47	Walter Mackenzie	43	45 10	604	141 35	.....	.....	102	106 45
48	R. E. Preston	6	5 50	2	8 70	7	1 75	75	89 65
49	R. A. Campbell	126	69 80	168	70 25	2	50	265	339 80
50	W. H. Lowrie	13	15 35	8	1 95	.....	.....	6	7 55
		421	472 10	316	156 05	1	1 40	38	64 25
51	Samuel Lount	725	1,090 25	2,807	883 35	20	6 30	403	484 50
52	J. C. Alguire	68	95 50	693	275 90	14	3 60	122	140 95
53	J. M. Munro	444	570 65	2,210	1,122 65	100	25 30	587	928 86
54	Peter Ryan	348	834 15	6,118	2,135 95	192	52 45	1,649	1,694 15
55	H. A. E. Kent	220	511 45	11,077	4,090 00	191	48 95	1,889	2,069 45
56	C. D. Barr	153	254 20	1,242	363 00	3	1 75	251	374 30
57	J. D. Moore	190	203 95	754	254 85	70	19 50	326	365 50
58	J. C. Crow	611	1,142 66	1,917	568 30	75	32 30	419	678 83
59	Jno. Anderson	393	414 30	154	135 35	1	25	120	124 95
60	N. Higinbotham	84	97 95	1,281	356 70	14	3 70	193	223 45
61	R. K. Hope	1,307	2,339 65	3,761	1,452 58	152	44 10	890	1 119 82
62	Wm J. Hill	97	242 95	4,072	1,617 30	111	29 25	792	1,141 82
63	David Lloyd	124	164 10	505	226 30	7	1 75	154	164 95
		16,601	21,341 83	79,591	27,821 82	1,357	390 35	17,854	22,014 83

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

Received for work done for municipalities. 26	From other sources not enumerated. 27	Fees earned and not received. 28	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1906. 29	Gross amount for 1907. 30	Gross amount for 1906. 30a	Deputy Registrar for services. 31	Other charges in connection with office 31a	No. of Registration division
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	113 59	.....	2,813 55	3,165 66	3,235 26	600 00	477 85	1
25 85	25 50	180 20	3,626 69	4,515 55	4,078 05	400 00	574 28	2
.....	110 05	1,015 11	5,314 40	6,732 65	6,354 40	1,000 00	554 89	3
287 30	75 75	.....	4,474 60	4,301 85	4,257 30	860 00	447 00	4
200 00	52 95	.....	2,339 35	2,301 55	2,309 50	800 00	216 40	5
.....	16 55	.....	1,521 20	1,487 23	1,544 40	100 00	.....	6
.....	.....	60 00	1,292 45	1,282 00	1,243 95	420 00	50 00	7
28 70	30 00	131 90	966 42	919 20	985 24	420 00	24 22	8
1,553 27	93 45	8 39	5,352 67	5,551 80	5,012 70	844 20	710 65	9
.....	43 75	.....	6,295 00	6,494 90	6,590 28	1,312 50	755 75	10
.....	.....	.....	2,227 05	2,129 25	2,164 00	630 00	139 20	11
18 94	68 50	295 00	1,560 34	1,533 20	1,508 48	421 00	.....	12
.....	13 55	50 35	1,340 75	1,548 45	1,516 50	700 00	131 00	13
....	66 65	597 55	4,072 00	4,427 55	4,354 50	600 00	542 50	14
.....	69 30	399 39	2,652 05	3,684 25	3,220 70	900 00	786 22	15
160 40	67 85	261 06	2,721 91	2,525 50	3,244 01	950 00	432 00	16
18 85	.....	.....	469 85	917 30	574 05	.....	.....	17
.....	33 30	302 00	2,330 20	2,366 30	2,361 60	365 00	185 20	18
.....	97 45	462 93	5,038 25	5,184 25	5,108 65	1,300 00	758 39	19
.....	.....	809 85	5,069 60	5,917 35	5,917 30	766 67	975 33	20
29 90	.....	.....	1,371 75	1,446 25	1,325 90	25 00	211 76	21
.....	42 45	570 50	5,676 11	8,288 15	8,046 45	1,000 00	1,873 12	22
.....	17 05	184 00	4,875 30	4,652 70	5,653 95	1,398 00	829 90	23
.....	18 20	6 20	996 09	1,204 95	1,147 20	31 60	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1,460 35	1,818 80	1,705 70	200 00	.....	25
.....	70 65	51 25	2,845 65	3,114 75	3,288 13	1,196 00	91 05	26
.....	15 15	....	1,488 90	1,809 75	1,959 40	270 00	14 70	
.....	.....	.....	133 45	.....	.....	.....	10 00	27
.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00	8 00	
103 96	104 75	331 66	4,413 95	4,894 10	5,372 62	812 80	337 70	28
47 80	71 35	.....	3,693 00	4,476 05	4,329 50	416 00	50 00	29
.....	28 45	105 00	1,308 05	3,056 40	1,066 10	300 00	67 04	30
.....	8 25	.....	4,041 65	4,126 73	3,140 35	624 00	545 00	31
.....	17 25	.....	1,725 55	2,074 70	1,933 45	620 00	35 00	32
.....	71 80	.....	1,820 75	2,519 75	2,307 50	600 00	75 00	33
.....	.....	.....	1,935 35	2,147 67	1,778 05	480 00	325 00	34
.....	.....	.....	779 80	.....	.....	170 00	116 58	
.....	16 35	50	2,398 25	3,512 15	3,079 15	.....	506 26	35
.....	163 20	12 43	2,452 70	2,617 65	2,421 10	728 00	125 80	36
.....	21 75	553 90	1,525 40	1,256 80	1,426 35	420 00	40 85	37
.....	73 95	.....	3,108 15	3,962 55	3,774 50	1,093 00	373 23	38
.....	581 15	.....	6,290 20	6,575 05	6,372 95	1,463 24	782 97	39
.....	.....	.....	4,870 56	5,098 85	4,828 00	900 00	791 68	40
.....	40 95	210 00	1,765 45	2,224 05	3,234 70	465 00	212 60	41
.....	24 45	20 53	2,059 80	2,243 05	2,105 75	800 00	231 29	42
.....	.....	336 30	1,921 80	.....	.....	500 00	249 45	
.....	20 85	266 95	1,115 50	3,521 90	3,981 95	258 00	89 55	43
.....	.....	.....	1,602 00	1,573 25	649 70	520 00	.....	44
.....	....	.....	4,262 40	4,023 10	4,855 30	850 00	709 00	45
.....	65 05	....	2,228 70	2,593 85	3,328 36	600 00	205 00	46
.....	13 85	.....	1,555 55	2,326 33	1,734 22	600 00	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	354 60	405 55	371 25	100 00	11 25	48
.....	3 85	188 61	3,100 85	3,498 90	3,247 25	780 00	175 00	49
.....	7 55	.....	125 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	110 25	24 30	2,507 90	2,571 15	2,288 35	458 35	120 00	50
.....	130 20	1,361 39	8,460 41	8,946 55	9,610 77	1,100 00	1,944 41	51
.....	47 65	66 85	2,031 60	1,966 15	1,737 25	298 00	148 85	52
.....	189 35	.....	7,463 32	7,726 94	7,367 25	820 00	2,732 42	53
.....	114 75	.....	13,526 50	16,356 90	16,834 00	2,274 35	3,942 70	54
.....	68 55	.....	19,616 90	21,657 50	19,377 35	3,515 55	5,508 60	55
.....	73 35	10 80	2,800 75	2,952 10	3,045 30	600 00	720 60	56
.....	21 35	651 58	4,783 60	6,414 65	5,801 85	1,300 00	749 38	57
.....	77 10	749 41	6,323 39	6,711 40	6,413 80	1,000 00	1,279 96	58
.....	46 30	350 00	2 192 45	2,375 00	2,731 10	650 00	425 00	59
.....	25 15	....	2,850 95	3,071 15	3,027 75	520 00	757 00	60
.....	24 00	945 08	12,360 90	16,928 86	14,709 75	1,870 00	2,607 00	61
.....	88 05	.....	9,289 42	10,187 50	8,906 45	1,560 00	2,301 26	62
.....	.....	48 15	2,141 85	2,461 22	2,425 60	400 00	185 00	63
2,473 97	3,495 19	11,619 12	237,152 48	267,976 64	268,322 27	48,608 26	40,266 81	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality under ss. 126 and 137, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.			
		Amount for 1908.	When paid.	Amount for 1907.	Amount for 1906.	Amount for 1908.	When paid.	Amount for 1907.	Amount for 1906.
		32	32a	33	33a	34	35	36	36a
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell								
2	Alex. Graham	188 00	Jan. 11, 1909	507 77	331 22	143 00	Jan. 11, 1909	266 40	127 69
3	W. M. Dack	907 20	Jan. 5, 1909	1,616 32	1,427 20	255 69	Jan. 5, 1909	392 04	446 27
4	P. J. Coffey	489 84	Jan. 15, 1909	420 74	402 92	203 32	Jan 15, 1909	186 17	156 37
5	D. J. Hunter								
6	R. J. Dillen								
7	Henry Elliott								
8	Samuel Pollard								
9	J. H. Coyne	922 89	Jan. 14, 1909	1,027 31	755 34	312 02	Jan. 14, 1909	394 98	328 38
10	J. W. Askin	1,397 50	Jan. 13, 1909	1,497 45	1,545 14	248 77	Jan. 13, 1909	228 91	169 07
11	J. D. Thompson								
12	John Simpson								
13	John Hollingsworth								
13	Robert McKnight	328 80	Jan. 14, 1409	471 02	441 80	128 36	Jan. 14, 1909	143 58	175 34
15	Thos. Lauder	15 20	Jan. 11, 1909	205 27	94 14			30 06	37 69
16	Jacob Baxter	22 19	Jan. 14, 1909	2 50	98 80				31 72
17	E. C. Young								
18	D. Robertson					28 00	Jan. 12, 1909	32 00	
19	Samuel Russell	769 13	Jan. 13, 1909	842 13	804 33	92 15	Jan. 13, 1909	113 00	106 11
20	Wm. Coats	784 80	Jan. 12, 1909	1,208 68	1,208 65	162 84	Jan. 12, 1909	340 29	252 65
21	J. P. Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	1,098 05	Jan. 15, 1909	2,394 07	2'273 22	23 49		296 75	217 32
23	A. MacLean	688 15	Jan. 4, 1909	576 35	1,076 97	46 03	Jan. 4, 1909	25 20	71 11
24	P. C. McGregor								
25	Jas. Armour								
26	W. H. Cole	34 56	Jan. 9, 1909	72 95	107 62	3 30	Jan. 5, 1909	26 04	35 01
27	Stephen Gibson, Frederick Sheppard, Jas. Reid								
28	Carl E. Fisher	465 58	Jan. 15, 1909	697 05	936 31	239 36	Jan. 15, 1909	310 23	320 11
29	R. H. Dignan	193 56	Jan. 14, 1909	465 10	431 80	295 69	Jan. 14, 1909	579 83	581 85
30	W. R. Abrey			61 28				175 95	
31	John Waters	149 07	Jan. 5, 1909	182 90	164 00				
32	Stephen Blackburn								
33	J. E. Lount								
34	Chas. Lamarche								
35	A. J. Donly	39 67	Apr. 2, 1908			15 16	Apr. 2, 1908		
	Henry Johnson	48 36	Jan. 5, 1909	153 64	65 83	94 27	Jan. 5, 1909	49 90	19 58
36	A. G. Willoughby					8 64	Jan. 13, 1909	19 88	7 54
37	F. W. Field								
38	G. W. Dryden	71 63	Jan. 14, 1909	288 77	232 35	7 03	Jan. 14, 1909	52 19	47 04
39	J. P. Fisher	1,395 10	Jan. 14, 1909	1,537 52	1,436 47	194 67	Jan. 14, 1909	257 75	368 48
40	G. R. Pattullo	685 28	Jan. 7, 1909	799 42	664 00	17 88	Jan. 7, 1909	63 19	59 80
41	Thos. Kennedy								
42	Robert Johnston								
43	D. D. Hay	10 70	Aug. 13, 1908						
	Jas. Steele	14 32	Jan. 12, 1909	156 57	294 58	16 91	Jan. 12, 1909	33 96	215 94
44	H. Fred Sharp								
45	B. Morrow	404 96		309 25	677 65	106 68		125 96	85 29
46	John Higginson			9 38	115 60			18 18	144 27
47	Walter MacKenzie								
48	R. E. Preston								
49	R. A. Campbell	70 16	Jan. 15, 1909	149 78	99 45	65 13	Jan. 15, 1909	96 26	74 85
50	W. H. Lowrie	73	Apr. 13, 1909			50 77	Apr. 13, 1909		
51	Samuel Lount	2,480 21	Jan. 14, 1909	2,723 27	3,055 38	280 73	Jan. 14, 1909	324 05	485 38
52	J. C. Alguire	1 80	Jan. 9, 1909						
73	J. M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					2,798 50		4,809 10	5,579 35
55	H. A. E. Kent					5,933 50	Jan. 15, 1909	8,516 19	8,779 30
56	C. D. Barr	30 07	Jan. 14, 1909	45 21	59 06			3 47	10 93
57	J. D. Moore	641 80	Dec. 31, 1908	1,457 33	1,150 93	68 49	Dec. 31, 1908	242 65	140 79
58	J. C. Crow	1,411 70	Jan. 20, 1909	1,605 70	1,456 90	189 52	Jan. 20, 1909	269 37	257 93
59	John Anderson				23 10				10 60
60	N. Higinbotham	35 09	Jan. 13, 1909	64 23	55 55	3 88	Jan. 13, 1909	27 92	18 62
61	R. K. Hope	4,430 34	Jan. 15, 1909	6,714 43	5,604 87	526 72	Jan. 15, 1909	1,282 89	1,107 19
62	Wm. J. Hill	2,894 71	Jan. 12, 1909	3,343 75	2,703 22	160 05	Jan. 12, 1909	409 68	211 30
63	David Lloyd					5 68	Jan. 12, 1909	26 12	11 36
		23 121 15		31,607 14	29,794 40	39,006 23		20,270 14	20,692 23

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded*.

Schedule A.—*Concluded*.			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by Registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
Amount for 1908.	Amount for 1907.	Amount for 1906.	For nominal consideration or amount not specified.	For $1,000 or under.	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000.	Over $5,000.	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of Registration Division.
37	37a	37b	Class I. 38	Class II. 38	Class III. 38	Class IV. 38	Class V. 38	39	40	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	
1,735 70	2,078 30	2,099 88	6	358	61	24	6	455	375,191 74	1
2,347 19	2,621 63	2,260 77	5	397	192	125	13	732	995,544 24	2
2,596 62	2,892 05	2,846 28	16	485	225	156	13	895	1,182,487 54	3
2,474 44	2,434 41	2,669 24	6	471	173	105	16	771	926,395 00	4
1,323 55	1,339 13	1,256 94	12	167	96	102	7	384	615,276 86	5
1,421 20	1,187 23	1,036 65	.....	141	78	45	5	269	665,132 04	6
762 45	755 00	710 95	.....	57	33	36	2	128	219,211 72	7
520 20	484 42	545 09	1	64	28	27	8	128	218,714 79	8
2,712 02	2,794 98	2,728 38	10	554	251	166	22	1,003	4,321,490 94	9
2,580 48	2,534 14	2,394 49	4	735	292	148	17	1,196	1,595,739 79	10
1,457 85	1,264 60	1,250 15	3	210	84	56	7	360	455,617 20	11
1,139 31	1,143 20	1,100 48	.....	162	74	54	4	294	362,558 00	12
609 75	718 45	691 50	2	162	43	25	3	235	247,154 78	13
2,472 24	2,671 58	2,550 51	19	310	216	125	6	676	85,500 03	14
950 63	1,770 56	1,839 22	9	225	112	72	5	423	526,592 95	15
1,317 72	1,240 00	1,785 49	.....	206	95	42	23	366	442,591 50	16
469 85	517 30	574 05	1	39	3	3	3	48	45,788 15	17
1,752 00	1,788 30	1,430 00	10	169	94	78	18	369	625,405 08	18
2,118 58	2,201 97	2,170 70	5	460	139	76	14	694	796,201 02	19
2,379 96	2,740 29	2,589 30	31	433	250	205	14	933	1,471,293 03	20
1,134 99	1,268 83	1,159 62	1	141	63	40	6	251	328,904 00	21
1,711 45	2,692 43	2,907 11	27	623	223	192	21	1,086	1,405,145 80	22
1,914 22	1,726 84	2,034 46	37	504	229	135	7	912	1,226,637 11	23
964 49	1,146 65	1,097 95	5	112	20	24	6	167	282,948 00	24
1,260 35	1,493 80	1,505 70	11	216	96	27	5	355	589,326 58	25
1,520 78	1,734 31	1,851 00	4	278	107	74	6	469	716,588 08	26
1,204 20	1,384 75	1,434 40	1	160	74	45	3	289	337,607 00	
123 45	.....	.....	.....	13	8	2	.....	23	25,833 00	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	3	.....	27	31,740 00	
2,558 51	2,710 23	2,720 11	9	286	143	133	20	601	994,411 03	28
2,737 75	3,043 13	2,981 85	2	472	226	100	22	822	1,243,861 98	29
941 01	2,410 56	741 10	1	98	11	4	3	117	99,174 82	30
2,872 65	2,957 73	1,901 35	.....	313	195	165	21	694	408,236 00	31
1,070 55	1,419 70	1,378 45	.....	145	64	49	5	263	368,995 00	32
1,145 75	1,509 60	1,497 50	2	216	35	8	2	263	188,148 26	33
1,130 35	1,352 67	828 05	6	184	67	38	28	323	724,361 84	34
438 39	.....	.....	.....	88	27	20	1	136	158,378 00	35
1,749 36	1,949 11	1,676 24	3	286	78	44	3	414	432,955 00	
1,586 47	1,698 83	1,577 54	9	201	86	51	5	352	1,127,109 22	36
1,064 95	806 80	975 35	.....	71	32	22	5	130	193,773 04	36
1,563 26	1,958 80	1,923 44	6	241	126	75	11	459	649,147 91	38
2,521 67	2,654 02	2,768 47	9	457	292	278	103	1,139	2,881,884 00	39
2,475 92	2,703 38	2,826 40	14	398	177	216	35	840	1,655,140 00	40
867 85	1,272 75	2,125 20	5	171	32	15	3	226	355,327 29	41
1,028 51	1,195 73	2,105 75	3	131	76	91	13	314	983,214 78	42
1,166 25	.....	.....	14	156	117	98	10	395	691,749 34	43
735 27	1,805 60	2,093 78	9	78	56	51	5	199	332,123 44	
1,082 00	1,053 25	404 00	14	103	61	75	14	267	429,166 00	44
2,176 76	2,253 89	2,502 36	2	341	115	79	16	553	571,933 38	45
1,423 70	1,654 29	2,211 49	1	246	98	63	7	415	504,240 90	46
955 55	1,726 23	1,534 22	2	187	70	42	10	311	582,218 00	47
243 35	293 05	286 50	0	35	6	4	2	47	118,238 44	48
2,009 56	2,231 30	2,167 95	24	448	121	67	8	668	668,712 93	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	1	1	21	238 10	50
1,375 00	.....	1,489 05	3	286	97	50	4	440	136,695 18	
2,655 06	2,724 03	2,885 37	29	895	315	153	20	1,412	1,687,593 10	51
1,516 10	1,433 59	1,386 61	1	256	83	57	9	406	491,267 70	52
3,910 90	4,910 34	5,328 13	24	403	167	98	43	735	6,553,556 13	53
4,330 95	4,534 50	4,619 90	17	1,077	754	546	266	2,660	7,103,687 00	54
4,659 25	5,043 91	4,719 75	47	1,809	1,720	651	82	4,309	6,896,097 00	55
1,450 68	1,531 32	1,598 46	6	255	81	70	5	417	549,544 62	56
2,023 93	2,566 17	2,313 14	12	547	275	172	34	1,040	1,568,195 01	57
2,442 21	2,628 53	2,601 84	8	516	185	87	17	813	2,000,115 00	58
1,117 45	1,325 00	1,606 10	10	172	94	103	13	392	634,082 00	59
1,534 98	1,667 05	1,669 63	16	253	118	134	19	540	894,213 95	60
2,926 73	3,682 89	3,507 19	27	1,210	623	281	67	2,208	3,118,603 00	61
2,373 40	3,809 69	2,493 02	.....	1,020	388	171	82	1,661	2,245,906 00	62
.....	1,735 10	1,602 24	1	221	72	71	7	372	513,206 89	63
110,837 53	124,877 92	123,606 84	562	22,154	10,655	6,645	1,297	41,312	71,854,170 35	

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REPORT

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1909

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WILLIAM BRIGGS,
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TORONTO

To His Honour John Morison Gibson, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1908.

W. J. HANNA,

Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, May 31st, 1909.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1908

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, January 16th, 1909.

To the Honourable
WILLIAM JOHN HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary's office for 1908, showing details of the various services rendered by the office during that year.

The following table shows the fees as they were received month by month:

STATEMENT OF OFFICE FEES RECEIVED, BY MONTHS, 1908.

January	$15,766 38
February	17,360 30
March	16,071 50
April	11,280 35
May	11,709 95
June	10,428 95
July	9,398 35
August	7,606 65
September	14,421 70
October	18,072 95
November	20,339 95
December	18,914 45
Total	$171,371 48

STATEMENT OF SOURCE OF FEES RECEIVED DURING 1908.

Letters Patent, Licenses, etc.	$132,252 50
Companies' Returns	16,676 00
Automobile Licenses and Renewals	10,007 75
Marriage Act Forms	4,130 00
Commissions under Great and Privy Seal	3,508 18
Certificates	108 45
By-Laws, Copies and Searches	1,688 60
	$171,371 48

NUMBER OF CHARTERS AND LICENSES ISSUED.

Year.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1892	158	$ 6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,729
1895	174	10,000
1896	154	14,335
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782
1902	591	95,330
1903	578	107,166
1904	673	87,177
1905	828	108,621
1906	1,045	181,998.11
1907	1,067	227,312.90
1908	924	132,252.50

Since the passing of the first Act respecting the operation of motor vehicles in the highways was passed the administration of the Act has been with the department. The following is a statement of the permits and renewals issued, and of the income received:—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
PERMITS ISSUED	230	535	553	1,176	1,530	1,754
To motors owned in Ontario				517	550	589
To others				659	980	1,165
RENEWALS GRANTED				379	914	1,563
To motors owned in Ontario				372	719	1,094
To others				7	195	469
Receipts				$5,523.15	$8,098.50	$10,007.75

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
A.	$	
A. E. Thomas, Limited	25,000	St. Thomas.
Alexandra Land Company, Limited	175,000	Toronto.
American Drummer Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Aylmer Packing Company, Limited	40,000	Aylmer.
Aureole Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Acdus Mineral Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Arcade Printing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Aylmer Pump and Scale Company, Limited	90,000	Aylmer.
Ajax Plastic, Limited	25,000	Hamilton.
Aaba Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
The Alpine Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Ardoch.
A. A. Allan & Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Anglo-Canadian Securities Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The American Multigraph Sales Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The American Hardpaperware Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Algoma Development Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
A. D. Brunskill & Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
A. R. Bickerstaff & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
American Floral Perfume Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Argentum Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Advance Machine Works, Limited	30,000	Walkerville.
The Automatic Vent Bung Company, Limited	20,000	Prescott.
The Argyle Steamship Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. H. Wallace Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
The Americana Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Allman Patent Pipe Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
Algoma Warehousing Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
Anchor Screw Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
A. Muirhead Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
Agaunico Mines Development Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The American Electric Furnace Company, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
Acme Stamping & Tool Works, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
B.		
The Bay Lake and Montreal River Mining and Development Company, Limited	300,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
Bedlingtons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Berg Brick Machinery Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Byron Telephone Company, Limited	15,000	Byron.
The Bowman-Gray Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
Bartle Beaver Club, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Britnell & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Brantford Co-Operative Association, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited	250,000	Berlin.
The Ballantyne Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Brant Portland Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Brantford.
Bond & Share Company of Canada, Limited	95,000	Toronto.
Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited	40,000	Calabogie.
The Berlin Suspender Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Blind River Driving Company, Limited	25,000	Blind River.
The Big Moose Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The Big Fissure Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Building Stone and Brick Manufacturing Company, Limited	60,000	Ottawa.
The Breeches Lake Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Beal Engraving and Electrotyping Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Beaver Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
B.	$	
Blackwell Varnishes, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Blanchet & Fitzpatrick, Limited	40,000	North Bay.
Dr. Bellman Medical Company, Limited	100,000	Collingwood.
Berna Commercial Motors, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Bell's Lake Portland Cement Company, Limited	450,000	Toronto.
The Bolton Telephone Company, Limited	20,000	Bolton.
British-American Metal Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Beauchamp-How Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Brokers, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Badger Mines Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Bruce Mines, Limited	500,000	St. Catharines.
British American Typewriter Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Bailey Drug Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
British-Canadian Departmental Stores, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Brintnell Motor Car, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Berry Pulverizer Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Boundary Coal Mining Syndicate, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
The Berlin Hockey Club, Limited	5,000	Berlin.
The Berlin Central Heating Company, Limited	80,000	Berlin.
The Barton & Binbrook Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Hannon.
The Burk's Falls Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	Burk's Falls.
The Berlin Sugar Refining Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
C.		
Consolidated Exploration Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Canadian Smallwares, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Canada Southern Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Tilbury.
Canadian Writerpress Company, Limited	30,000	Hamilton.
Collingwood Hardware, Limited	40,000	Collingwood.
Collier-Cunningham Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Cobalt Silver Hill Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Crystal Bay Canning Company, Limited	50,000	Kingston.
Coon's De Marvel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Bowling Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Light, Power and Water Company, Limited	10,000	Cobalt.
The Canadian Puncture Proof Tire Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canada Flakes Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough
Canada Glass Mantles and Tiles, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Crown Cheese and Butter Company, Limited	10,000	Napanee.
Continental Securities Corporation, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Charles Ogilvy, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Steel Rolling Mills Company, Limited	100,000	Campbellford.
Chateau Gatineau, Limited	75,000	Ottawa.
The Chatham Mineral Springs Hotel Company, Limited	75,000	Chatham.
Commercial Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Crystal Gold Mining and Milling Company of Wahnapitae, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Cornwall Amateur Athletic Association, Limited	25,000	Cornwall.
The Canton Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Central Canada Mining Company, Limited	1,250,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Weber Gas Engine Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Fire Engine Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Canadian Laboratories, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Brass Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
Canadian Behrend Dry Concentrator Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Campbell Press, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The C. R. Willmott Company, Limited	200,000	Milton.
The Canadian Lead Mining and Smelting Company, Limited	400,000	Kingston.
Canadian Foresters' Hall, Limited	100,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C.	$	
The Canadian Barrel Handle and Veneer Company, Limited..	50,000	Toronto.
Canadian Flax Mills, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cache Bay Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Cache Bay.
The Chatham Cuban Land Company, Limited	60,000	Chatham.
The Caledon Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Caledon.
Canadian Properties, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Canada Manufacturing, Importing and Distributing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Crysler-Niles Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Cullen Drug Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Cape Breton Dredging Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
C. H. Westwood Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Station Grounds Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Caledonia Evaporating Company, Limited	40,000	Caledonia.
The Cobalt Skating, Curling and Athletic Association, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
Cobalt Leasers, Limited	75,000	New Liskeard.
The Consolidated Mercantile Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Colonial Wood Products Company, Limited	100,000	Thorold.
The Consumers' Gas Company of Wallaceburg, Limited	40,000	Wallaceburg.
Consumers' Supply Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Corona Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,250,000	Toronto.
Chown Lake Cobalt Mines, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canada Label and Webbing Company	150,000	Toronto.
Clatworthy and Son, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Oil Companies, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Rosario Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Treasure Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Crown Coal Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Patents, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Estates Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
C. P. Carpenter and Sons, Limited	100,000	Winona.
Chelsea Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Canada Saskatchewan Land Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Cattle Guard and Specialties, Limited	99,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Road Machine Company, Limited	60,000	Hamilton.
Canadian Railway Equipment Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Silver Producer Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
Cable Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
College Bowling and Athletic Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Colonial Cobalt Development Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
Clark's Seed Company, Limited	3,000	Leamington.
Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Canada Imperial Mines, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Automatic Shoe Shine Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Canada Tool Company, Limited	200,000	Niagara Falls
Chambers-Ferland Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Church Book Room, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Corrugated Pipe Company, Limited	25,000	Stratford.
The Colonial Wall Paper Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
D.		
Dineen Manufacturing Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Duggan and Gray Company, Limited	50,000	Stratford.
The Dominion Storage and Forwarding Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Du Nord Gold Mines Company, Limited	500,000	Dunnville.
The Defiance Handle and Turning Company, Limited	40,000	Holstein.
Dominion Agencies, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dafoe Pharmacy, Limited	40,000	Trenton.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
D.	$	
Darby Mountain Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Haileybury..
Dalhousie Apartments Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Dominion Advertising Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Fruit Exchange	40,000	Ottawa.
The Dominion Hammock Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
Don Storage and Cartage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Bowling and Athletic Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Contract Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dufferin Light and Power Company, Limited	200,000	Orangeville.
Davies Brewery Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Darby Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Dain Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	Welland.
Dominion Co-operative Association, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Dominion Development and Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
D. Robertson and Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Devlin Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
Dales, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
E.		
The Excelsior Cobalt Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Niagara Falls.
The Elkhart Proprietary Silver Mines, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
E. J. Vincent, Limited	30,000	Parry Sound.
Excelsior Mica Mines, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Eacrett Automatic Filing Systems, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Electrical Fitting Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Eastbourne Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Empire Western Townsite Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Elk Lake Discovery Mines, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Enterprise Printing Company, Limited	25,000	Collingwood.
The Electric Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	St. Thomas.
Elk Lake Cobalt Mines of Ontario, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
East Middlesex Telephone Company, Limited	30,000	Thorndale.
Exploration Syndicate of Ontario, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Edward Burns Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Electric Railway Supplies, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Entertainments, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Elgin Golf and Country Club, Limited	30,000	St. Thomas.
The Elkhorn Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The E. R. Burns Saw Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
F.		
The Fischer Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Dryden.
Frontier Amusement Company, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
The Fernleigh Athletic Association of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Friction Heat-Light Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Footwear Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Fletcher Johnston, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Farmers' Long Distance Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Blenheim.
Fairweathers, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The F. R. J. MacPherson Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Forneri Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Farah Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Fisher Robson Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Alliston.
The Freeman Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Midland.
Forwell Foundry, Limited	50,000	Berlin.
The Farmers' Produce Company, Limited	10,000	Chatham.
Fraser Bryson Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Forest Creamery Company, Limited	3,000	Forest.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
G.	$	
Great West Coal Company, Limited	250,000	Port Arthur.
General Agency Corporation, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Goulais River Land and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
Geo. E. Boulter Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Grant Contracting Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Granite Crushed and Dimension, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Grocers' Supplies, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Gold Leases, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
George Powley Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Goulding, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Goderich Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Goderich.
Grey Siding Development, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Great Lakes Steamship Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
George H. Doran Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Gurney Tilden and Company, Limited	800,000	Hamilton.
Gallagher and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Gow Ganda Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Gow Ganda Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Gow Ganda King Silver Mines, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
Gifford Cobalt Mines, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
General Contracting Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
General Securities Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Golden Lake Lumber Company, Limited	75,000	Eganville.
The Gavin Hamilton Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Gow Ganda United Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	New Liskeard.
The Gilt Edge Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The G. Walter Green Company, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
Gow Ganda Queen Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Great Northern Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Gifford Extension Mines, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
H.		
Harris Patents, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Hamilton Independent Brewing Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
Hygiene Kola, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hamilton Builders' Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Haldimand Threshing Company, Limited	3,000	Centreton.
Hennessey Drug Stores, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Holton Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Belleville.
The Heyes Brothers, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Huntsville Hardware, Limited	40,000	Huntsville.
The Holmes Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Windsor.
The Hamilton Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hyland Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Hybla Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,500	Hybla.
The Hoffman Patents, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hercules Boxes, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Halton Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Milton.
The Hawthorne Hill Rural Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Palmerston
The Hoop-Spring Cushion Tire Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Holt Timber Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Holmes Gas Company	40,000	Selkirk.
The Heckston Rural Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	Heckston.
The Huron Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Henry Wilkes and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Hargrave Silver Mines, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
H. Spencer Case, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
Hall Hatch Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
H. J. Wood, Limited	60,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
H.	$	
The Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Hygienic Laboratories, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Hansonia Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited	100,000	Hespeler.
Haileybury Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
Hamilton Tube Company, Limited	60,000	Hamilton.
The Howell Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	Goderich.
The Holmes Safety Blasting Compound Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Hall Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
I.		
Imperial Gold Mines, Limited	4,000,000	Toronto.
International Development Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Imperial Stove Works, Limited	100,000	Morrisburg.
The Inwood Coal and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Inwood.
Imperial Storage and Cartage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Industrial Publishing Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Indestructo Toe Tip Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Investors Co-Operative Bureau, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Otto Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
The International Time Recording Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Inter-Agents, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Imperial Copper-Nickel Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Imperial Amusement Company, Limited	40,000	Ridgeway.
The Interurban Electric Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
Ingersoll Nut Company, Limited	100,000	Ingersoll.
Irene Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Export Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Industrial Chemical Company of Canada, Limited	10,000	Swansea.
Imperial Crown Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Ingram & Davey, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
Iroquois Silver Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The International Detective Bureau, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
International Stock Food Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
J.		
The J. B. Crawford Company, Limited	50,000	Dutton.
Jas. A. Cline, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
John Poag and Company, Limited	20,000	Hamilton.
John A. Street and Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The John B. Paine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
John Dromgole and Company, Limited	40,000	London.
J. N. Hewetson Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
J. R. Johnston and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
John Taylor and Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
K.		
Ketchum and Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The King George Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Ottawa.
The Keough Chemical Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
The Kelley Jowsey Wood Mine, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Kaiserhof Hotel Company, Limited	250,000	Berlin.
The Kitchen Drug Company, Limited	20,000	Amherstburg.
The Keewatin Rink Company, Limited	5,000	Keewatin.
Keeley Mine, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
L.	$	
Lake Sand and Gravel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Loughborough Mica Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Le Courier Printing Company, Limited	10,000	Windsor.
The London Township Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	London.
The Lion Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Lake Shore Wood Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Lippert Furniture Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The Lake City Rink Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Lindsay Free Press Company, Limited	20,000	Lindsay.
Larder Lake Incline Mines, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Luxfer Prisms Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Lakeside Pleasure Company, Limited	20,000	St. Thomas.
The London and Port Stanley Amusement Company	100,000	London.
The Lambton Pressed Brick Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The Locomotive Engineers Company, Limited	60,000	St. Thomas.
The London and Western Counties Pipe Line Company, Limited	1,000,000	London.
The London General Securities Corporation, Limited	40,000	London.
The Last Chance Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Lorne Power Company Limited	300,000	Victoria Mines.
Lady of the Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Lucky Godfrey Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Lemieux Silver Mines, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Lyon Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Lorsch and Gamey, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
L. H. Major and Brother, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Lennox Telephone Company, Limited	4,000	Hay Bay.
Leeds and Grenville Independent Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	North Augusta.
The Lufkin Rule Company, Limited, of Canada	100,000	Windsor.
M.		
Moore & Browne, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The McCall Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
McCarthy & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
MacArthur, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The MacKinnon Cloak Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
McClary Basket Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Maple Leaf Amusement Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
McFall, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Maynooth Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Maynooth.
Magnet Mines Company, Limited	1,500,000	Pembroke.
The Modern Apartments Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Maidens Silver Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
The Mother Lode Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Manning Cold Storage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Minto Rural Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Harriston.
Marvel Silver Mines, Limited	200,000	Haileybury.
The Manufacturers' Audit Company, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
Morlock & Cline, Limited	150,000	Guelph.
The Montreal River Development Company, Limited	40,000	North Bay.
M. Bilsky & Son, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Marble Lake Mining and Milling Company, Limited	500,000	Niagara Falls.
The Miller Lake Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Sydenham.
The McKillop, Logan & Hibbert Telephone Company, Limited	15,000	Dublin.
The Mount Forest, Wellington & Grey Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Mt. Forest.
Miller Lake and Everett Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
M		
	$	
The Millbank Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company, Limited	3,000	Millbank.
McIlwain & Armstrong, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Manufacturers Corundum Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Marsh & Henthorn, Limited	100,000	Belleville.
Marcell Mines, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The McGregor Fruit Company, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.
McKay Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Montreal River Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	200,000	Latchford.
McKenzie Mining and Exploration Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
Merkley Brothers, Limited	50,000	Casselman.
Mount Royal Consolidated Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Mississauga Development Company, Limited	9,000	Thessalon.
Maple Leaf Mines, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Mount Royal Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Cobalt.
Mayell & Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
McCrimmon Montreal River Mines, Limited	250,000	Alexandria.
Midfield Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Munro Mines, Limited	750,000	Guelph.
Montreal River Consolidated, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Malahide and Bayham Telephone Co-Operative Association, Limited	10,125	Richmond.
Mines and Exploration, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The Mines Finance Company of Canada, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Murillo Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Port Arthur.
The Maryborough Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Moorefield.
The Moyes Chemical Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The McIntosh Coal Company, Limited	40,000	Woodstock.
N.		
The Nickel Copper Assets Conversion Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Norfolk Gas Company, Limited	60,000	Port Dover.
The Niagara Paper Box Company, Limited	20,000	Niagara Falls.
Nipissing Reduction Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
New Dundee Farmers Co-Operative Creamery Company, Limited	10,000	Waterloo.
Northern Star Mining and Development Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
North Port Canning Company, Limited	40,000	North Port.
The Nissouri Telephone Company, Limited	15,000	Kintore.
The Northern Pipe Line Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The New Dundee Rural Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	New Dundee.
The New Ontario Publishing Company, Limited	50,000	Sudbury.
The North Lanark Marble and Granite Quarries, Limited	150,000	St. Catharines.
The Northern Commercial Company, Limited	50,000	Sundridge.
New Ontario Finance Syndicate, Limited	75,000	Ottawa.
National Press, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The National Metal Ware Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Nipissing Diamond Drilling Company, Limited	50,000	Cobalt.
National Provision Agency, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Niagara and Ontario Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Noisy River Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Dunedin.
O.		
The Oneida Lime Company, Limited	20,000	Hamilton.
The Ontario Gas and Oil Fields, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Ontario Limestone and Clay Company, Limited	50,000	Belleville.
Oldsmobile Company of Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Bowling Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
O.	$	
Otto Lake Mining Company, Limited	500,000	London.
Oshawa Recreation Club, Limited	40,000	Oshawa.
The Oxford Milk Cooler and Dairy Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Ingersoll.
The Ottawa Hunt Club, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Ontario Building and Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Ontario Marble Quarries, Limited	500,000	Bancroft.
Ontario Railway Signal Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Ontario Brass Rolling Mills, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Silica Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
Oxford Oil and Gas Company, Limited	250,000	Brantford.
Ontario Development and Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
The Ontario Yarn Company, Limited	40,000	Markham.
Otisse Currie Consolidated Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Otisse Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Ophir Cobalt Mines, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
The Ott Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Ornamental Woodwork, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Press, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Oliphant Oil and Gas Company, Limited	22,500	Listowel.
The Ottawa Valley Motor Transit Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Ontario Metal Culvert Company, Limited	55,000	Guelph.
The O'Connor Silver Mines, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
Ontario and Western Navigation Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
P.		
The Psi Delta Psi House of Toronto, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Peerless Motor Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Port Elgin Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Port Elgin.
Peterborough Bowling Club, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Parisian Millinery Company, Limited	35,000	Ottawa.
The People's Telephone Company of Forest, Limited	20,000	Forest.
Pennsylvania Lumber and Mineral Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Parkdale Lawn Bowling Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Peerless Brick and Tile Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
Phi Delta Theta of Toronto, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Purity Castile Soap, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Parkdale Club, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Peterborough Lubricator Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
The Perrin Plow and Stove Company, Limited	200,000	Smith's Falls.
The People's Brewery, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
The Phoenix Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Milverton.
Pratt, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
Pan-Silver Mining Company, Limited	3,000,000	Haileybury.
The Press Copy Bureau, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Point Anne Quarries, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Pembroke Standard, Limited	20,000	Pembroke.
The Parkhill Woollen Mills Company, Limited	20,000	Parkhill.
The Provincial Steel Company, Limited	250,000	Cobourg.
Powell and Company, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
The Peterborough Examiner, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
The Pontiac Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Postum Cereal Company of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
Prudential Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The People's Land Transfers, Limited	2,000	Dutton.
The Pioneer Exploration Company, Limited	10,000	Englehart.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
Q.	$	
The Queen City Construction Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Queen City Motor and Dynamo Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Quin Air-Brake Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Quinte Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Picton.
Quaker City Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
R.		
Ridgeway Milling Company, Limited	20,000	Ridgeway.
R. Robertson & Sons, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Russell Lighting & Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Russell.
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
Rex Recreation Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Reeder Electrical & Manufacturing Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Rock Glen Power Company, Limited	40,000	Arkona.
Roswell Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Rice Knight Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Rundle, Moffat, Plested, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The R. A. Sabiston Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Reynolds Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Rideau Houseboat Association, Limited	5,000	Kingston.
The Renfrew Knitting Company, Limited	50,000	Renfrew.
Ruttan Estates, Limited	300,000	Port Arthur.
The Regal Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Ross Ballard Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Rex Specialties, Limited	10,000	Windsor.
Railway Construction Company of Nova Scotia, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Robertson, Cull, Gordon, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Red Jacket Silver Mines, Limited	1,250,000	Toronto.
The Rose Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Ottawa.
The Russell Harvesting Machine Company, Limited	250,000	Woodstock.
The Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
Reo Automobile Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Rosedale Sawmill Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Rawhide Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Reid Foundry and Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Ingersoll.
S.		
The Swastika Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The Stoney Point Canning Company, Limited	40,000	Stoney Point.
The Standard Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Sarnia.
Standard Implement Company, Limited	75,000	London.
Schram Automatic Sealer Company, of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Samuel Trees and Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Soo Copper Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
Stitt and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Smallman & Ingram, Limited	50,000	London.
St. Joe Island and Sault Line, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Standard Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Kenora.
Sharp Lake Mines, Limited	120,000	Haileybury.
The St. Catharines Brick and Tile Company, Limited	60,000	St. Catharines.
The Standard Mackintosh Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The St. John's Athletic Club, Limited	3,000	London.
The South Verulam Threshing Association, Limited	4,000	Verulam Tp.
The Sovereign Metal Ware Company, Limited	1,500	Toronto.
Strathcona Nickel Mines, Limited	250,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The S. Knechtel Wood-Turning Company, Limited	40,000	Southampton.
St. Mary's Wood Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	St. Mary's.
Swiss Lace and Embroidery Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
S.	$	
Scotland Box and Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Oakland Tp.
Starkey Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Spirella Company of Canada, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
The Standard Printing and Publishing Company, Limited	50,000	Kingston.
Silver Elk Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Schrader Cigar Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited	1,000,000	Campbellford.
Suydam Realty Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The St. Clair Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	300,000	Ottawa.
The Sarnia Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Sarnia.
Standard Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Listowel.
The Spanish River Improvement Company, Limited	20,000	Sudbury.
The Smith's Falls Pressed Brick Company, Limited	75,000	Smith's Falls.
Silver Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Seely Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Windsor.
Standard Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Silvers, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
South Lorrain Development Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Silver Alliance Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Silver Crescent Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Standard Valves, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
The Silver Maple Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Superior Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The Standard Horse Hitcher, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Sunderland Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Sunderland.
The Standard Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
Sanitary Heating Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Silver Lode Mines	1,000,000	Windsor.
T.		
The Toronto Co-Operative Equitable Society, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Time Saving Coupler Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
T. E. Bissell Company, Limited	150,000	Elora.
Toronto Indestructible Brick Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Testing Laboratory, Limited	4,000	Windsor.
Trinidad De Cuba Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	Belleville.
Toronto Fireproofing and Concrete Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Thomas A. Ivey & Sons, Limited	40,000	Port Dover.
T. Cannon & Son, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Toronto and Niagara Carbide Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Temagami Gold Reefs Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Trinity Cobalt Mining Corporation, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Transatlantic Import and Manufacturing Company, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
The Toronto-Brazilian Diamond and Gold Dredging Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Toronto Cathedral School, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Thompson & Norris Company, Limited, of Canada	100,000	Niagara Falls.
Tobin, Limited	25,000	Ottawa.
Temagami-Cobalt Mines of Ontario, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Quick Lunch, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Amateur Athletic Club, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Thompson & King Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Parry Sound.
The Titan-Montreal River Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Toledo Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Taplin Timber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Transcontinental Silver Mines, Limited	200,000	Cobalt.
T. H. Hamilton Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
T.	$	
The Tomiko Mills, Limited	75,000	Tomiko.
Trenton Cooperage Mills, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Turner Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Composing Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Twin City Builders' Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Twin City Coal Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
U.		
Underwriters, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Ulrica Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
United Fire Agencies, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Union Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	400,000	Windsor.
The Union Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Universal Signal Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The United Oil Fields, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Universal Pure Water Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Union Soda Water Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
V.		
Vickers, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Vending Cabinet Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Vipond Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
The Vessot Flax Pulling Machine Company, Limited	40,000	St. Mary's.
The Veterinary Remedy Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Vulcan Gold Mines, Limited	300,000	Ottawa.
The Verner Silver Mining and Development Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
Victoria Paper and Twine Company, Limited	80,000	Toronto.
W.		
The Watson Carriage Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Westrumite Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Wabi Improvement Company, Limited	10,000	Haileybury.
The Woodlands Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company of Seymour, Limited	3,000	Seymour.
West Coleman Silver Mines, Limited	750,000	Haileybury.
Western District Orange Hall Company of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Wm. Croft and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Wright Piano Company, Limited	40,000	Strathroy.
The Wellington Hotel Company, Limited	75,000	Guelph.
William Pease Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
West Toronto Masonic Temple, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Winchester Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Winchester.
The Western Canada Land and Live Stock Company, Limited	100,000	Fort William.
The W. T. Glover Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Burlington.
The Western Fancy Goods Company, Limited	60,000	Port Arthur.
The Windsor Pearl Button Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
White's Bonanza Lode Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Woodstock Business College, Limited	8,000	Woodstock.
The W. A. Moore Company, Limited	40,000	Meaford.
Westrumite, Limited	200,000	Brantford.
Wood Fibre and Excelsior Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The W. J. Quesnel Company, Limited	10,000	Sudbury.
The Walkerville Grain Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
Wright Hats, Limited	40,000	London.
Wilson & Canham, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Woodstock Operatic Association of Canada, Limited	25,000	Woodstock.
William McVicar & Sons, Limited	200,000	Port Elgin.

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1908.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
W.	$	
Weismiller & Mackenzie Bros., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
White Swan Spices and Cereals, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Watash Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Wabashonia Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
W. C. Charters Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Warne Drug Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
W. D. Morris, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
Western Canada Securities Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Whipple Horse Collar Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Wheatley Telephone Company, Limited	20,000	Wheatley.
The Wilmerhill Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Watson-Smith Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Wonderland, of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Y.		
Young-Wenfield, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
York Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Yarmouth Rural Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Yarmouth.
The York Realty Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Z.		
Zenith Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX B.

List of Companies whose Powers were extended during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Date.
A.	
Aberdeen Elevator Company, Limited (to keep its books outside the Province of Ontario).	27th March.
American Securities Company, Limited	30th October.
B.	
The Butterick Publishing Company, Limited (to hold meetings outside the Province of Ontario).	11th March.
The Buffalo Mines, Limited (to hold meetings outside the Province of Ontario).	8th July.
The Brantford Opera House Company, Limited	28th August.
British American Cobalt Mines, Limited	5th November.
C.	
Canadian Ores, Limited	8th May.
The Crystal Beach Company, Limited	15th January.
E.	
The Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited	3rd June.
F.	
Floyd Silver Mines, Limited	28th September.
G.	
Giant Silver Nugget Mines, Limited (to hold its meetings outside the Province of Ontario).	3rd February.
I.	
Interprovincial Mining Company, Limited	17th November.
The Island Granite Company, Limited	17th January.
M.	
Midland Navigation Company, Limited	26th February.
The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited (to keep books outside the Province of Ontario).	4th July.
N.	
The Northern Islands Pulpwood Company, Limited (to hold meetings outside the Province).	10th July.
The Nelson Telephone Company, Limited	15th July.
O.	
The Ontario Asphalt Block Company, Limited	16th November.
T.	
The T. Eaton Company, Limited	11th September.

APPENDIX C.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or reduced during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
A.			
A. E. Rea and Company, Limited	150,000	500,000	13th November.
American Securities Company, Limited ...	40,000	500,000	30th October.
B.			
The Brown, Boggs Company, Limited	50,000	150,000	9th March.
The Brantford Opera House Company, Limited.	10,000	40,000	28th August.
Burnett, Ormesby & Clapp, Limited	100,000	600,000	2nd March.
Beaver Superior Silver Mines, Limited	3,000,000	600,000	29th February.
C.			
The Continental Costume Company, Limited ...	40,000	100,000	31st January.
Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited ...	40,000	250,000	14th February.
The Canadian Axminster Company, Limited ...	50,000	75,000	16th March.
Canadian Ores, Limited	1,000,000	2,500,000	8th May.
The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited	400,000	1,000,000	27th April.
The Crystal Beach Company, Limited	1,000	40,000	15th January.
Crown Furniture Company of Preston, Limited	40,000	100,000	10th January.
D.			
The Dominion Rock Drill and Foundry Company, Limited	6,000	40,000	29th April.
Deloro Mining and Reduction Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	16th September.
E.			
The Electric Bean Chemical Company, Limited	50,000	250,000	21st February.
F.			
Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	400,000	29th February.
H.			
The H. A. Clemens Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	9th March.
I.			
Imperial Steel & Wire Company, Limited..	700,000	1,500,000	15th June.
J.			
The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company of Toronto, Limited	25,000	100,000	14th February.
K.			
King Radiator Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	18th May.
L.			
The Laidlaw-Watson Shoe Company of London, Ontario, Limited	24,000	100,000	3rd January.
The Lee-Hodgins Company, Limited.	50,000	100,000	8th May.
Little Nipissing Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	650,000	1,000,000	23rd October.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or reduced during the year 1908.—*Cont'd.*

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
The Lake Erie Coal Company, Limited	100,000	200,000	11th September.
The London Canning & Evaporating Company, Limited	100,000	68,960	15th June.
M.			
Midland Navigation Company, Limited	400,000	1,000,000	26th February.
Myott, Son & Co. (Toronto), Limited	10,000	50,000	23rd March.
The Mineral Range Iron Mining Company, Limited	500,000	600,000	28th September.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited	60,000	150,000	12th October.
N.			
The Niagara District Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	50,000	24th May.
P.			
Parisian Laundry Company of Toronto, Limited	100,000	250,000	31st January.
Pease Heating Company, Limited	40,000	20,000	9th October.
R.			
Robins, Limited	100,000	500,000	29th December.
S.			
Stanley Mills & Company, Limited	100,000	500,000	10th June.
The Standard Chain Company of Canada, Limited	50,000	100,000	4th December.
The Stewart, Howe and Meek Company, Limited	100,000	150,000	11th December.
The Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	8,000,000	10,000,000	3rd January.
Saturday Night, Limited	50,000	100,000	3rd January.
The Stratford Gas Company, Limited	75,000	150,000	14th August.
Shamrock Silver Company, Limited	1,000,000	3,000,000	26th October.
Sudbury Brewing & Malting Company, Limited	70,000	100,000	22nd April.
The St. Anthony Lumber Company, Limited	600,000	120,000	10th November.
The Steele Briggs Seed Company, Limited	150,000	500,000	2nd December.
T.			
The Tuckett Cigar Company, Limited	300,000	500,000	18th May.
The Toronto Conservatory of Music, Limited	50,000	100,000	28th May.
The Toronto Power Company, Limited	100,000	1,000,000	3rd June.
U.			
The Union Trust Company, Limited	2,000,000	1,000,000	25th November.
V.			
The Volcanic Oil & Gas Company, Limited	300,000	500,000	18th September.
W.			
The Wood Products Company of Canada, Limited	500,000	750,000	2nd September.
Wardell-Greene Limited	40,000	100,000	9th October.
Wallace, Blake, Shouldice, Limited	40,000	100,000	27th January.

APPENDIX D.

List of Companies whose Capital was re-divided during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Pelee Club, Limited.	31st January.
The Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited	28th February.
Ben Allen Portland Cement Company, Limited	10th April.
The Clifton Hotel Company, Limited	23rd October.
The Modern Bedstead Company, Limited	11th September
The Federal Electric Construction Company, Limited	6th September.

APPENDIX E.

List of Companies whose Names were changed during the year 1908.

From	To	Date
B.		
Boulter, Davies and Company, Limited.	Blachford, Davies and Company, Limited.	5th August.
The Berg Brick Machinery Company, Limited.	The Berg Machinery Manufacturing Company, Limited.	16th September.
C.		
Canadian Hart Corundum Wheel Company, Limited.	Canadian Hart Wheels Limited	14th February.
Cobalt Silver Ores, Limited	Canadian Ores, Limited	8th. May.
The Carbon Paper & Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Limited.	15th May.
The Cumming Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Barnet Manufacturing Company, Limited.	10th August.
The Crystal Beach Company, Limited.	Crystal Park Company, Limited	15th January.
Canadian Pacific Cobalt Development Company, Limited.	Union Pacific Cobalt Mines, Limited	23rd October.
Clark Cobalt Mining Company, Limited.	Maple Mountain Mining Company, Limited.	9th March.
F.		
Featherbone Novelry Manufacturing Company, Limited.	A. T. Reid Company, Limited	9th March.
Frederick B. Robins, Limited	Robins, Limited	25th January.
G.		
Grocers' Supplies, Limited	Groceries, Limited	15th May.
The Good Clothes Makers, Limited.	The Oliver Clothing Company, Limited.	18th September.
Gold Consols, Limited	Gowganda Consolidated Silver Mining Company, Limited.	7th December.
H.		
H. E. Ledoux & Co., Limited	H. E. Ledoux Company, Limited	7th February.
The Haileybury Club, Limited	The Temiscamingue Club, Limited.	13th May.

List of Companies whise names were changed during the year 1908.—*Concluded.*

From	To	Date
L.		
The Laidlaw-Watson Shoe Company of London, Ontario, Limited.	Sovereign Shoe Company, Limited	3rd January.
The Lee-Hodgins Company, Limited	Lee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	17th July.
Larder Lake Exploration and Development Company, Limited..	The Murray Silver Mines, Limited.	23rd November.
M.		
The Modern Bedstead Company, Limited.	The Ives Modern Bedstead Company, Limited.	30th September.
N.		
The National Matza and Biscuit Company, Limited.	The National Matzo and Biscuit Company, Limited.	19th February.
O.		
The Ontario Neckwear Company, Limited.	Wardell-Greene, Limited	22nd April.
The O'Connor Steamboat and Hotel Company, Limited.	Temagami Steamboat and Hotel Company, Limited.	12th November.
P.		
The Prepayment Electric Meter Company, Limited	The Peterborough Meter Company, Limited.	23rd March.
The Purdom Gillespie Hardware Company, Limited.	The Purdom Hardware Company, Limited.	22nd June.
Q.		
Queen City Manufacturers, Limited	Toronto Phonograph Company, Limited.	10th January.
S.		
The Stratford Curling and Skating Rink Company, Limited, of Brantford.	The Brantford Opera House Company, Limited.	28th August.
The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Limited.	Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited....	2nd December.
Standard Bearings, Limited	Henderson Roller Bearings, Limited	23rd October.
T.		
The Toronto & Mimico Railway Company, Limited.	The Toronto Power Company, Limited.	20th March.
Tighe-Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited.	Larder City Gold Mines, Limited...	29th July.
Toronto Viavi Company, Limited..	Canada Viavi Company, Limited...	24th September.
W.		
Wallace, Blake, Shouldice, Limited	Blake-Shouldice, Limited	27th January.
Western Wheat Lands and Mining Company, Limited.	Western Wheat Lands and Timber Company, Limited.	6th April.

APPENDIX F.

Amalgamations during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	
Farming World, Limited.....	Corporate name to be The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.
The Dairyman Publishing Company, Limited.	

APPENDIX G.

Charters Revoked during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Date.
Canada Southern Oil and Gas Company, Limited	21st January.
International Snow Plough Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	5th February.
The Exchange Club, Limited	18th December.

APPENDIX H.

List of Charters surrendered during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Fremes and Rosenberg Company, Limited	17th January.
The Pierce Company, Limited	4th March.
W. G. Dunn & Company, Limited.....	27th February.
The Western Canada Land and Colonization Company, Limited	17th February.
The Forks Road Cheese Company, Limited	11th May.
The Brantford Coal Company, Limited	15th June.
Giant Gold Mining Company, Limited	16th April.
The Harmon Home and Day School of Ottawa, Limited	26th November
The Harriston Flax Manufacturing Company, Limited	21st November.
The Humberstone Cheese Factory Company, Limited	13th May.
Millichamp, Coyle and Company, Limited	22nd December
Toronto Jewelry Manufacturing Company, Limited	22nd December

APPENDIX I.

List of Companies authorized to issue Share-warrants during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Date.
Erie Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	10th February.
Crown Reserve Mining Company, Limited	13th April.
Imperial Gold Mines, Limited	21st August.

APPENDIX J.

List of Companies incorporated without Share Capital during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Place.
A.	
The Alexandra Hospital	Fergus.
B.	
Beaver Valley Horse Association	Heathcote.
C.	
The Canadian Society for Psychical Research	Toronto.
The Clinton Hospital Association	Clinton.
D.	
Deloro Cheese Company	Deloro.
E.	
Elgin Humane Society	St. Thomas.
The Elora Lawn Bowling Association	Elora.
F.	
The Finnish Temperance Society of Fort William, Ontario	Fort William.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto	Toronto.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Port Hope	Port Hope.
G.	
The Grand Valley Lawn Bowling Club	Grand Valley.
The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario	Toronto.
Georgina House Incorporated	Toronto.
H.	
The Harbor Cheese Factory Company	
The Harriston Bowling Association	Harriston.
The Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club, Limited	Hamilton.
I.	
The Ideal Athletic Club	Strathroy.
K.	
The Kincardine General Hospital	Kincardine.
L.	
The Lochaber Gaelic Athletic Club of Canada	Toronto.
The Lady Minto Hospital at New Liskeard	New Liskeard.
M.	
The Mallorytown Independent Telephone Corporation	Mallorytown.

List of Companies incorporated without Share Capital during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Place.
O.	
The Orillia General Hospital	Orillia.
Ottawa Boys' Home	Ottawa.
The Ontario Sunday School Association	
Oaklands Lawn Bowling Club	Toronto.
The Ormond Protestant Cemetery	Ormond.
R.	
The Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Almonte.
The Roman Catholic Cemetery of Orillia	Orillia.
S.	
The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange	Toronto.
The Selkirk Cemetery Company	Selkirk.
Shaarey Shomayim of Fort William	Fort William.
The Silver Star Society	Galt.
Star of Italy Mutual Aid & Benevolent Society	Niagara Falls.
T.	
The Tamworth Athletic Association	Tamworth.
V.	
The Victoria Lawn Bowling Club of Hamilton	Hamilton.
Vagabond Club	Toronto.
W.	
Welland County General Hospital	Welland.
Woodstock Industrial Institute	Woodstock.

APPENDIX K.

List of Companies licensed during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
A.			
Adrian-Wolverine Oil Company ..	Michigan	100 00	Wm. G. Gidley.
A. McKim, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. B. Somerset.
A. Klipstein & Company, Limited.	Dominion	25 00	F. E. Dallyn.
American Cyanamid Company ...	Maine	235 00	K. F. Cooper.
Ansco Company	New York.....	100 00	C. E. King.
The Alberta Drilling and Contracting Company, Limited	Alberta	100 00	C. A. Masten.
The Alberta Portland Cement Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Jno. Mitchell.
The Atlantic Fruit Company	Delaware	100 00	J. H. Sheckels.
B.			
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	Delaware	260 00	R. E. Smith.
Burroughs Adding Machine Company	Michigan	100 00	R. N. Ahern.
C.			
Canadian Northern Systems Terminals	Dominion	50 00	G. F. Macdonnell.
Carnefac Stock Food Company, Limited	Dominion		F. W. Story.
Consolidated Optical Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	L. G. Amsden.
Cassel & Company, Limited	Great Britain...	100 00	G. M. Kelley.
Canada Mineral Waters, Limited.	Dominion	25 00	E. A. Larmouth.
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Canadian Packing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Ejnar Richnitzer.
Crown Lithographing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Alex. Smith.
The Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Limited	Dominion	25 00	Wm. Marx Hiller.
Canadian Lake Transportation Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Frank Plummer.
The Capital Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. H. Williams.
Canadian Cleveland Drill Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. L. Hoyle.
Canadian Exploration Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	C. A. Masten.
Canada Construction & Dredging Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. B. Bartram.
Coniagas Reduction Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	R. W. Leonard.
Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Limited	Manitoba	110 00	J. E. Robertson.
Claudius Ash, Sons and Co., 1905, Limited	Great Britain...	100 00	W. F. N. Windeyer.
The Colonial Development Syndicate, Limited	Great Britain...	100 00	W. D. McPherson.
The Capitol Blend Tea Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. M. Waterhouse.
Champion Potato Machinery Company	Indiana	100 00	C. J. R. Bethune.
The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. J. Arnold
Copeland-Chatterson-Crain, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. J. Wharin.

List of Companies licensed during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
D.			
Dawes & Co., Limited	Dominion	50 00	Thomas H. Morel.
The Development & Funding Company	New Jersey	100 00	Alex. Fraser.
Dominion Nickel Copper Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	John R. Booth.
E.			
The Electric Smelters, Limited	Dominion		G. B. Brophy.
Eaton, Crane & Pike Company	Maine	100 00	F. E. Waterman.
Eby-Blain, Limited	Dominion	50 00	H. J. Wright.
The Eastern Construction Company,	Dominion	50 00	F. H. Honeywell
F.			
Fleck Brothers, Limited	Dominion	25 00	A. W. Fleck.
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company	New York	100 00	John Hutchinson.
Fleming Grate Bar Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	A. F. Chamberlain.
G.			
The George A. Just Company	New York	100 00	G. S. Gibbons.
The Geo. M. Hendry Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. A. Milne.
H.			
The Home Pattern Company	New York	100 00	R. C. Donald.
Holt, Renfrew & Co., Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. E. Renfrew.
Hayes Track Appliance Company Limited	New York	100 00	G. R. Harvey.
H. J. Mining Company	Delaware	100 00	Jno. McKay.
Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Limited	New York	260 00	Jas. E. Chamberlain.
I.			
I. B. Kleinert Rubber Company	New York	100 00	W. H. Williamson.
International Oil and Mining Company (Boston International Oil and Mining Company)	Maine	100 00	R. L. Brachin.
R. Irvine, Limited	Dominion	25 00	E. A. Larmouth.
The International Snow Plough Manufacturing Company, Limited	Oklahoma	197 50	Robert Larmour.
Inland Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. D. McKay.
J.			
The J. H. Reynolds Construction Company	Missouri	110 00	J. M. McNamara.
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company, Limited	Great Britain	100 00	H. D. Gamble.
L.			
Little Current Lumber Company	Michigan	110 00	C. R. Atkinson.
Lake Superior Gold and Copper Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Langdon-Davies Motor (Canada), Limited	Great Britain	100 00	E. H. Alston.

List of Companies licensed during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
M.			
The Master Soap Specialty Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	G. D. Livingstone.
The Montreal and Lake Erie Steamship Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. W. Briggs.
Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company	Minnesota	160 00	J. F. Orde.
Mineral Development Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. J. McWhinney.
N.			
Nova Scotia Cement and Plaster Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Nugget Polish Company, Limited.	Great Britain	100 00	A. R. Kent.
The National Business Methods & Publishing Company	New York	100 00	Fred. Nelson.
N. J. Holden Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. B. Wilson.
The Norcross Brothers Company	Massachusetts	100 00	H. W. Ivor.
The National Fireproofing Company	Pennsylvania	100 00	F. E. Brown.
O.			
The Ottawa Wine Vault Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. U. Vincent.
Ottawa Amusement Company	New York	100 00	F. L. Munsey.
Ottawa Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Jno. Gleeson.
The Oliver Typewriter Company	Illinois	110 00	E. W. Johnston, Jr.
P.			
The Parsons & Parsons Canadian Company	Ohio	100 00	H. F. Baldwin.
The Pierce Trading Company, Limited	Dominion		Jos. Montgomery.
The Pitner Lighting Company	Manitoba	100 00	J. R. L. Starr.
Q.			
The Quaker Oats Company	New Jersey	385 00	W. H. Benham.
R.			
The Reg. N. Boxer Company, Limited.	Dominion	25 00	R. A. Robertson.
Rose & Laflamme, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. T. Merrick.
The Raven Lake Mining and Reduction Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. A. Magee.
R. Forbes Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Geo. D. Forbes.
The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. H. Marrow.
R. & T. Ritchie, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Thos. Kirkwood.
S.			
Sawyer Amusement Company	New York	100 00	J. W. Sawyer.
St. Johns Temagami Gold & Silver Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. L. C. Jones.
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company	Missouri	100 00	Jas. Leith Ross.
The Syracuse Mining and Development Company	New York	100 00	A. G. Slaght.
The Smart Bag Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	C. A. Masten.

List of Companies licensed during the year 1908.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
T.			
Temiskaming Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. I. McCraken.
The Troy Chemical Co.	New York	100 00	G. M. Kelley.
Thorn Cement Company	New York	110 00	John David Johnson.
Touche Niven & Company	Delaware	100 00	M. H. Robinson.
The Tillsonburg Packing Company, Limited	Great Britain	160 00	John Loudon.
U.			
Union Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	B. E. Gillard.
V.			
Virtue & Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. B. Sutherland.
W.			
White & Manahan, Limited	Manitoba	160 00	Eli Poulter.
The Wilson Automobile Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. W. Wilson.
The William Strachan Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Waltham-Ontario Oil Producing Company, Limited	Maine	260 00	W. E. Gundy.
The Wire and Cable Company	Quebec	100 00	J. W. Bongard.
The Waterloo Knitting Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	G. H. Findlay.

APPENDIX L.

List of Supplementary Licenses during the year 1908.

	Province or State.	Order Date.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company. Increasing capital from $100,000 to $200,000	New Jersey	29th May.
The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City. Increasing capital from $80,000 to $200,000. Changing name to Aluminum and Crown Stopper Company	Maryland	14th August.
Frederick Stearns and Company, Limited. Increasing capital from $200,000 to 300,000	Michigan	16th April.
Pittsburg Coal Company, Limited. Extending powers	New Jersey	15th July.
The Quaker Oats Company. Increasing Capital from $1,000,000 to 1,250,000	New Jersey	21st October.

Appendix M.

Licenses revoked during the year 1908.

Name of Company.	
Arbor Oil Company	3rd January.
The International Gas Appliance Company, Limited	25th January.
The Hammond Typewriter Company	25th January.
Vienna Pressed Yeast Company	14th February.
Traugott, Schmidt and Sons	14th February.

Appendix N.

Proclamation Notices during the year 1908.

Incorporating the Corporation of the Town of Englehart.
Convening the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
Annexing the Township of Pattullo to the Municipality of Morley.
Bringing into force an Act intituled "An Act Respecting the Weekly Court."
Dissolving the Present Legislative Assembly.
Re Preparing of Voters' Lists for those parts of the Province without Municipal Organization.
Re Reward of $200 for information regarding Alexander Rose.
Bringing into force Sections 1 and 2 of "An Act to Amend the Judicature Act."
Re Reward of $300 for information regarding Fred Lilliquist.
Re Withdrawal of the Township of Lorne from the Municipality of Nairn and Lorne.
Appointment of John Morison Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.
Erection of the Village of Rockland into a Town.
Re Dividing the Town of Barrie into Wards.
Re Thanksgiving Day (November 9, 1908).

APPENDIX O.

Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1888.	1891.	1894.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register.....	1,172	1,264	1.862	2,408	4,275	4,379	6,292	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948	7,297	10,074	11,074	10,456	11,550
Letters Patent and Licenses.....	19	24	57	119	117	152	139	358	295	416	438	516	530	578	624	762	928	979	801
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16	11	18	18	10	29	31	13	90	49	66	117	88	123
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued.....	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	29,911	28,300	37,459	34,015	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,918	106,955	121.000	74,112	118,330	80,798	88 819	86,292
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals.	135	190	139	275	534	297	338	225	169	284	281	420	234	226	320	365	430	289	629
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$9,190	$9,193	$12,400	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569.91	$120,513.07	$101,051.91	$131,914.91	$207,051.09	$255,803.68	$171,371.48
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations pub'd..	.....	16	21	17	13	10	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21	19	14	15	13	14
Appointments gaz'd..	110	149	94	525	541	468	497	401	430	575	465	451	272	230	320	537	626	581	733
Public Notices.....	47	58	80	127	150	179	163	400	282	465	472	650	590	668	673	828	1,045	1,067	924

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